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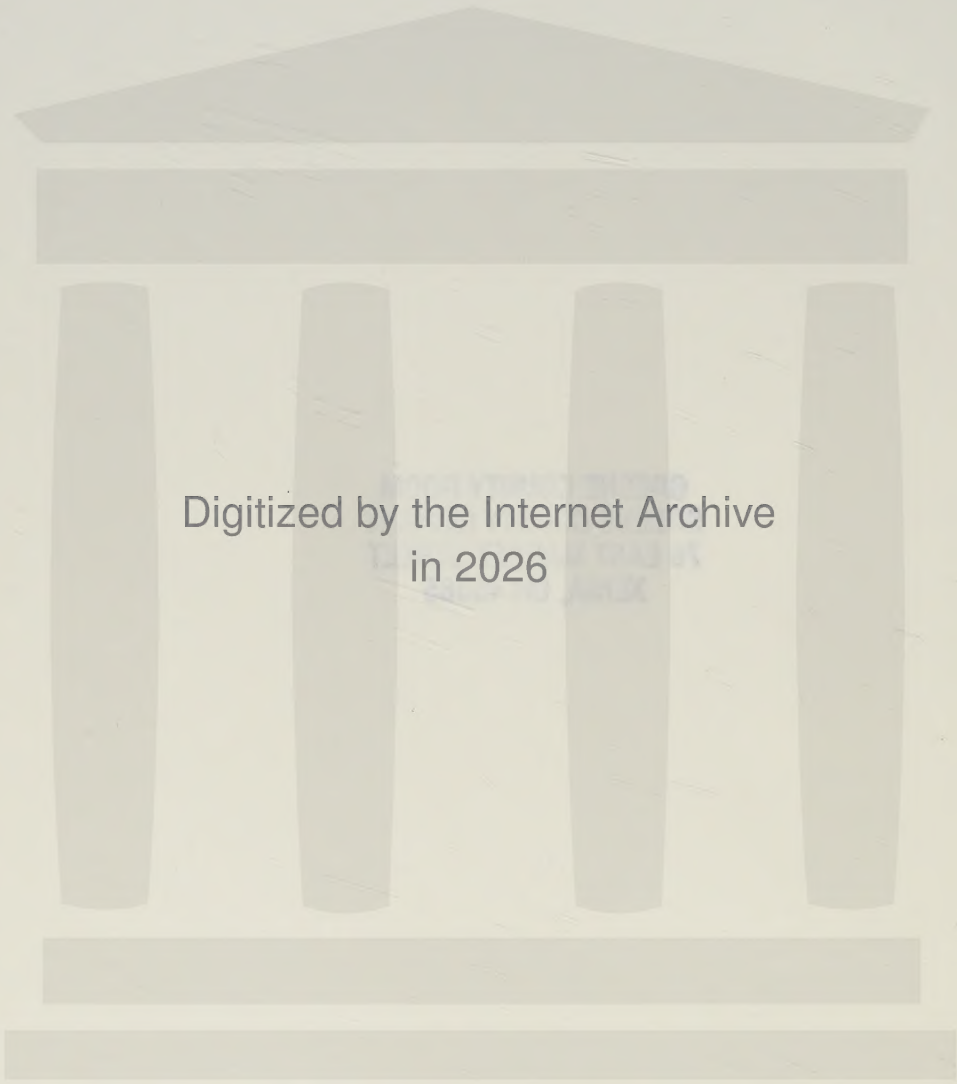
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HISTORY

OF

CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY,

OHIO;

THEIR PAST AND PRESENT,

— INCLUDING —

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES; THEIR ABORIGINAL HISTORY; PIONEER HISTORY; POLITICAL ORGANIZATION; AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS; A HISTORY OF THE CITY, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS; RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; STATISTICS; BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, ETC.

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PART I

PREFACE.

IN submitting the History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County to its patrons, the publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to a number of local writers of high standing, whose kind services have made it possible to surmount many obstacles and difficulties, and present a work of interest as well as value. Whatever merit, therefore, may attach to the work is largely due to the efforts of the several accomplished and able contributors who have given their time and labor toward making the book what it is, and to invest it with that variety and interest expected in a local history of this kind. Many histories of Cincinnati have been written, because the field is prolific of data for book making; but no work like this has ever been attempted before. In its chapters are concentrated the thought, style and finish of a variety of cultured minds, which can not fail to produce a whole that is not only possessed of great interest, viewed from a historical standpoint, but should be accepted as a reliable and standard production.

To Mr. John B. Jewett they are indebted for the exceedingly interesting chapter on the pre-historic conditions of the country, which is written in his most graceful and inimitable style.

W. H. Venable, LL.D., a writer and author of high standing in Cincinnati and elsewhere, contributes the chapters on the early history of the Miami region, Cincinnati past and present, and the progress made in education, literature and art in the Queen City. From his thorough knowledge of these topics, and experience in the field of letters, few men could have been found better qualified for the task.

Hon. D. Thew Wright, a gentleman of ripe experience in the legal profession, contributes an exhaustive chapter on the Bench and Bar, which contains many interesting reminiscences of the early days of practice, together with biographical sketches of men who adorned the Bench and were eminent at the Bar. The writer of this chapter desires to return his acknowledgments, for valuable assistance, to the following individuals: A. W. Whelpley, Librarian of the Public Library; John M. Newton, Librarian of the Young Men's Mercantile Library; Catherine W. Lord, Librarian of the Historical Society; Hon. William H. Taft; Mortimer Matthews; William L. Dickson; Mrs. Josephine Lytle Foster; A. H. McGuffey; Thornton M. Hinkle; Hon. William Worthington; Hon. Judson Harmon; R. W. Carroll, Esq.; Hon. George Hoadly; William Henry Smith, and Mrs. Rufus King.

Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, D.D., eminent as a theologian, furnishes a history of the churches and religious organizations of the city, which contains statistical matter of great value to those seeking information of a religious character.

Col. D. W. McClung is the author of the chapters on Indian Warfare, War of 1812, and Cincinnati in the Rebellion. They are full, thorough and exhaustive, and bring vividly to view the thrilling events of early military operations, as well as the exciting scenes of the late war.

The Medical profession is learnedly and ably treated by P. S. Conner, M. D., long a resident of Cincinnati, and eminent as a practitioner. His associations with medical institutions, and thorough knowledge of their workings and status, peculiarly fitted him for the task.

Rev. A. S. Dudley, who is well and favorably known in Cincinnati as an able and versatile writer, is the author of the chapter relating to the Scientific Record.

The chapter on Dentistry and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery is from the pen of H. T. Smith, D. D. S., who is the present efficient secretary of this widely-known and second-oldest Dental College in the world.

Lida Bickham Lair, of Dayton, Ohio, who was an active participant in the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair, contributes the chapter concerning that patriotic cause.

John F. Meginness, for many years editor of several large and influential newspapers, the author of many valuable histories, and whose thoroughness and accuracy in historical research and narrative have been acquired by a long and varied experience in this department of literary effort, is the author of the following chapters: Introductory; Story of the Log Cabin; Parks; Societies, etc.; Cemeteries; Civil Administration; Press; Germans in Cincinnati; River Transportation; Cincinnati Railroads; Great Floods; Manufactures, and Military and Civil Execution and Riots.

Herbert C. Bell, who is the author of several valuable local histories in Pennsylvania and other States, compiled the history of the townships.

Acknowledgments are also due Edward P. Budge, manager of the Western Biographical Publishing Company, Cincinnati, for favors shown.

In the biographical department, which was exclusively under the direction and supervision of the publishers, will be found a large number of sketches of families and individuals. This feature is one that never fails to command attention, because it is a means of preserving ancestral and personal history that sooner or later will become valuable, and be cherished as a duty well done, especially by those who interested themselves in furnishing material. On this subject Daniel Webster said: "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors, and of their posterity, who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, in the transmission of life from their ancestors to their posterity, do not perform their duty to the world. To be faithful to ourselves we must keep both our ancestors and their posterity within reach and grasp of our thoughts and our affections; living in the memory and retrospect of the past, and hoping with affection and care for those who are to come after us. We are true to ourselves only when we act with becoming pride for the blood we inherit, and which we are to transmit to those who shall fill our places." In order to secure accuracy in names and dates, the sketches were submitted to the subjects, or their friends, for correction and approval. If errors are detected, the fault must rest with those who revised the sketches.

We take pride in the knowledge that we have redeemed our promises, and furnished our patrons a work which every intelligent citizen can justly appreciate. Neither time nor money nor labor has been spared to make the present volume an authentic and reliable source of information, wherein are perpetuated the trials and achievements of the heroic pioneers, and the subsequent growth and development of one of the most important cities and counties in the United States.

S. B. NELSON & CO.

S. B. Nelson.
J. M. Runk.

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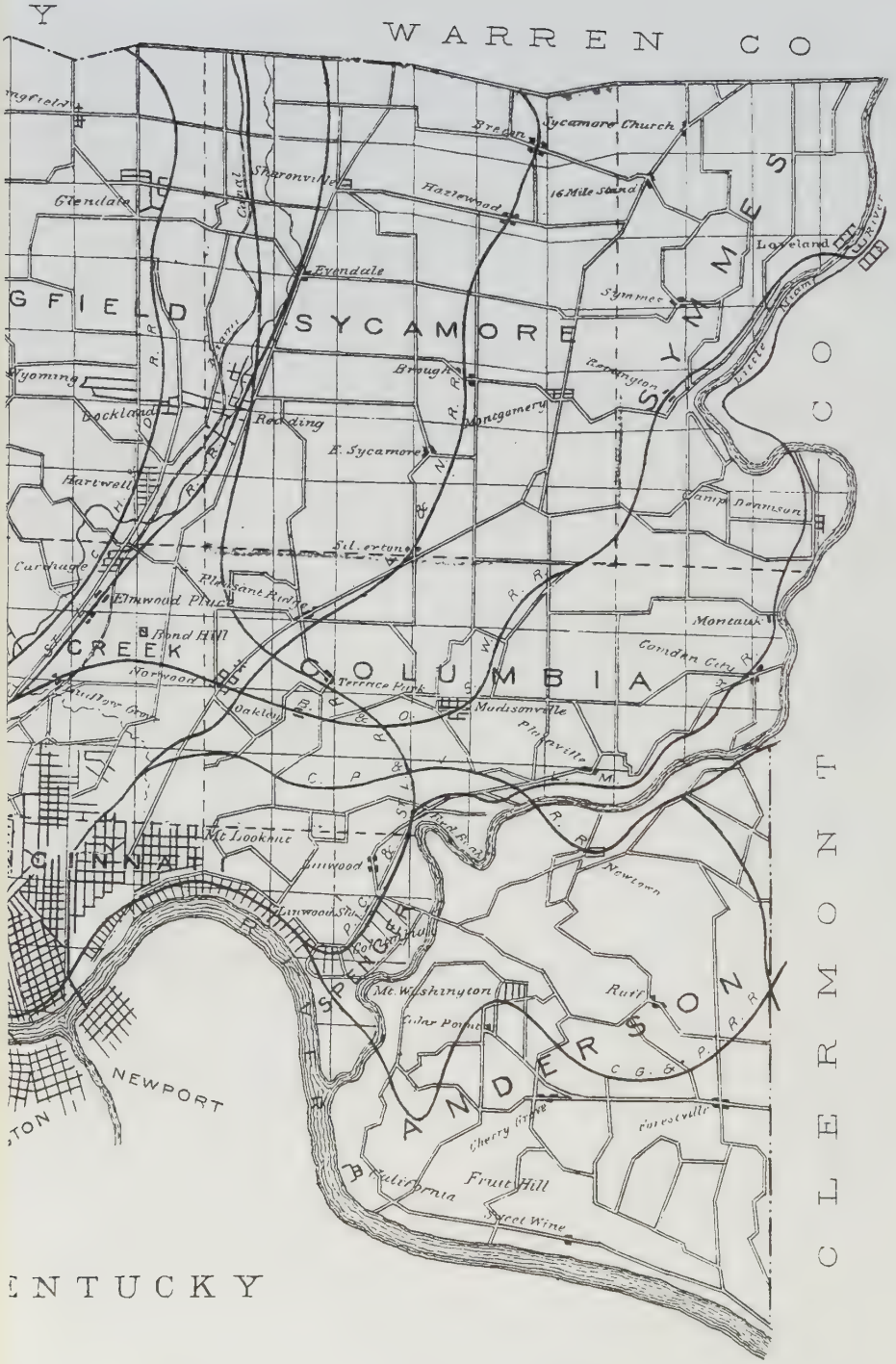
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COLUMBIA
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Montauk
Camden City
Mt. Lookout
Linwood
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Mt. Washington
Cedar Ponds
Fruit Hill
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NEWPORT
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California
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CINCINNATI

AND

HAMILTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

When Hamilton County was Erected, and by Whom—Its Boundaries, Area and Population—Why Cincinnati was so Named—St. Clair the First Territorial Governor—Who He Was, What He Did and How He Died.

HAMILTON COUNTY, of which Cincinnati is the seat, was created by proclamation issued by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, January 4, 1790. The proclamation is dated January 2nd, but it was not promulgated until the 4th. The former date, however, is generally accepted as the official beginning of its existence. Hon. John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of a large tract of Miami lands, and who had reached the territory in advance of the governor, claimed that he was given the privilege of naming the county, and he chose the name of Hamilton, in honor of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. At the same time Governor St. Clair gave to the village the name of Cincinnati, in lieu of that pedantic compound, "L'Os-anti-ville," which had been invented by John Filson.

In the "Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair," his accomplished biographer informs us that the governor, secretary and the judges were old Revolutionary soldiers, and most of them were members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Washington, Hamilton and St. Clair were original and prominent members of that society, and personal friends. The name of Washington, therefore, was given to the *first* county formed in Ohio, and that of his distinguished aid to the second. And what is more natural, too, than that the military, social and benevolent society which was organized after the war, in which they were conspicuous figures, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of that struggle for freedom, and affording aid to the survivors, should also be remembered by St. Clair in naming what is now a great city?

And to carry out this idea, in a short time, the name of St. Clair was given to the third (now in Illinois) county, and that of Gen. Knox, who was concerned in the drafting of the charter of the society, to the fourth, by Secretary Sargent, who took good care to see that his own chief was not neglected in the records.

The original boundaries of Hamilton county were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Little Miami; thence down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said stream to the Standing Stone Forks; thence in a straight line due east to the Little Miami, then down that stream to the place of beginning.

This vast district comprised about one-eighth of the present State of Ohio. In a short time the following counties were created out of territory which originally belonged to Hamilton: Clermont, 1800; Montgomery, 1803; Warren, 1803; Greene, 1803; Butler, 1804; Champaign, 1805; Miami, 1807; Preble, 1808; Darke, 1809; Clinton, 1810. As now constituted, Hamilton is bounded on the east by Clermont, south by the Ohio river, the line being low-water mark on the north side, west by Dearborn county, Indiana, and north by Butler and Warren counties. The present area is about 355½ square miles, or 227,516 acres. The county has the largest city, and is the most populous and wealthy in the State.

The United States census gives the population by decades as follows: 1800, 14,692; 1810, 15,258; 1820, 31,076; 1830, 52,317; 1840, 80,145; 1850, 156,844; 1860, 216,410; 1870, 260,370; 1880, 313,374; 1890, 374,573. Value of farm lands in 1890, $19,547,920; of city and village real estate, $152,452,720; chattels, $50,-351,390; total, $222,352,670. Total taxes levied for all purposes in 1890, $1,392,-904.78. The personal property duplicate for 1892 was $52,162,653; in 1893 it was $50,666,222, a decline of $1,496,431, caused by the workings of the Nichols law. The census of 1890 gave Cincinnati proper a population of 296,908; it exceeds 300,000 to-day. And if the suburbs could be counted, which are practically a part of the city, it would reach, if not exceed, 350,000.

Settlements within the present limits of the county—principally along the river —were made two years before its erection by Gen. St. Clair, and many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes occurred, which will be found fully described in the chapters to follow.

The county having been established by proclamation, the next step was the announcement by the governor of the appointment of court officers, in order that the wheels of justice might be set in motion. Officers were appointed and courts established at Cincinnati much in the same manner [St. Clair Papers, Vol. I, p. 162] they were at Marietta, Washington county, September 2, 1788. On that occasion an impressive ceremony was observed by the Territorial officials. At Cincinnati William Goforth, William Wells and William McMillan were appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Israel Ludlow was made clerk of the several courts, and Cincinnati was declared to be the county seat. In addition to the foregoing, the following appointments were also made: Jacob Topping, Benjamin Stites and John Stites Gano, Justices of the Peace; John Brown, gentleman, Sheriff. Military officers were also named.

Having performed this duty, the governor issued a proclamation on the 5th of January, 1790, directing that "the Justices of the Peace hold their courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at the town of Cincinnati, on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August and November; and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas hold their courts at the same place on the first Thursdays of May and November." Thus was the civil government of Hamilton county organized one hundred and four years ago.

The governor then hurried down the river to the Falls, where he arrived on the 8th, made some appointments for Clarksville, and then hastened on to Kaskaskia, where he arrived March 5, 1790. After some preliminary business, a proclamation was issued erecting the county of St. Clair April 27, 1790. Judicial officers were also appointed. This was the third county erected in the Northwest Territory. The hostile attitude of the savages of this great domain caused the governor much uneasiness, and how to appease them was the problem that perplexed him.

When Governor St. Clair arrived at Losantiville [Cincinnati] the settlement consisted of two small hewed log houses and several cabins. Maj. Doughty, under orders from Gen. Harmar, was engaged with a small military force in finishing the construction of Fort Washington. The population of the rude village, exclusive of

the military, probably did not exceed one hundred and fifty. The surroundings were in the primitive condition of nature. Painted savages lurked in the forests ready to pounce upon any one who should incautiously stray beyond the lines of protection, and tomahawk and scalp him in the twinkling of an eye. The outlook was not encouraging, but the hardy pioneers had faith in what was in store for them in the future, and they were not disappointed.

Gen. St. Clair, who was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory by vote of Congress October 5, 1787, filled the office until November 22, 1802, when he was peremptorily removed by President Jefferson, on account of political intrigue and his acrimonious address before the Territorial Legislature at Chillicothe in November, 1800. Much of the ill feeling prevailing against him had its origin in Cincinnati, after the seat of government was removed from that place to Chillicothe. The letter of dismissal directed that he should turn over the office to Charles Willing Byrd, the secretary, until a successor could be designated. William Henry Harrison, then the Delegate in Congress, was appointed to succeed him. But as Congress about that [St. Clair Papers, vol. I, p. 245] time divided the Northwest Territory, Gen. Harrison was assigned to the Territory of Indiana.

The immense region over which St. Clair so long presided as Territorial governor was long since formed into five great States, and they are now all populous, prosperous and rich.

This brief introductory chapter would not be complete without telling something of the history of the man who created Hamilton county, served so long as governor of the Territory, and finally died in poverty on account of the ingratitude of the government he served long and brilliantly during the Revolutionary struggle.

Who was Arthur St. Clair? He was a Scot by birth, born in the town of Thurso, in Caithness, Scotland, March 23, 1736. After receiving a fair education he was indentured to Dr. William Hunter, of London, but not liking the study of medicine, purchased his time, obtained an ensign's commission and came to America with Amherst in 1758, landing at Louisburg in May of that year. He was assigned to the command of Wolfe, who had been selected to reduce Quebec, and took a conspicuous part in that brilliant engagement. He shared in all the labors and privations of the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the French and the passage of Canada under British rule.

After the close of the war he retired to Boston, where he soon after married Miss Phœbe Bayard, half sister of Governor James Bowdoin. By this marriage he received the sum of £14.000, being a legacy to his wife from her grandfather, James Bowdoin. In April, 1762, he resigned his commission, and soon after located in what is now Westmoreland county, Penn. When Indian hostilities broke out he took an active part against the savages. In 1764 he resided with his young wife at Bedford for a short time, and they then took up their residence in Ligonier Valley, where he had acquired a large tract of land, partly by purchase and partly by grant by the King, for his services in the French war. The fine stretch of valley land where the town of Ligonier now stands was a part of the tract located by St. Clair. In 1769 he commanded Fort Ligonier. He actively engaged in improving his land, built a fine residence, and a mill, and the future outlook was bright and promising. In April, 1770, he was appointed surveyor for the District of Cumberland, which then embraced the western part of the State.

A month later the offices of Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, and Member of the Proprietary, or Governor's Council, for Cumberland county, were conferred on him. When Bedford county was erected, in 1771, Governor Penn made him a Justice of the Court, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Orphan's Court, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for that county.

During Dunmore's war, St. Clair arrested Connolly, the factotum of the irascible Virginia official, at Fort Pitt, and jailed him at Hannastown, then the seat of West-

moreland county, which had been erected in 1773, and of which he was the recipient of appointments similar to those held in Bedford. Lord Dunmore demanded his removal for this act, but Governor Penn refused, saying that St. Clair was a "gentleman" and a competent official, and reminded him that his demand was "somewhat dictatorial."

On the breaking out of the Revolution he was commissioned a colonel, having warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies, and asked to repair at once to Philadelphia. He did so, though the sacrifice was great; he abandoned his improvements and 700 acres of beautiful land, and, as it afterward proved, his fortune. This was in December, 1775. He entered the army with enthusiasm, and participated in many engagements. The full account of his brilliant and patriotic service is too long to insert here. In July, 1776, he was made a brigadier-general, and on the 19th of February following a major general. He participated in the campaign of the Jerseys, and shared in the horrors of Valley Forge; he was the bosom friend of Washington, who, when Arnold's treason was discovered, directed him to take the command at West Point, "and," remarks his biographer, "it became his sad duty, as a member of the court, to try Major Andre, the victim of Arnold's treason, to declare that that meritorious and virtuous officer had incurred the penalty of death."

When the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line occurred at Morristown, January 1, 1781, St. Clair, who was at Philadelphia, hastened to the scene with Lafayette, and by good advice did much to quell the spirit of insubordination. Afterward he was sent to the army in the South, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. From there he was sent to the aid of Gen. Greene in South Carolina with six regiments and ten pieces of artillery.

The war over, St. Clair returned to his family in Pennsylvania. During 1783 he was engaged in closing up the accounts and furloughing the veteran soldiers, and he had trouble with the new levies stationed at Lancaster, who refused to accept their discharges without pay, marched to Philadelphia and threatened to mob Congress, but he was largely instrumental in quieting them, and they dispersed after giving Congress a great fright.

Having taken up his residence in Philadelphia, St. Clair, in 1783, was elected a member of the Council of Censors, a body provided for in the Constitution of 1776, and charged with the duty of inquiring whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate, and he became a very active member of the council. He was also elected to the office of Vendue Master of Philadelphia—an honorable and lucrative position, through which the public revenues were received at that time—his transactions being with the controller.

In the meantime he was chosen a delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania; on the 20th of February, 1786, he attended that body, and on Friday, February 2, 1787, he was elected its president. "This," says his biographer, "was a recognition of the ability of the man, rather than the patriotism which made him a soldier of the Revolution, as the work of the session of 1787 was scarcely excelled in importance by the results of that other body, in session at the same time, which gave to America a Constitution." During this session the famous Ordinance of 1787, erecting the Northwest Territory, was passed. On the day the final vote was taken he was absent from the chair, but had always taken a deep interest in the measure. On the 5th of October, 1787, Congress proceeded to elect officers for the new government. Arthur St. Clair was chosen governor; James M. Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons, and John Armstrong, judges; and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Mr. Armstrong declining, John Cleves Symmes was afterward appointed to the vacancy. He did not want the office, but his friends insisted that, aside from his capability, the salary might, in part, assist in reimbursing him for his pecuniary sacrifices during the Revolution. Unable to escape the responsibilities of the governorship, and realizing that there was yet no congressional legislation for carrying

into effect the ordinance, he improved the earliest opportunity, after the assembling of the first Congress under the Federal Constitution, to secure the necessary actions. In July, 1789, a bill, which had been drafted by St. Clair for the government of the Northwest Territory, was introduced, and passed both houses without opposition. This gave the sanction of Congress to all of the important provisions of the Ordinance of 1787.

While in New York attending to these preliminary duties, and consulting with Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, regarding some plan for the settlement of the Indian troubles, St. Clair had the extreme pleasure of assisting at the inauguration of his old friend, Washington, as the *first* President of the United States. His name at one time was freely canvassed in connection with the position of Vice-President; and in July, 1789, while he was waiting for the new government, he was asked to stand for the governorship of Pennsylvania.

The greatest misfortune that befell the grand old soldier and governor — though a committee of Congress afterward absolved him from all blame — was his overwhelming defeat by the Indians November 4, 1791, which cast a cloud over his name and fame during the balance of his life. The details of this disaster need not be recited here. Suffice it to say it was terrible, and caused him to resign his commission of major-general and commander-in-chief, which honor had been conferred on him.

While engaged in the service of his country during the Revolution, his private affairs were entirely neglected. In the darkest hours, when the Pennsylvania Line revolted, Washington appealed to St. Clair for aid, and he contributed liberally of his own means to feed and clothe the starving soldiers. When the war closed he endeavored to get this refunded in a settlement of his accounts, but failed on account of some irregularity. The justness of the claim, however, was admitted. He then appealed to the committee on claims in Congress, who reported that the money had been received and expended for the benefit of the United States, but payment was barred by the statute. While acting as superintendent of Indian affairs, it became necessary, in order to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War, to become responsible for supplies which exceeded in amount the warrants furnished by government, $9,000. When St. Clair sent his accounts to the Treasury department it was disallowed, because the accompanying vouchers were not receipted. When this omission was supplied, the contractor required St. Clair to give his personal bond for the payment of the vouchers. When again presented to the Treasury for payment, the vouchers could not be paid because there was no appropriation for debts contracted under the confederation, and before that could be secured, Mr. Hamilton went out of office. Mr. William Henry Smith, in his biography of the old hero, says that he had not been anxious about the matter, and, in 1796, all of the papers were destroyed by fire in the War office.

St. Clair, we are told, finally applied to Congress, where, again, payment was refused because of the statute of limitations! The creditor got a judgment on the bond and $5,000 was paid on the debt; but in 1810, execution was issued, at which time the debt had increased, with interest, to $10,000. At that unfavorable moment, when the embargo had driven money out of the country, St. Clair's property was forced to sale; and a most valuable tract of land, on which there was a good mill, a large and well finished dwelling house, and all of the necessary outhouses for a farm, besides a furnace for smelting iron ore, on which St. Clair had laid out about $10,000, and which was rented at the time for $2,400 per annum — all of which was worth fully $50,000 — a large sum in those days — which would have made him and his family comfortable for the remaining years of his life, was sacrificed to pay a debt which was in no proper sense personal, but was due from the United States. It went under the hammer for $4,000! All of his other property went in the same way, and St. Clair, wife, daughters, and orphan grandchildren were reduced to poverty.

This home, from which they were now driven, was built while St. Clair was governor of the Northwest Territory—about 1799—and was named by him "The Hermitage," in fond anticipation of the time when he should be relieved of the cares of state. It was about two miles north of Ligonier. The residence was considered handsome at the time, and the situation was picturesque. A fine trout stream flowed in front of the house through an expanse of meadow and woodland, with the blue outlines of the mountains visible in the distance, to complete the landscape. In referring, afterward, to the executions which swept away this beautiful home, and all his personal property, St. Clair said: "They left me a few books of my classical library, and the bust of Paul Jones, which he sent me from Europe, for which I was very grateful."

Was not this forbearance which spared the counterfeit of an old friend, and the means for forgetting the pangs of hunger and the ingratitude of man, sufficient to be grateful for? This was more than the government did—it took the best years of his life and his money, piled debt upon debt, and then, when he sought his own, mocked his gray hairs, and sent him tottering to the grave.

Strenuous efforts were still made by eloquent friends to obtain justice for him at the hands of the government, but a rancorous party feeling stood as a barrier, because he was a Federalist. Such magic orators as Henry Clay and Charles F. Mercer advocated the cause of honesty and right embraced in the duty of government; Willam Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, exerted all his influence in his behalf, but nothing was accomplished at the time. *That debt was never paid.* Finally there was wrung from Congress a pension of $60 per month, but not a dollar of it ever reached St. Clair, for a remorseless creditor seized upon it at the very door of the Treasury.

The loss of his home drove St. Clair to a rude log house on the barren lands of Chestnut Ridge—about five miles from Ligonier—where the few remaining years of his life were spent in poverty. His favorite daughter, Mrs. Louisa Robb, shared his fortunes and cheered him in his closing days of gloom. The humble dwelling stood by the side of the old State road that passed from Bedford to Pittsburgh. Here many visitors were attracted by the fame of the noble resident. Hon. Lewis Cass, who once visited him, said: "He was a most interesting relic of the Revolutionary period; tall, erect, though advanced in years, well-educated, gentlemanly, thoroughly acquainted with the world, and abounding in anecdotes descriptive of the men and scenes he had encountered in his eventful career."

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey saw him in 1815, as he and three friends were journeying on horseback over the road. They proposed to stop at his house and spend the night. "He had," says the distinguished traveler, "no grain for our horses, and after spending an hour with him in the most agreeable and interesting conversation respecting his early knowledge of the Northwestern Territory, we took our leave of him with the deepest regret. I never was in the presence of a man that caused me to feel the same degree of esteem and veneration. He wore a citizen's dress of black of the Revolution; his hair clubbed and powdered. When we entered he rose with dignity and received us most courteously. His dwelling was a common double log house of the Western country, that a neighborhood would roll up in an afternoon. Chestnut Ridge was bleak and barren. There lived the friend and confidant of Washington, the ex-governor of the fairest portion of creation. It was in the neighborhood, if not in view, of a large estate near Ligonier that he owned at the commencement of the Revolution, and which, as I have at all times understood, was sacrificed to promote the success of the Revolution. Poverty did not cause him to lose his self-respect, and, were he now living, his personal appearance would command universal admiration."

During the last four years of his life the family were frequently in great want. Pennsylvania, his adopted State, finding that he was in such reduced circumstances,

settled an annuity of $300 on him, and, in 1817, increased it to $600. In 1857, thirty-nine years after his death, Congress appropriated a considerable sum for his surviving heirs. How much more graceful, as well as appreciative, it would have been, had the money been appropriated when he was living. The lapse of years could hardly condone the shameful treatment he received at the hands of the Republic he helped to create.

We have seen when and how he was removed from the governorship of the Northwest Territory. Let us hasten on and close this pathetic story of ingratitude.

On one of the closing days of August, 1818 (continues Mr. Smith), the venerable patriot undertook to go to Youngstown, three miles distant, for flour and other necessaries. He bade good-bye to his Louisa, and started off with his pony and wagon, in good spirits. The authorities had changed the State road so that it passed along the Loyalhanna creek, several miles north of the St. Clair residence, and the route to Youngstown was rough and dangerous. Pony and wagon moved along safely until within a mile of the village, when a wheel falling into a rut, the wagon was upset, and the aged general thrown with great force upon the rocky road. In the course of the day he was discovered lying where he had fallen, insensible, and the pony standing quietly at a short distance, awaiting the command of his old master—faithful to the last. He was carried tenderly back to the house, but neither medical skill nor the tender care of loved ones could restore him, and on the 31st of August, 1818, death relieved him from his sufferings in the eighty-third year of his age.

Thus passed away, after a long and eventful career, one of the heroes of the Revolution. On a plain sandstone monument, in the old cemetery at Greensburg, almost in sight from the car windows on the Pennsylvania railroad, is this inscription: "The earthly remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

This was the tribute of the Masonic Order, to which he belonged, and is the only one ever raised to perpetuate his name and memory. As he erected Hamilton county and gave Cincinnati its name, what could be more appropriate, honorable and just, than that great and opulent city erecting a statue of heroic size in memory of the patriot and hero in some public place, to remind the people of the man whose patriotism, generosity and fidelity aided in founding this mighty State? Cincinnati is the liberal patron of art, music and literature; her stately temples, museums, academies, and magnificent fountain, are noble monuments reared by the liberality of her rich and worthy citizens for her adornment and grandeur; let Arthur St. Clair be remembered in marble or bronze, so that the coming generations may be taught who he was, what he did and how he died.

CHAPTER II.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

[BY JOHN B. JEWETT.]

INTRODUCTORY—THE TURNER GROUP—THE NEWTOWN GROUP—THE MADISONVILLE REMAINS—MOUND-BUILDERS AT RED BANK—THE CINCINNATI WORKS—FORT MIAMI—OTHER WORKS IN THE COUNTY—THE MOUND-BUILDERS AND THE ANCIENT NATIONS OF MEXICO.

NO land, which affords so many proofs of a wonderful antiquity as the United States, has so completely lost the story of its past. Italy, Greece, Persia and Egypt not only retain a distinct knowledge of their ancient peoples, and of the great national incidents connected with most of their ruins, but they are still inhabited

by the children of those peoples, in whom is reflected something of the character which actuated the deeds of the former time; even Mexico and Central America, our sister lands, are by no means destitute of those legends which

> Soften down the hoar austerity
> Of rugged desolation, and fill up,
> As 't were anew, the gaps of centuries.

But what was the history of the regal barbarian whose bones were taken from the shapely and lofty tumulus of Grave Creek? Of the industrious communities that dwelt within the massive village-walls of the Ohio Valley? Of those more primeval tribes, the wild comrades of the mastodon, whose grotesque fetich altars rise from the prairies of Iowa and Wisconsin? Of those devotees of a more elaborate religion, whose stately temple-pyramids—their very proportions suggestive of the grandeur of civil power—overlook the lowlands of Louisiana and Mississippi? And who and where are the descendants of the beings who built, used, and tenanted these speechless ruins?

Such questions, which appeal almost as strongly to popular fancy as to philosophic contemplation, allow a wide range of speculation within the limits prescribed by the character of the ruins themselves.

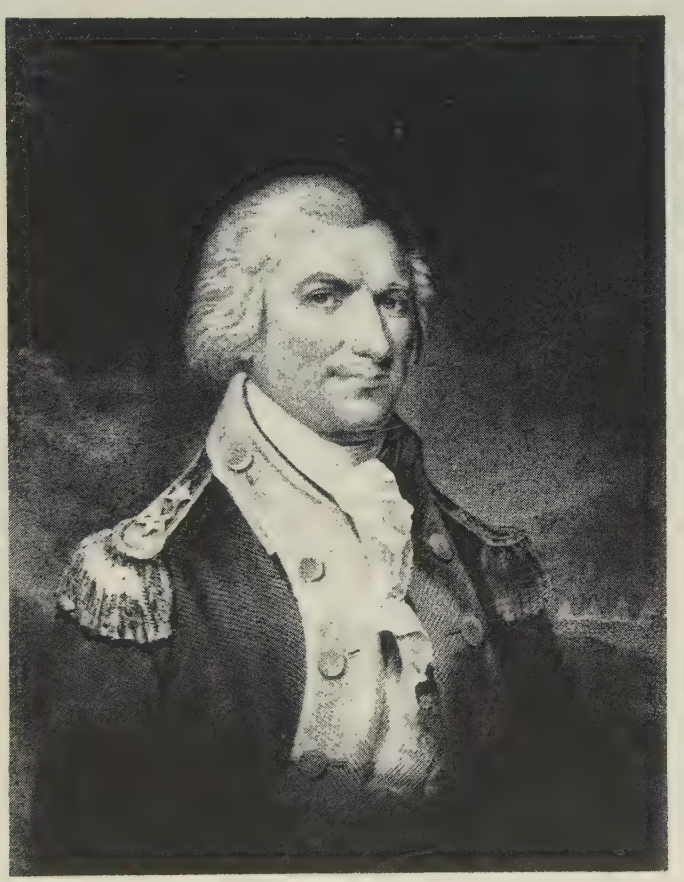
Of recent years, the keen eye of science has discerned the fact that some of the simpler and ruder earthworks of this country, especially mounds, and many burial-places, are those of tribes differing but little from the Indians of recent times. The discovery, however, has given no new name to that older and peculiarly distinct race that once occupied the southern half of Ohio; whose most remarkably typical works are seen at Marietta, Liberty, Newark, Hopeton and Fort Ancient, and to whom the world has long alluded as "the mysterious Mound-Builders." The void which separates them from the present is complete. Not even the faint echoes of language and tradition, which associate the stately temples of the Southern States with the Mexicans, survive in this region, or arise from distant quarters; and the partial record of their mode of life, which has been preserved for centuries in their monuments and less imposing relics, furnishes only a few doubtful clues to the relation borne by the nameless nations to other American peoples, to the date of their existence, or to the causes of their disappearance.

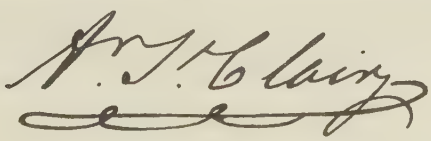
It is among their suggestive remains, nevertheless, that those secrets of the past lie buried, and time alone, which hid them there, can bring them forth.

The territory comprised within the present limits of Hamilton county was inhabited by several communities, which there is little doubt were of this ancient race, as their remains are of the same distinct and singular character as the most notable in the State. In fact, these works have, from the days of the first white pioneers, attracted wide and distinguished interest, and of late years have been examined and discussed by some of the most celebrated archæologists and antiquarian scholars in the country.

The sites occupied by these communities are nearly all in the valleys of the two Miamis—which were peopled for miles upward by kindred communities—and in localities which must have been considered then, as now, the choicest in the land.

The Turner Group.—One of the most favored, in this respect, of the Mound-Builder villages was situated just below the mouth of the East Fork of the Little Miami, upon a spot lying in the northeastern corner of Anderson township, which is well-known to students of archæology throughout the land as the Turner place. About midway between the sweeping and picturesque hills, a considerable knoll rises from the broad, level, and fertile terrace of the valley. This isolated elevation, formed by nature for a strong defensive position, was skillfully fortified by the old villagers. The knoll is cut into three separate hillocks, by two transverse ditches, each from twenty to thirty feet in depth. The level summit of the middle





hillock, insulated by these two formidable chasms, was crowned with a circular wall of earth, which, on the southeast side, opened into a gateway a hundred feet wide; from the portals of this opening a broad and commodious causeway descended by a gentle grade to an extensive group of mounds and enclosures upon the broad and level plain below, showing the destination to which the ancient processions were accustomed to march.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard College, one of the very ablest of American archæologists, and Dr. C. L. Metz, of this county, who has won high rank in the same pursuit, explored a great part of this place in 1886. The group of mounds in the fields below the causeway proved to be the coverings of numerous altars, upon which lay loads of burnt ornaments—pearls, images in terra-cotta, and even gold and silver articles—all placed there as religious offerings during elaborate and imposing ceremonies. Not far from the mounds was found the cemetery of the people, containing a great number of skeletons incased in stone-boxed graves, and among the graves, several pits filled with ashes instead of skeletons. The same method of combining the rites of cremation and burial was practiced on a still larger scale by another community of the Hamilton county Mound-Builders.

The Newtown Group.—Upon the same extensive terrace, two miles farther down the valley, also in Anderson township, at the foot of the eastern range of hills, in a position well-chosen for an agricultural village, the Martin mound, one of the largest in this part of the State, rises to the majestic height of forty feet above the plain. Within easy view from its tall and solitary summit is an humbler tumulus, standing in the center of the principal cemetery of Newtown. Several other mounds, companions to this, were formerly scattered over the lowland, now covered by the streets of the village. A mile south of Newtown, in the deep and wooded valley of Jennie's run, is a lonely temple mound; from this point to the Ohio, a distance of several miles, the eastern hills of the Little Miami are crowned with scattered mounds of inferior size, but show none of the unmistakable geometrical earthworks of the Mound-Builders.

The Madisonville Remains.—One of their most populous communities, however, was located just across the valley from Newtown, on a branch of the Western terrace, within sight of the smoke of every village on the eastern side. The location is a mile south of Madisonville, on the Stites and Ferris estates. The earthworks, which consisted of two or three circular embankments, and several large mounds, were guarded on the river side by a precipitous bluff, a hundred feet in descent. During the course of investigation which the Scientific and Literary Society of Madisonville began here in 1879, and which the Peabody Museum completed, hundreds of skeletons and several long rows of ash pits, like the few found on the Turner place, were discovered in the cemetery of the village, which lay along the bluff west of the earthworks. From the great number of burials in the cemetery, it has been estimated that the village contained not less than five thousand inhabitants.

Mound-Builders at Red Bank.—Two miles farther down the Little Miami, upon a high ridge of gravel, which directly overhangs the river, stands a considerable tumulus. Dr. Metz, in his widely-known article, "The Prehistoric Monuments of the Little Miami Valley," refers to a great earthen circle, long since obliterated, and to a burial ground, several acres in area, which occupied the lower plain west of the ridge. Two miles below this point, the Little Miami empties into the Ohio, whose steep and rugged hills, for five or six miles westward, allow only a very narrow margin to the great stream.

The Cincinnati Works.—At that distance, however, they suddenly open to the northward, bending their way around a plain some two or three miles square, elevated safely above the tremendous freshets of the river, and which in its natural state offered every inducement, as a home, that a thrifty but simple-mannered people seek and demand from their mother nature.

The local reader hardly needs to be reminded of the oft-quoted descriptions, by pioneer writers, of the earthworks which once stood upon the soil now completely covered by the great city of Cincinnati, and which suggest, if they do not prove, that here was one of the greatest Mound-Builders' towns which ever flourished in the valley of the Ohio. Upon the hill-enclosed plain, only a few hundred feet back from the high bluff which descended to the bottom-land, near the present line of Third street, lay an earthen wall in the form of a great ellipse, covering more space than two squares of the modern city. The gateway of this inclosure, like that of the Turner causeway, opened to the rising sun, and was guarded by two broad parapets. From one of these, a low embankment, about the height and breadth of an ordinary sidewalk, led, first south, then east, to a large mound near the edge of the bluff, at a point now marked by the northeast corner of Third and Main. Another low embankment extended clear from the river, between Broadway and Sycamore, curving from Third to Sixth, and another ran from the river in the same manner, "in the western part of the town." As these descriptions were written when Cincinnati was a small town, the quarter referred to was probably between Plum and Central avenue. On the western verge of the plain, half a mile from the ellipse, stood a lofty mound, which gave a view of Mill creek valley, the course of the Ohio and all the surrounding hillsides. North of the sentinel mound stood a small tumulus, and another yet beyond it. In the middle of Fifth street, near Broadway, was a small circular earthwork, and toward the northern part of the plain was a peculiar double-walled structure, extending seven hundred and sixty feet east and west.

Fort Miami.—Some eighteen miles below Cincinnati, the Great Miami empties into the Ohio, and at the junction of the two valleys, upon a very lofty hill, is a work which so far surpasses all others in the county as a fortification as to tell at once that its occupants, whether they were contemporary with the other communities of the Miami Country, or of a later race and date, held a post of extreme danger.

Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, whose brilliant archæological discoveries have so greatly increased our knowledge of the Mound-Builders of Ohio, thus compares Fort Miami with Fort Ancient, the greatest prehistoric fortification in the United States: "The embankment is about the same average size as that of Fort Ancient. It is carried around the brow of the hill, probably the distance of over a mile. The gateways are similar to those of Fort Ancient. The area inclosed is about forty acres. The ditch in all places is on the interior of the wall; in some places it reaches a depth of three feet. * * * Like Fort Ancient, this structure was obviously built for defense."

Other Works in the County.—From the Ohio the Mound-Builders spread up the valley of the Great Miami, far beyond the limits of this county, and at New Baltimore, on the western side of the river, about sixteen miles above Fort Miami, another of their stopping places is marked by an irregular earthen wall along the stream. A few miles farther north, on the eastern bank, in Colerain township, is a walled inclosure which embraces nearly a hundred acres, the largest area, by far, comprised by any single work in the county. On the heights near Norwood is a mound rivalling in size the Martin mound of Anderson township. A great number of small mounds, and several cemeteries, scattered through the county, bear witness to the existence of other prehistoric communities, probably of later races than the Mound-Builders.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS AND THE ANCIENT NATIONS OF MEXICO.

Distinct as the works of the Mound-Builders are in type, their characteristics do not seem sufficient, as yet, to settle beyond all dispute to what family of the North American aborigines the people belonged. The earliest theory which occurred to

antiquarians, and the one which remains most popular, because of the heroic history which it suggests, is that the true Mound-Builders of the north were the early ancestors of the Nahuas, or Mexicans; that during long ages of forgotten conflict with the advancing red men, they retreated slowly down the valley of the Mississippi, and finally to Mexico. As they went, their civilization grew more and more elaborate; they developed more magnificent institutions of government, a more luxurious state of society, and their arts multiplied to a degree suited to their advanced condition; a new people grew from the old; the rude northern villages were forgotten in the sumptuous cities of the south; instead of patriarchal chieftains, monarchs ruled the commonwealth; and meeting finally the greatest civilized race of America, the Mayas, in the valleys of Mexico, the progressive children of the North added the finishing touches to a culture which even in Montezuma's day, the last of its splendor, still retained some of the elements of its Mound-Builder origin.

It would be difficult to find in all the histories of the old world, even in those parts which are rendered most fascinating by poetic myth and fable, a grander theme for human interest than this imaginary career of the Mound-Builders; even the rise of the Grecian nations, from pastoral times to the glorious Athenian era, is a mere incident of the past in comparison with such a vast romance. Yet the theory, splendid as it may appear to some, is by no means without foundation. There are positive proofs that a race, which spoke the same language and had the same arts and civilization as the Mexicans, once dwelt in the southeastern portion of the United States, whether they came to that region from the North, or from Mexico itself; and the early traditions of the Mexicans affirm that their forefathers entered Mexico from the direction of those very Gulf States.

A connection between these Nahua people of the Southern States and the Mound-Builders of the Ohio Valley is next shown in the design of their religious structures and their sepulchres, the northern circular mounds being sometimes found in the south, and the southern types of pyramids and platform-mounds occasionally appearing in the north. To fill out the story of the migration and progress from north to south, estimates, based upon facts more or less definite, are made to show that the earthworks of the Ohio, and those of the Upper Mississippi, are older by centuries than those along the Gulf of Mexico. As the Nahuas can be traced from the Gulf States to the Ohio Valley by means of the platform-mounds, so they can be followed from Ohio by the circular inclosures and a few "Animal mounds" to the northwest, where the great mastodon mound of Wisconsin tells of a period, compared with which the hoariest traditions of Mexico grow young.

Whether this dim track of likenesses is to be trusted, or not, in threading the wilderness of the American past, it is certain that the ancient Mound-Builders of Ohio—not least remarkably those of Hamilton county—were just such a people as the Mexicans might have been derived from. In their religious and burial customs, especially, are the rudiments of the same magnificent ceremonies with which the Mexicans worshiped their deities, and bade farewell to their dead. The great chiefs and heroes of the Mound-Builders were covered by the loftiest sepulchres; the sepulchres, rendered holy by the deep reverence of generations, became fit shrines for the worship of posterity, and many a temple rose upon the sacred tombs; often the bones of human beings, no doubt the relics of captives taken in war and sacrificed, are found lying around the skeleton to which the ghastly honors were paid; often the dead were cremated, and their ashes deposited, with solemn rites, in the thickly-planted cemetery of the village; and again, the body which was given back to nature by the tardier process of decay, was so placed in the mausoleum, or the lowlier grave, that the spirit might begin at once its journey to the sunny land of morning or the darker North. All these practices, and others, were as common to the Mexicans as to the Mound-Builders, and were merely enlarged by the grander civilization of the South. In the light of such facts the average observer may easily imagine that the

Aztecs and other Nahua families descended from the Mound-Builders, or that both peoples descended alike from one original stock.

It is tantalizing to the eager inquirer into this remote mystery to be treated to the startling, yet elusive glimpses which open to his bewildered eye, as new discoveries flash athwart its depths. One of the most striking, but most baffling of these discoveries, was made by Prof. Moorehead and Dr. Cresson two years ago in the Scioto Valley, near Chillicothe. In exploring the monuments of that region, which seems to have been a central province of the Mound-Builders of Ohio, the two scientists unearthed a thick group of altars, piled with rich ornaments of the Mound-Builder fashion, just as they were given to the flames of sacrifice in far-off days. But among the mass of rude and simple trinkets, among the skeletons of beings that had held the highest rank of their little day and place, the astonished archæologists found a large number of copper articles, of a make and finish never before seen among relics of Mound-Builders' skill. Most of these curiosities were designed for personal ornaments; some were made apparently to represent figures of mystic meaning; several were cut in a style strangely like certain work of the artisans of Mexico and Central America, but the most remarkable of all were forms of the supreme religious symbol of the ancient Mexicans and Mayas—the cross.

There is nothing to prove that these royal decorations, deeply corroded with the green rust of centuries, were manufactured in this country by native Mound-Builders, and if not made by northern hands, the copper images of the cross must have been carried from the distant lands of the South, where the benign Quetzacoatl, the Divine Teacher of the New World, was worshiped under that emblem for unknown centuries before the Aztecs, the last immigrants of their race, wandered into the valley of Anahuac from some mysterious northern land. Here speculation grows bewildered. Copper crosses like these might have found their way to the Ohio Valley more than two thousand years ago, when the great Maya city of Nachan was in the prime of its glory; or when the empire of the Olmecs, the first Nahuas in Mexico, had succeeded the sway of the Mayas; or as late as the tenth century of our era, when the dominions of the Mexicans, then called Toltecs, extended far northward into lands that have no name in Mexican history.

And if the ornaments are specimens of one of these vague southern periods, in what manner were they transported hither? Some extraordinary expedition seems to have been the cause of their presence here, for no such articles were ever before found among the hundreds of Mound-Builder sepulchres which have been opened throughout the country. Were they brought in the coffer of some adventurous merchant from one of the opulent cities of the Xicolan or Chiapan coast, and bartered to the rude kings and priests of the Scioto? Did they come with the embassy of some ambitious ruler, who wished to learn if the distant barbarians who bowed before the symbol of his deity, and perhaps spoke his language, were worthy of conquest? Or were they despoiled from some band that came from afar upon a mission of discovery and never returned to tell what they had seen? Conjecture only adds to conjecture.

It may be, then, that the dark past of the Mound-Builders was blended with the shadowy ages of some of the grandest nations of the ancient American world. Perhaps some account of them was recorded in the national books of the Toltecs, or of the Mayas, as the people of the mysterious island of Atlantis were mentioned in the annals of Egypt; but since those records perished more than three centuries ago, despised and unread, in the ruthless fires of the Spanish conquerors, it may well be doubted whether anything of their actual history will ever be rescued from the depths of oblivion. American archæologists and antiquarians, whose zeal and skill are constantly increasing, may at last succeed in tracing their progress from country to country, and from period to period, but the most sanguine investigator can hardly hope that Time will answer more than the two questions: Of what race were the Mound-Builders? In what era did they flourish?

CHAPTER III.

FIRST PIONEER SETTLEMENTS—THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

[BY JOHN B. JEWETT.]

THE UNITED STATES IN 1786—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—VISIT TO THE MIAMI COUNTRY—STITES AND SYMMES—ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST COLONIES—SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA, LOSANTIVILLE, AND NORTH BEND—COVALT STATION—BEGINNING OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES—FORT WASHINGTON BUILT—HAMILTON COUNTY FORMED—NEW SETTLEMENTS—INDIANS ATTACK DUNLAP'S STATION—INDIAN WARFARE CONTINUED—FIRST TOWNSHIPS FORMED—MERCERSBURGH—WHITE'S STATION—RUNYAN'S STATION—WHITE'S STATION ATTACKED—INCREASE OF SETTLEMENTS AND TOWNSHIPS—CLOSE OF THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1786—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

THE United States of America, in the year 1786, was quite a different nation from the United States which to-day commands the respect of the greatest powers of the world. There were then thirteen States, instead of forty-four; the territory in their possession was not a fourth of what it now is, and their population not one-fifteenth. The States were united more in name than in fact. The Confederate Government, organized toward the close of the Revolution, in the hope of strengthening the bonds of union between the Colonies, had demonstrated its incompetency more clearly every year of its existence. At one time, the executive committee which acted during each adjournment of Congress came to a dead-lock upon an important question, and went home, leaving the country absolutely without a general government; and when at length there began to be violent out-breaks of popular feeling, and even armed insurrection, in resistance to the collection of taxes necessary to discharge the great war debt, Congress proved so powerless that the State most violently threatened with misrule was compelled to depend upon voluntary aid of neighboring States in restoring order.

In this year, too, the people of the United States were beset by evils which came even nearer home than bad government. The war had of course made the fortunes of many, but it had ruined the fortunes of more. The majority were poorer, in everything but liberty, than even in the frugal period which preceded the revolt of the Colonies. The scarcity of good money had driven all classes into debt, and, because of the same scarcity, the harsh laws for the collection of debts, which yet existed as memorials of Colonial aristocracy, were enforced to the last point of severity. No class suffered so heavily from the general destitution as the disbanded soldiers of the Revolutionary army. Patriotism, like virtue, is most poorly rewarded by those whom it financially benefits the most. As soon as the war appeared to be over, the country became tranquilly indifferent to the claims of its defenders, and the veterans who had risked life, and lost health, in so many weary campaigns, for some time had great difficulty in obtaining the small wages due for their services. The separate States at length paid the claims, but such slender means were hardly sufficient, alone, to insure their possessors permanent homes, or even a very long subsistence, unless invested where property and comfort were to be had more cheaply than in the exhausted districts of the East. Fortunately for the veterans, for others who suffered like them, and for the progress of the nation, their country was able to offer them such a refuge.

The great Territory northwest of the Ohio river, a land dearly paid for with the blood of Anglo-Americans, and fairly acquired by their military prowess in more than one long war, was now open to colonization. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, it had been formally transferred to the United States. Virginia, under whose government it fell in 1778, when her daring soldier, George Rogers Clark, took it from the British, had before the war closed arranged to dispose of lands within its limits, but upon the remonstrance of Congress, and of several States, abandoned her right and title, except in a certain reserved section, to the general government. Massachusetts, who had claimed an interest in the western country under her old royal charter, soon followed Virginia's generous example, and Connecticut, whose claims were similar to those of Massachusetts, withdrew upon the same terms as Virginia. For the settlement of the great region thus delivered up for the common welfare, Congress at once began to make arrangements. A treaty was made with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix, New York, another with the Delawares, Wyandots and Chippewas, at Fort McIntosh, and another with the Shawnees at the mouth of the Great Miami, by which the savages recognized the United States as the successor of Great Britain, and agreed to admit American settlers. The vast tract was being surveyed, and divided into convenient allotments for sale, in 1786, when the general discontent of the masses in the East was breaking forth in riots and other acts of outlawry. Gladly then did the impoverished but still dauntless veterans turn to the region which was being prepared for their reception, as one in which their courage could yet win homes in place of those which that same courage had sacrificed.

And indeed, no fairer land ever offered itself to the embrace of industry. It was the last untouched portion of that mighty wilderness which lay to the west of the Appalachian Mountains when Daniel Boone climbed their summits one summer day before the Revolution and feasted his soul with solitude. The smoke of the cabins of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania now rose at the foot of those mountains, and, for hundreds of miles due west, the green prospect which had thrilled the heart of the great pioneer was broken by the clearings which his own followers had made. But the unspoiled forests of the northwest were as yet only parted by the winding rivers, by fields of prairie, or by the broad natural meadows which here and there were to be seen waving with wild rye and blue grass, abundantly feeding herds of deer, elk and buffalo, and promising still richer harvests and pastures to the agriculturist.

The first of the Revolutionary soldiers to take advantage of the opportunity now offered by Congress were those who, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Cutler and Gen. Rufus Putnam, organized at Boston as the Ohio Company. It was not till the next year, however, that they selected a tract for settlement, and in the meantime another project was afoot.

VISITS TO THE MIAMI COUNTRY—STITES AND SYMMES.

The villages along the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers at this period were able to furnish many of the products of civilization to the more primitive settlers of Kentucky. In the spring of 1786, Capt. Benjamin Stites, a resident of Red Stone, one of the settlements on the Monongahela, left home upon one of the common trading voyages down the Ohio. He apparently started with no loftier purpose than to barter his goods to the best advantage, but, like the true frontiersman of his day, he was ready to leave his immediate employment at any moment to turn new circumstances to good account. He seems to have floated down to the Kentucky port, then called Limestone, and now Maysville, a distance of many miles along the Ohio wilderness, without important incident.

There his experience changed. While at a village not far from Limestone, endeavoring to dispose of his wares, some horses belonging to certain settlers there

were spirited away by a party of the Ohio Indians, whom no treaty of peace could cure of their predatory habits. Being an experienced borderer, the Captain joined the band of settlers who started in pursuit. The trail of the marauders, after crossing the Ohio, led some sixty miles up the valley of the Little Miami to the Shawnee town, Old Chillicothe, and finding their property beyond recovery, the cautious pursuers crossed to the Great Miami, twenty miles farther west, and followed its course to the Ohio again.

The view which Stites thus obtained of the Miami Country ended his career as a Kentucky trader. In a short time he was traveling with all possible dispatch toward New York, where Congress then held its sessions, to negotiate for the purchase of part of the tract which he had explored. Probably the amount which he proposed buying was too small to procure respect for his offer, for he soon sought a business alliance with a person whose means were more extensive than his own. This person was John Cleves Symmes, a citizen of Trenton, N. J., who had served in several public offices—in one as a member of the Continental Congress—with respectable distinction, and who was thoroughly qualified, by energy, patience, judgment and experience, to take charge of an enterprise so toilsome and hazardous as the establishment of a commonwealth in the western wilderness. While not a borderer himself, he comprehended fully the difficulties of border life, and was adapted to a work which the true frontiersman is not, that of developing all the resources of a wild country to the fullest uses of civilization. He accepted the advances of Stites, and in the summer of the next year after their meeting went in person to the country between the Miamis.

While Symmes was engaged in this inspection, Congress indirectly encouraged his scheme by passing an act for the government of the Northwest Territory, the famous Ordinance of 1787, which excluded slavery from the Territory forever, declared freedom of religious worship and necessity of schools, established an office of governor and court of judges, with combined legislative, judicial and executive functions, and arranged for the alteration of these simple institutions according to the future growth of society. A few days after the Ordinance was passed, Congress directed the Treasury Board to assign lands to the Ohio Company, whose directors had applied for one and a half million acres upon the two sides of the Muskingum. Symmes soon returned to New York, and contracted with the Treasury Board for a million acres of the fertile lands which he had been inspecting, at the price of 66 cents per acre. Before that year ended he had transferred 20,000 acres of his tract to Capt Stites.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST COLONIES.

The greater part of the next year was spent by the leaders in organizing parties of immigrants in the East. Three settlements were to be established. Capt. Stites had chosen a site at the mouth of the Little Miami, Symmes at the mouth of the Great Miami, and a third speculator, Matthias Denman, a resident of Springfield, N. J., had made a location of several hundred acres at a point between the two other sites, on the bottom land and the elevated plain opposite the mouth of the Licking river.

The civil and social growth of the West had begun. It was in January, 1788, that Denman purchased the section opposite the Licking; in February Congress appointed the governor and the chief judges required for the Territory by the Ordinance, Symmes himself becoming one of the court; in April the first colonists of the Ohio Company arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, two hundred miles east of the Miami Purchase, and laid out the town of Marietta; two months after Marietta was founded, the governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, and two of the judges, Parsons and Varnum, met there to begin their administration. After this first official session, Symmes went east again, to meet his family and followers. In the meantime

Capt. Stites and his company from Red Stone had passed Marietta on their way westward, and reached Limestone, where they stopped to prepare a quantity of timber in order that their fort and cabins might be constructed immediately upon reaching the Little Miami. The experience of two generations had taught the natives of the Pennsylvania frontier better than to rely upon the friendship of the Indians.

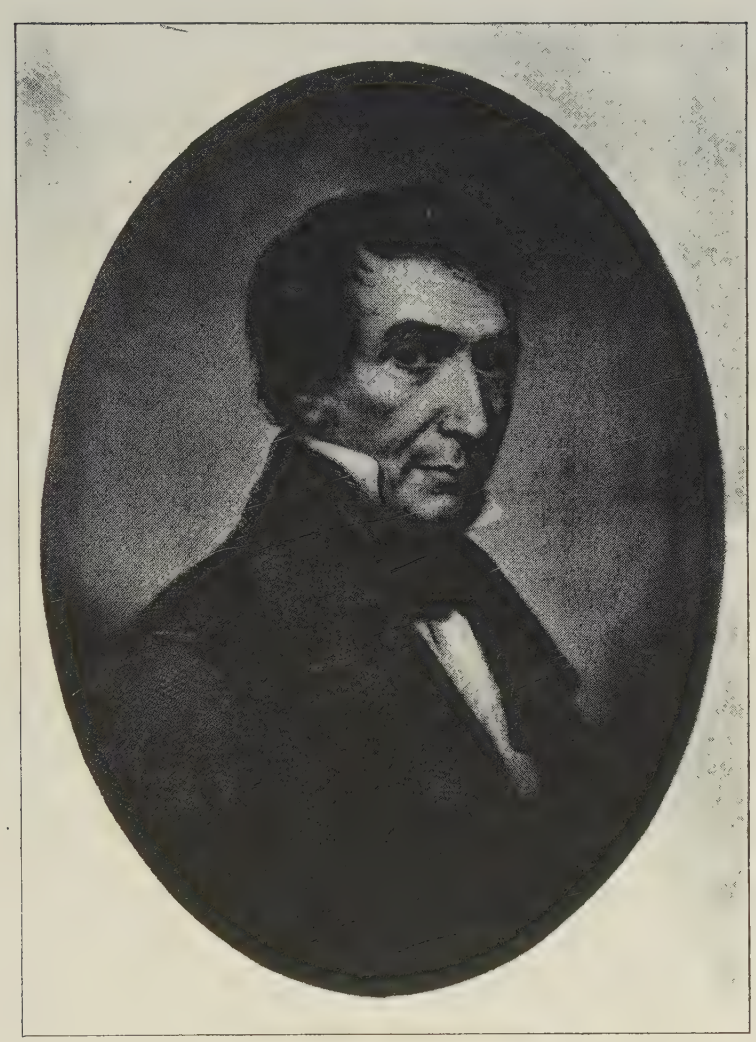
They had been engaged in this employment a month or more, when Denman came up from the Miamis, where he had been examining his land, for which he now wanted settlers. It does not appear that he procured any recruits from Stites' division of Pennsylvanians, who were well enough satisfied with their own destination; but two prominent Kentuckians, Col. Robert Patterson and John Filson, the first of whom knew Denman's ground well, found his representations favorable, bought two-thirds of his claim, and agreed with him to lay out and settle a town, to be called Losantiville. Patterson, whose influence was the most considerable, undertook to muster a force of settlers for the town, and Filson, who was a schoolmaster and surveyor, to establish the lines of its lots and streets.

The plans of these proprietors were soon adjusted, and their terms for the sale of lots advertised among the people of Kentucky. It was now late in September, and in the midst of these arrangements, Judge Symmes arrived at Limestone with the party which he had marshaled in New Jersey, numbering sixty members. Leaving his people at the well-thronged little hamlet, Symmes, with Denman, Capt. Stites and others, proceeded to the Miamis, where Patterson, Filson and a large party of Kentuckians were awaiting his appearance to make a general survey of the country. Some forty or fifty miles up the valley of the Great Miami, the explorers came across a small encampment of Indians, the sight of which at once excited the savage propensities of the Kentuckians. Symmes, however, refused to allow them to massacre the tenants of the camp; the Kentuckians became surly, and finally showed their ill-spirit by deserting the Judge and his few stanch comrades altogether. The broken and scattered party straggled back through the forest, but upon reaching Limestone again Filson was missing. He was never again seen or heard of by his companions of that autumn adventure. After waiting a long time for his return, Denman and Patterson took in his place a young surveyor named Israel Ludlow, an employe of the government, who engaged to perform the services originally undertaken by Filson.

The mysterious disappearance of Filson, which was of course attributed to the Indians whom the expedition had encountered, was but one of several incidents which had happened to demonstrate to the waiting immigrants that the northern woods were still far from safe. The Federal Government, however, was endeavoring to establish perfect security, and all the colonists, impatient, yet dismayed, lingered at Limestone a month and a half longer.

SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA, LOSANTIVILLE AND NORTH BEND.

By that time, finding that the anticipated treaty was still delayed, Capt. Stites' people, the most adventurous of the colonists, determined to move forward. This decision, too, was formed in the face of a rumor which had just been brought to Limestone by a party of Kentucky hunters; they were told that five hundred Indian warriors were stationed at the mouth of the Little Miami, ready to visit death upon all white persons who dared to land there. Only the women of Stites' party were affected by this terrifying report, and even they did not hold back. On the 16th of November the whole party left Limestone; at daybreak of the 18th their flatboats approached the mouth of the Little Miami. A cautious reconnoisance in the dusky morning light proved that they had received an empty warning; no Indians were in sight, and when the winter sun rose the founders of the second settlement in Ohio were gathered together upon the spot which they had chosen for a home, pouring out their gratitude to Providence for a safe deliverance.



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The rumor which they had heard at Limestone is charged by some annalists to the jealousy of certain Kentuckians; but there were really a few Shawnees encamped several miles up the Little Miami when Capt. Stites' boats put into shore. They offered friendship instead of war, however, and became so amiable that Stites sent word to Symmes and Patterson, at Limestone, to follow him without fear. Nevertheless, the Captain was not so confident of this specious good will as to neglect the construction of his blockhouse, and his prudence was well repaid.

The persons composing this adventurous troop were not numerous. Only five of the men brought their families: Capt. Stites, Elijah Stites, Greenbright Bailey, Abel Cook and Jacob Mills. The remainder were either unmarried, or had left their wives and children in safer quarters. Their names were Hezekiah Stites, John S. Gano, Ephraim Kibby, Benjamin Cox, Joseph Cox, Hampton and Allen Woodruff, Evan Shelby, ——— Hempstead, Daniel Shoemaker, Edmund Buxton, Elijah Mills, and Thomas C. Wade. During the next two years, the original party was strongly reinforced. The names of some of these later settlers were James H. Bailey, Zephr and Jonas Ball, James Bowman, Benjamin, David and Owen Davis, Francis Dunlevy, Hugh Dunn, Isaac and John Ferris, James Flinn, Gabriel and Luke Foster, James Newell, Benjamin F. Randolph, James Seward, William Goforth, Daniel Griffin, Joseph Grove, John Hardin, Cornelius Hurley, David, Henry, and Levi Jennings, Ezekiel Larned, John Manning, James Mathews, Aaron Mercer, Ichabod B. Miller, Patrick and William Moore, John Morris, ——— Wickersham, John McCullough, and Ignatius Ross.

The village of cabins which at once began to grow up around the blockhouse was christened Columbia. It was situated on the bank of the Ohio, more than half a mile below the mouth of the Little Miami. The valley of the Little Miami, which is two miles wide at its lower termination, was not all covered with forest, but many acres of its low and level surface expanded into a spacious natural meadow, which from being frequented both winter and summer by numerous flocks of wild poultry soon won the name of Turkey Bottom. Over this broad bottom land Stites laid out squares and streets for a great city, which he hoped would eventually become the Queen of the West. But nature and destiny declared against him, and the city never advanced beyond the plan. The vast cornfields of the wealthy estates in the neighborhood are still haunted by the half-obsolete name of Turkey Bottom; the East End of the great Cincinnati corporation, which is gradually creeping up the Little Miami, wears the familiar name of Capt. Stites' rude little hamlet. These are the most substantial memorials of his defeated ambition which survive about the place of his settlement.

The message which Capt. Stites had sent to Limestone, and the peaceful progress made by his settlers during the next month, gave assurance to Patterson's company. Twenty-six of their men, among whom were Col. Patterson and Ludlow, the substitute of the lost Filson, started down the Ohio upon the 24th of December, during the most inclement weather of the season, reached the mouth of the Licking on the 27th, and the next day began to lay out the town of Losantiville. To enlist these adventurers the proprietors of the ground, Denman, Patterson and Ludlow, had offered to give a lot to each of the first thirty men who would aid in establishing the settlement. In a few days these lots were surveyed, and each man made his choice by lottery. One or two cabins were then erected for shelter, the clearing of the ground was commenced, and other preparations made to receive several families that were expected to arrive in the spring.

In the meantime Judge Symmes remained at Limestone, waiting for the conclusion of the treaty which the authorities of the government were holding with the tribes of the Ohio at Fort Harmar, the government station opposite Marietta. Symmes seems to have been the most unwilling of all the Miami leaders, at this time, to trust the Indians; yet he had the least reason of all to apprehend molestation.

His humane act in preserving the lives of the band on the Great Miami, in the preceding autumn, had given him a kinder place in their regard than he seems to have suspected. Besides, he had been granted military protection, which Columbia and Losantiville yet lacked. A detachment of forty-five soldiers, under Capt. Kearsey, had been sent from Fort Harmar at his request, and had been waiting his orders at Limestone since the 12th of December. On the 3d of January, 1789, he dispatched a conciliatory message to the Wyandot and Shawnee warriors, reminding them of the service he had done them a few months before, offering to trade with them to their advantage, and requesting them to restrain their young men from attacks upon the whites.

The message was well received, and shortly afterward the party of Shawnees whom Stites had found encamped at Columbia, having been cheated by some roving traders, for whose actions the settlers were in nowise responsible, demanded that Judge Symmes meet them and render reparation for their losses. As he still loitered, they sent word by Capt. Stites that they wished to see him; and shortly afterward they dispatched a second notice. Symmes thereupon feared that if he deferred his coming longer, they might go away offended, and all prospects of amicable relations, between their people and his, be completely destroyed. Though but imperfectly prepared for moving, he was determined by the latter consideration, and having gathered such provisions as could be obtained, he started down the river. His own family, a number of the settlers who had accompanied him from the East, and most of Capt. Kearsey's detachment of soldiers, formed his party. The river, swollen with one of its highest freshets, soon swept his fleet to Columbia, which village he found almost completely submerged. He passed on to Losantiville, where he stopped one night; on the 2nd of February, 1789, he stepped ashore at North Bend, a point twelve miles below Losantiville, and five above the month of the Great Miami. The sight of Columbia, sunken to the tops of its chimneys, had warned him against proceeding to his real destination.

After constructing a temporary habitation at North Bend, Symmes went on to the mouth of the Great Miami, where, like Stites at Columbia, he had dreamed of founding a magnificent city. Finding the situation as unfortunate as that of Columbia, he returned to North Bend, laid off a subdivision, and by donating some of the lots, succeeded in starting a respectable village.

The Shawnees who wished to see Judge Symmes were represented by Blackbeard (or Blackbird), a chief of some note in the tribe. He soon called at North Bend, and after a long discussion with Symmes, who labored to convince him that the settlers should not be held liable for the frauds of every rascally trader, expressed himself as satisfied with the intentions of the Long Knives. Whether his declarations were sincere or not, he sustained them by staying three or four weeks at North Bend, partaking of the Judge's entertainment, which included whiskey, in an exceedingly fraternal spirit.

COVALT STATION—BEGINNING OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES—FORT WASHINGTON BUILT.

About the time that Symmes left Limestone, a strong settlement was established in the valley of the Little Miami, nine or ten miles above Columbia, under the leadership of Capt. Abraham Covalt, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Bedford county, western Penn., and a Revolutionary veteran. He was one of the leaders of the Miami immigration who cherished no splendid visions of future wealth and greatness; his highest worldly ambition was to remain independent. He was a true type of the sensible, homely, brave and honorable American of the old Colonial day, and an equally distinct type of that simple but noble manhood which appears to such rare advantage in every age and state of society.

The manner of his connection with Symmes is not clear, but the traditions of his family indicate that he made his purchase in 1787 or 1788, when Symmes and Stites were organizing their colonies in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Capt. Covalt left

Pennsylvania on the 1st of January, 1789. His outfit consisted of two large flat-boats, one of which was loaded with agricultural implements, and a number of the finest cattle, horses, sheep and swine, that had yet been brought to the country of the Miamis. Beside his own family, which was a numerous one, he was accompanied by several others, whose names are still prominent in the eastern part of Hamilton county. The leaders of these families were Robert McKinney, Jonathan Pittman, John Webb, John Hutchens, David Smith, Z. Hinkle, and Timothy Covalt; with them were friends or relatives bearing the names of Fletcher, Buckingham, Beagle, Clemmons, Coleman, Murphy, and Gerston.

This brave company, numbering in all forty-five persons, landed at Columbia on the 19th of January. For want of a better accommodation, a tent was raised on the bank of the Little Miami, in which the women and children found an indifferent shelter against the bitter cold and sleet of that memorable winter, while the men went up the valley to make a clearing and construct a fort.

The position of this station was one of the loneliest in the Miami Country at that early period, but its advantages as a natural site in a great measure compensated the hardy frontiersmen for the perils it invited. The valley of the Little Miami at this point plunges from the north, a deep and narrow opening between the wood-covered hills, and meets the valley of the East Fork; the two, as they merge and widen into one, sweep away several miles to the westward. A long terrace, or elevated plain, lies in the arm of this curve, its level and extensive surface being now covered with the scattered houses which constitute the pretty suburban village of Terrace Park.

When Capt. Covalt first looked upon this plain its sandy soil was deep with the mould of an oak forest, fertilized by the decay of untold centuries, while its level expanse, once open to the sunlight and the air, offered every facility to cultivation. On the northeast the plain is separated from the foot of the hills by the hollow of a small stream that runs into the river; in this choice location Capt. Covalt and his followers erected a formidable stockade fort, of that design and construction which, from the first to the last experience of the Europeans and their descendants with the ferocious natives of the North American forest, was proven to be absolutely necessary to a mode of life requiring the precautions of defense more than convenience of residence. This class of structures first grew into use from the situation of the settlers of New England and Virginia, who found themselves a mere handful among hordes of wily enemies, whose merciless attacks could only be thwarted by a constant provision against surprise; and under their cover our population advanced from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The successful stands which the scattered people of the frontier were enabled to make against the terrible savage, by means of these protections, were so wonderful that the future descendants of the borderers will probably be disposed to regard their career somewhat as the modern European regards the achievements of mediæval knights-errant. The usual plan of these forts was a square. At each corner of the square stood a blockhouse; from blockhouse to blockhouse were ranged the cabins of the residents, with their roofs sloping inwardly, to incommode an enemy's entrance as much as possible. The exterior walls were perforated with loopholes, from which the fire of the besieged could be delivered during an attack. All openings between the cabins were closed by lines of palisade. The fort known through the early history of Hamilton county as Covalt's Station was built upon this plan, the cabins which formed its walls being seventeen in number. A mill, the first in the Miami Country, was built at the same time upon the small stream near the station, known yet as Mill run. The settlers from some of the lower stations carried their grist to this mill for several years after it was put into operation.

There were now four promising settlements along the edge of the great forest of the Miami Country, from the most extreme of which, in one direction, to the most extreme in the other, a sturdy woodsman might walk by the light of a single winter

day. Fresh immigration would have soon poured into them, to develop all the branches of civilized industry, had the red men kept the several treaties by which they had bound themselves to peace. But the border history of North America was not yet ended. It was less reasonable for the Americans to expect that the lords of the soil would surrender their ancient rights while the slenderest chance remained of preserving them, than for Great Britain to expect that the Americans would submit to her tyranny. The Northwest Territory at this time held tribes who cherished the memory of more than a century's bitter wrongs against their overpowering enemy. The Mohicans and the Delawares still remembered the rivers of the salt sea; the Shawnees had abandoned more than one hunting ground to the palefaces before they found a home on the western rivers; the Miamis, who had long and proudly withstood the dreadful Iroquois, looked upon the new invaders of their land with haughty and ominous coldness; and the implacable Mohawk and his brethren of the Six Nations, who never made peace with one white nation except in alliance against another, roamed the valleys of Ohio, and mingled with the fallen tribes to inflame them by secret counsels of resistance, and to carry the secret bribes of the British, who, since the Americans had successfully defied their oppression, had grown more malignant in their hatred than the savages themselves.

The more intelligent men of the different nations regarded war as a policy rather than a means of gratifying malicious passion, but in those dignified intellects American dominion encountered its strongest check. They discerned clearly the mournful fate which was following their people, yet knew that retreat could only hasten its pursuit. Further struggle might prolong their wild liberty a few years; to cease struggling was to surrender it at once. From this alternative alone the suspended contest might have been resumed without the sly encouragement of the British.

These influences began to be felt but a few weeks after the first settlements were located in the Miami Country. The Miami nation had not been represented in the several treaties, and naturally refused to be bound by them, while the tribes with whom the treaties were made denied that they had relinquished their rights in their lands at all. Their disposition had completely changed. The only condition upon which they would now agree that peace should not be broken was that the Americans should withdraw beyond the Ohio, and never recross it, and one of the sagest councillors and deadliest warriors of the Shawnees demanded that they should go back to their original quarters east of the Appalachian Mountains.

Before the coming of the whites more than one of the tribes dwelt upon the southern rivers of the country; one division of the Shawnees had their quarters at Old Chillicothe, in the Little Miami valley, it will be remembered, when Capt. Stites explored the country two years before. Upon the first appearance of the settlers the distrustful and designing natives retired northward, and the principal villages of the different nations were now gathered along the rivers of Lake Erie within striking distance of the settlements, yet safe from counter-surprises.

The treaty meeting, held at Fort Harmar during the winter, was hardly over before some of the very bands which had assembled there were prowling about the western stations, bent on mischief. Before the first red-bud tree was in bloom upon the hillsides, five of Capt. Covalt's fine horses had disappeared, and the people at Columbia had lost not only horses, but a considerable number of household articles and farming implements. The Columbians charged their losses to Blackbeard, Judge Symmes' admiring friend, and his gang, who took their departure by way of Columbia. Symmes was not surprised to learn of these misdeeds, for the bitter complaints made by Blackbeard's party against the traders had prepared him for such reprisals.

But the ill-will of the savages was rapidly growing ripe for bloodier manifestations. In April, one of Symmes' surveying parties was ambushed, and two of the six men composing it were killed. Capt. Kearsey, after accompanying Symmes from

Limestone as a military escort, had refused to build a fort at North Bend, and had taken his troops to the Falls of the Ohio. Ensign Luce, who had been dispatched to North Bend with a smaller detachment in his place, on the 21st of May undertook to escort a number of citizens from North Bend to a point farther up the river. On the way their boat received an unexpected volley from the shore, which killed a soldier and wounded five others. Hardly a month of the year passed without bereaving some family among the settlers. Abraham Covalt, a member of Capt. Covalt's household, "one of as brave sons of Pennsylvania as ever inhaled the morning air," was killed in June, while hunting with four companions in the Little Miami valley, some miles above Covalt Station. Another young hunter named Abel Cook, the chosen friend of the gallant Covalt, was assassinated in the forest at Round Bottom near the station, a month later, as he was returning from a visit to Columbia. His body was discovered by some of his own associates, who carried it mournfully to the station, and buried it, with touching propriety, beside the fresh grave of his youthful friend.

The effect of these murders, and of others like them, may be easily imagined. Immigrants bound for the West paused in consternation, and many of the families already in the Miami Country fled into Kentucky. North Bend alone lost over fifty inhabitants after the attack upon Ensign Luce's party. In the midst of this panic, however, the leaders of the colonists stood firm, and redoubled their demands upon the government for protection. Symmes declared that Capt. Kearsey, who had deserted the settlers for the silly reason that Symmes located his village at North Bend, instead of at the mouth of the Great Miami, was to blame for the disasters which followed his departure. Fortunately it was the government of the new Union that was addressed, and not the government under whose feeble auspices the colonies were planted; and at the head of it sat the man who, of all American statesmen, most deeply sympathized with the western pioneers in their struggle—Washington himself. Maj. John Doughty, a capable officer of the army then stationed at Fort Harmar, was ordered to erect a fort in the best position for the defense of the Miami settlements. He reached the Miamis about the time that young Covalt was killed, bringing a strong force of infantry and a company of artillery. He chose to construct the fort at Losantiville, which was now really a village, though a smaller one than either Columbia or North Bend. In the meantime detachments of his troops were stationed at the other three settlements, and the courage of the people began to revive.

The presence of these forces by no means overawed the watchful enemy of the forest, who lurked about the settlements like the invisible shadow of doom. Five or six persons were killed or captured at North Bend and Columbia before the year ended, but the savages confined themselves to the work of waylaying imprudent stragglers in the woods, and for a long time made no attempt to destroy a station.

Meanwhile Maj. Doughty's men were laboring at the fort on the bluff above the cabins of Losantiville. The structure was nearly finished by the middle of winter, and on the 29th of December, Gen. Josiah Harmar, commander of the forces of the Northwest, arrived with 320 regular troops, and established the headquarters of the United States army within its walls. As it was the most important military work in the West, he gave it the immortal name of the most important officer of the government. Whatever transformations Cincinnati may undergo in the future, her people, if they remain Americans, will remember the spot at the northwest corner of Third and Lawrence streets, where the Stars and Stripes first floated in the winter winds from the lofty flagstaff of Fort Washington.

HAMILTON COUNTY FORMED—NEW SETTLEMENTS—INDIANS ATTACK DUNLAP'S STATION.

Three days after Gen. Harmar took up his quarters at Fort Washington, viz. on the 1st of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair was received with due ceremony by the troops and citizens of Losantiville. One of the principal objects of his journey

down the Ohio was to give the settlers of the Miami Country a constitutional government. The whole of the tract which Stites had explored three years before, and which was still in almost the same condition of aboriginal wildness as then, was incorporated into one county, which St. Clair requested Judge Symmes to name. Symmes chose the name of Washington's great secretary, Hamilton, who was one of his stanch political friends; the governor himself, in establishing the seat of the county at Losantiville, changed the name of the hamlet to Cincinnati. He next created a court of common pleas, of three judges and a clerk, commissioned three justices of the peace, and appointed several citizens as officers to organize the able-bodied men of the settlements into a regiment of militia. The gentlemen honored with these offices were almost exclusively selected from Cincinnati and Columbia.

The organization of the county was proclaimed on the 2nd of January, and very shortly afterward the governor went on to Fort Vincennes, where he hoped to meet the chiefs of the several Indian tribes and offer them such terms as would bring peace to the harassed and weary settlers. But the hope was vain. About two months after he left, two more settlers were killed at Covalt Station, while at work in the woods near the fort making shingles. One of them was the brave Capt. Covalt himself.

Notwithstanding the steady presence of danger, a large number of the poorer class of settlers, who had been increasing at Cincinnati during the winter, determined to push out farther into the forest, and begin the cultivation of their lands. Some of these people were so deficient in means, according to one of the most quoted of the early chroniclers, that the chances of massacre appeared to them no more desperate than their condition at Cincinnati, which threatened absolute starvation. They accordingly formed themselves into parties, and were led forth, apparently, by the proprietors who had granted them lands, Symmes himself lending some of them assistance.

Three new stations were thus established during the month of April, at widely separated points in the lower portion of the extensive county. The most remote of these isolated settlements was established under the leadership of John Dunlap, one of Symmes' numerous surveyors, upon the eastern bank of the Great Miami, eighteen miles northwest of Cincinnati, in a position almost encircled by a turn in the river. Some thirty persons went with Dunlap to this spot, and constructed a stockade fort similar in plan to Covalt's, but much more carelessly and inefficiently finished. The area of the fort was one acre square. Dunlap, who was an immigrant from Coleraine, Ireland, gave the name of his native town to the place; but the pioneers of the county, as was usual in the frontier districts of the West, knew the station by the name of its chief personage. The township in which the now empty site of the fort lies has inherited the Irish title. The names of some of Dunlap's settlers were Gibson, Larrison, Crum, Hahn and Birket.

The second of the three stations of 1790 arose under the direction of Col. Israel Ludlow, the partner of Denman and Patterson, six miles north of Fort Washington, in the valley of Mill creek, within the present boundaries of Cincinnati.

The third party went eastward, out of the Miami Purchase entirely, and built a strong blockhouse on the east side of the Little Miami, about a mile above Columbia, within the territory which Virginia reserved upon ceding her western claims to the Confederate Government in 1784. The spot occupied by the blockhouse is in Anderson township, at the foot of the hills opposite Flinn's Ford, one of the abandoned pioneer crossings of the Little Miami. This was Gerard's Station. Its principal inhabitants were the families of John Gerard, Joseph Martin, Capt. James Flinn, Stephen Betts, Joseph Williamson, Stephen Davis, Richard Hall and Jacob Bachhofen.

The increase in the number of settlements gave the Indians larger opportunities for theft and murder. Many horses were stolen, some of the families at Columbia

were robbed of household property almost before their eyes, and in October, after Gen. Harmar's main forces had left the county on their unfortunate expedition to the Indian towns of the Maumee, Jacob Wetzel, of Cincinnati, was attacked in the thickets of Millcreek Bottom by a savage, whom he managed to slay in a thrilling hand-to-hand combat, just in time to escape a band of his adversary's comrades, who were scouting near by.

The bloody defeat of Harmar encouraged the northern warriors to make a descent upon Hamilton county in full force. At daylight on Monday, January 10, 1791, the inmates of Dunlap's Station, the farthest outpost in the dreary wilderness, were startled from their slumbers by the dreaded Indian alarm, and sprang up to find the woods around their fort swarming with an army of redskins, commanded by the Shawnee chieftain, Blue Jacket, and the detested cutthroat renegade, Simon Girty. The garrison consisted only of a detachment of thirteen soldiers from Fort Washington, under Lieut. Kingsbury, and ten able-bodied settlers, while the savages numbered several hundreds; but as the chiefs would give no satisfactory promise of quarter, the besieged naturally refused to surrender. A continuous fire was poured in upon the stockade; and firebrands shot upon the roofs of the cabins, till midnight of the first day, when the besiegers retired a little distance from the fort, and burned to death a prisoner named Abner Hunt, whom they had captured a day or two before their appearance at the station. The next morning a brave private soldier named Wiseman escaped from the station amid a shower of bullets, and carried the news of the attack to Fort Washington. He returned upon the third day with a party of Harmar's regulars and a company of mounted militia from Columbia; but the Indians had retreated about two hours before the reinforcement arrived, and were already beyond pursuit.

INDIAN WARFARE CONTINUED — FIRST TOWNSHIPS FORMED — MERCERSBURGH — WHITE'S STATION — RUNYAN'S STATION.

The attack upon Dunlap's Station, though unsuccessful, sent a thrill of alarm even through Kentucky; and the pioneers continued to suffer so heavily from small raiding parties during the year, that the greater part of the immigrants who ventured into the county stopped at Cincinnati, under the protecting guns of Fort Washington; improvement was held in restraint at the old stations, and no one dared open a new settlement at all.

Such settlers as were resolute enough to carry on their labors in wood and field, usually took the frontier precaution of working in bands, part of each band being posted so as to keep a sharp lookout for danger. If the enemy appeared in large force, sentinels and laborers fled pellmell for their fort, cabins, or other places of security. As an example of the activity required for this mode of business, it may be mentioned that in May two citizens of Cincinnati, named Scott and Shepherd, were chased from their cornfield, a mile out, almost into the streets of the village, not having time to bring off their plow-horses, which fell into the hands of the pursuers.

Some necessary household errands were discharged at the risk of life and liberty. One day in September, James Newell, a resident of Columbia, started to take a quantity of corn to the mill at Covalt Station. At a place about halfway between the two settlements he met Capt. Aaron Mercer and Capt. Ignatius Ross, two hardy veterans of his village, who were returning home from the mill to which he was going. The two Captains had seen Indian signs up the river, and earnestly advised Newell to postpone the trip, and turn back with them to Columbia. Newell determined to proceed. He had scarcely parted from his friends when they heard the report of a rifle in the direction which he had taken. No other sound followed. Wondering whether they had heard Newell's weapon, or an Indian's, Ross and Mercer hurried back. Newell lay dying by the horse-path; his assassin, who had been concealed in a tree near the trail, having made good his escape. The body of Newell was carried

back to Columbia by Ross and Mercer. The scene of his death, a dark and woody ravine crossing the Wooster pike, halfway between Plainville and Red Bank, is still known as Newell's Hollow.

Altogether, over a score of persons were killed or borne away into captivity during the months of summer and autumn. Among the captives was Oliver Spencer, a lad of thirteen, son of a prominent Columbian settler. More happily favored by fortune than some of his comrades in distress, he was recovered by his father before he had time to develop into an Indian, and eventually became one of the most esteemed citizens of the county.

There is a vague tradition in the Little Miami valley, surviving as far north as Xenia, of a fierce onslaught made upon Gerard's Station during the fall of this year, but the particulars of the combat have faded utterly from legendary recollection. It is only known that the assailants, whether few or many, were beaten off. The sound of the conflict probably attracted relief from Columbia.

The life of the American frontier was essentially a struggle between two different orders of society, one of which was thousands of years in advance of the other. The bloody incidents of personal encounter between the two races represent the force of barbarism on one side of the picture; the bare forms of civil custom which the colonists strove to maintain, when the great machinery of civilization was utterly wanting to fill them, illustrate the force of progress upon the other. In the midst of the appalling attacks of the natives, the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, inaugurated by the governor the year before, divided the lower part of the great county of Hamilton into three long townships, running back side by side from the three settlements on the Ohio to a terminus beyond the present line of Butler county. The most eastern of these woodland bailiwicks was called Columbia township, the middle one, Cincinnati, the most western, Miami.

The expedition undertaken by Governor St. Clair, with the object of doing what Harmar had failed to do, for a time deprived the outer settlements of their inhabitants. After their guard of regulars, and some of the fighting men of their families, had gone to join the northward march of St. Clair, the remaining people of Covalt's Station grew fearful, left their fort to the gloomy silence of the forest, and went down the river to Gerard's. Dunlap's settlers remained at their post until they heard the news of the terrible carnage and rout of the army, then, knowing by experience what consequences to expect, they hastily retreated to Cincinnati. But the enemy, foiled of his surest prey by this timely flight, kept aloof from the stronger stations, the winter passed quietly, and the soft and balmy spring of 1792, which started the buds of the forest, and filled the valleys with the warble of the birds, much earlier than their usual time, allured the fugitives back to their clearings before the end of February.

Their encouraging example called several new settlements into existence, the most important of which was Mercersburgh. Capt. Aaron Mercer, its founder, was a relative of Gen. Hugh Mercer, the long-lamented hero of the battle of Princeton; like him, of Irish birth, and like him, a Virginian by adoption. Capt. Mercer was of that large class of Revolutionary heroes who sacrificed their worldly fortunes upon the altar of patriotism. He left Winchester, Virginia, with his family, in 1790, reaching Columbia just as the troops belonging to that station returned from the scene of Harmar's defeat. There he resided, a leader in the community, until the rare season of 1792 invited him forth, at the head of a number of his Virginian neighbors, to begin the settlement of Mercersburgh. The tract which he bought for this purpose was on the east side of the Little Miami, three miles above Gerard Station, on the first elevated land of the valley. The position seemed secure from the average backwaters of the vast lower bottoms, and there, where several cold and crystal springs gushed abundantly forth from a nook at the foot of the hills, Mercer laid out a con-

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siderable subdivision, made a clearing, and erected a "garrison," as a log fortress, or even a single blockhouse, was corruptly called by the Virginian borderers.

The garrison was a rendezvous for parties of militia engaging in scouting expeditions till the close of the Indian war. Mercer was largely aided in his enterprise by his two sons-in-law, one of whom was Ichabod B. Miller, a surveyor, and the other, Thomas Brown, a merchant. Brown was a son of the Thomas Brown who, some years later than this date, expanded Red Stone, Penn., into the borough of Brownsville.

Mercersburgh became Newtown in the early part of this century.

Capt. Jacob White, an immigrant from Red Stone, with several associates named Winans, Flinn, Goble and Pryor, opened the next settlement on Mill creek, at a point about five miles farther up than Ludlow's. This settlement comprised a blockhouse and several cabins, the blockhouse being built upon the southern bank, with two of the cabins, and the others just across the stream. The town of Carthage is the nearest representative of White's Station.

Henry Runyan, one of Virginia's daring natives, scorning the protection of numbers, ventured still farther into the howling wilderness, and erected his solitary cabin beyond the site of Reading. It seems remarkable that his retreat escaped the eyes of the savages, for they were constantly on the watch. Three of Covalt's settlers were captured during the summer, within a few hundred yards of the fort, and in the fall, Maj. Riggs, of the same station, was shot.

WHITE'S STATION ATTACKED — INCREASE OF SETTLEMENTS AND TOWNSHIPS — CLOSE OF THE FRONTIER PERIOD.

The county enjoyed a tolerable repose during the spring and summer of 1793, while Gen. Wayne was drilling his legionaries at Cincinnati, for the third attempt to subdue the exultant foe, but shortly after he removed northward, in the autumn, the danger cloud again cast its shadow on the clearings. One morning in the latter part of October, a courier from Gen. Wayne galloped up to Capt. White's station on Mill creek, informed the settlers that a small detachment of the army, under Lieut. Lowry, had been destroyed near Fort St. Clair, the government post northwest of Hamilton county; cautioned them against surprise, and passed on with his warning to other settlements. Late that afternoon some of the dogs belonging about the cabins scampered away into the woods for a hunt; soon afterward a vociferous barking was heard from the hill above the station. One of the men, Andrew Goble, went out, in foolhardy contempt of Capt. White's protest, to see what mysterious quarry had been brought to bay. He had advanced only a little way when the hillside rang with a heavy discharge of firearms and the wild war whoop arose. Goble fell dead with eight bullets in his body, and thirty Indians rushed down upon the blockhouse. A widow named Pryor, with her three small children, was in one of the cabins on the northern bank of the stream; one child was killed by the fire of the savages. She escaped across to the blockhouse with another; the third, an infant which she left lying in its cradle, was soon brained against a stump. The assailants, having lost their chief and several other warriors in a desperate attempt to take the blockhouse by storm, disappeared at night-fall.

The settlers of Hamilton county suffered but slightly from predatory incursions after this attack, for the bulk of the warriors were employed through the spring and summer of 1794 in watching Wayne's slow and cautious approach toward their homes; and after their united bands had been scattered by him at the decisive battle of Fallen Timbers, in August of that year, the tribes were too deeply crushed in spirit to undertake formidable expeditions. Some of their greatest chiefs, conscious that fate had irrevocably declared against them, renounced war forever, and spent the remainder of their lives in peaceful residence with the race which had wrought the downfall of their own. A few cowardly vagabonds, who had stolen

away from the council-fires of their people to avoid the risks of open battle, flitted about the stations before and after the great victory, but they were more successful as thieves and scavengers than as murderers.

It is interesting to note how much of that social and civil progress, for the sake of which the pioneers suffered all the horrors of savage warfare, had been accomplished when the struggle ceased. At the time of the treaty at Greenville, August 3, 1795, where the Indians of the Northwest surrendered the lands of their forefathers forever, there were at least sixteen different settlements in Hamilton county, where, six years earlier, there were but four. Griffin's Station had risen on Mill creek, almost within rifle-shot of White's; Tucker's Station on the west fork of the same creek, below the site of Glendale; Pleasant Valley Station, a short distance east of Tucker's; Voorhees' Station in the valley of East Mill creek, on the site of Lockland; McFarland's Station several miles east of Voorhees, on the summit of Pleasant Ridge; and Campbell's Station far to the west, upon the bank of the Great Miami, several miles below Dunlap's.

Cincinnati numbered about one hundred habitations, most of them log cabins; Columbia consisted of about fifty such houses; North Bend, South Bend and Sugar Camp, Judge Symmes' three villages, were each somewhat smaller than Columbia. The whole number of inhabitants in the settlements considerably exceeded two thousand, of whom five hundred dwelt in Cincinnati. About the same time the three lank and empty townships of 1791 were filled sufficiently to be divided into six, Columbia, Cincinnati, Miami, Colerain, Springfield and South Bend, while the region east of the Little Miami, colonized by the people of Mercersburgh and Gerard's Station, had been brought under the government of the county as the township of Anderson. Roads had been opened from settlement to settlement, churches and schools had begun to flourish, some of the trades were introduced, and, in short, the foundation was laid for the vast social and political interests of succeeding generations.

The settlement of the Northwest Territory was the second great act in the history of the United States, of which the settlement of Hamilton county formed a single brief but vivid scene. It has been the business of this chapter to review the more important, or the more eventful incidents of that scene, and to recall the personages who enacted its characteristic parts. The story loses distinct and peculiar interest in the great crowd of similar events which have transpired in this country since the sail of the "Mayflower" cast its shadow on the coast of the Wampanoags, but it presents abundant examples of personal heroism, perseverance and endurance, and abounds in characters of a kind from which no human being is averse to claiming descent.

The moral disposition of those early adventurers is equally a subject for local pride and admiration. The settlements were almost free from the lawless and dissolute class, the usual desperadoes of the frontier, the overwhelming moral sentiment of the community expelling or absorbing them. In most of the settlers was strongly reflected the devout religious ideas, and the sturdy and manly virtues of the old Colonial time.

In blood and lineage the first settlers were such that all elements of the modern population can recall their work with pleasure, and are honored alike by their memory. Some were of the old stock of New England and the other Atlantic States; many were of the Scotch-Irish strain; not a few were genuine Hibernians; others were Pennsylvania-Germans, and most of these men, so diverse in origin, had fought in the war which won them a common national name, dearer and grander than the fondest lingering memories of their European sires.

The pioneers of Ohio were actuated to perform their part by homely motives; they braved the perils and the hardships of the wilderness rather in duty to themselves than as the conscious benefactors of posterity, yet their successors and descendants, looking back upon their achievements through the mellow vista of time, can see

the full extent of their services, not only to local society, but to the whole American nation of to-day. As they were foremost in the movement which gave their country freedom, so they were first in the movement which has given it power. Some of them lived to see another generation end the westward march which they began, and to marvel at the rapidity with which it had been accomplished. One of the blockhouses of their period was still standing near North Bend when Fremont carried the flag of the Unión to the Pacific coast.

CHAPTER IV.

STORY OF THE LOG CABIN.

THE PIONEER IN SEARCH OF A HOME AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—HOW HE APPEARED—THE INDIAN READS THE DESTINY OF HIS RACE IN THE CURLING SMOKE—THE BRUSH HABITATION AND THE REAL LOG CABIN—HOW IT APPEARED—MIGHTY CHANGES WROUGHT IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

THE log cabin of the pioneer was the avant-courier of civilization—the powerful lever which pressed the aborigines of the Atlantic coast back toward the Alleghanies, then over that mountain chain to the valley of the Ohio and on to other western lands. The Indian viewed the cabin of the pioneer with alarm. The smoke, as it gracefully ascended from the rude chimney and was borne away by the breeze, was to him an evil omen. In its graceful curves he read his destiny—the rapid decline and extirpation of his race.

An able writer has very beautifully and forcibly said that "the Indian's supreme impulse was that of absolute freedom—liberty in the fullest extent—where there was no law other than that of physical strength and courage. Might was right, and from that the weak had no appeal save that of the stoic's divine right of death. The Indian's death was therefore a part of his deep-seated philosophy, and no matter how he might be hemmed in, slowly starved to death, slain in battle, or died of disease, his last and supreme act was to chant his death song. Death, then, was not his one dreaded, invisible foe. When he could fight and kill no more, then it was his friend—the angel with outstretched wings in his extremity, tenderly carrying him away from his enemy and his pain. His ideal was that animal life typified in the screaming eagle of the crags, or the spring of the panther, whose soft foot had carried it in reach of the unsuspecting prey."

When the log cabin appeared in the Miami Bottoms and on the *mesas* of Losantiville, at Ludlow and North Bend, the Indian read his destiny in the curling smoke. He watched it from the rugged hill tops which encircled the site of the infant settlement—now covered with palatial homes—and with saddened feelings divined his fate. In hostile bands he swooped down the then wild and romantic valley of the Mah-ka-te-wa, bent on spreading death and desolation among the pale-faced occupants of the log cabin. It was in one of these forays that poor Filson fell and was heard of no more.

But the march of the bold pioneer could not be stayed. His impulse was to move forward. His ancestors had fled from tyranny and religious persecutions beyond the sea; he was severely austere toward his own real or imaginary faults, welcoming any infliction that would only purify, as by fire, his soul, and fleeing from the persecutor of the body, he erected his altars to a God that was simply inappeasable, not only for his own sins, but for the yielding to temptation of the first mother of the human race, and this he unfalteringly believed "brought death into the world and all our woe." This creature of curious contradictions, while over-

exacting toward himself, and welcoming any and all self-inflicted stripes, slept on his arms for anything mortal that dared to intimate an approach on his religious rights or beliefs. Yielding all to his God, he would yield nothing to any one or anything else. He would put a padlock on his mouth, that it might not speak any evil, and his very thoughts in the stocks, that he might not think evil—silence and dreams of the glories of heaven alternating with the groans and outcries of the damned, and eyes closed to all earthly things; he tried to control the strong impulses of his heart in its love for wife or children in the fear that God would be jealous and might blast forever his soul with a frown. And from the depths of his troubled life he would cry out that he could do nothing to please God—that he was utterly unworthy and totally wicked; that his whole inheritance through a thousand ancestors was sin, and it would be but a supreme mercy in his Maker to cast him out forever. He invented his own penance, inflicted his own judgments, clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes, and finally consigned himself, as the only mercy he deserved, to the endless tortures of hell.

This was the fugitive, the waif cast upon the troubled waters that came from the Old to the New World in search of religious liberty and a home. Unkempt and unwashed, rough and storm-beaten, with long bushy hair, and in his leather jerkin, this apparition stood before the terrified savages of the Ohio Valley, rifle in hand, one foot thrown before the other, braced, erect, his keen eye directed straight into the wild man's soul; there he had put his heavy foot down, and the quick instinct of the savage told him that he would not take it up again. The aborigine struck like the coiled snake; the crack of the white man's rifle echoed through the gloom of the primitive forest, and stilled the serpent's rattle forever.

THE FIRST HABITATION.

The first habitation of the new comer was an open-faced brush house, if such an improvised affair can be called house at all. It was located between two sturdy forest trees standing close together, with a pole stretched between. Leaning against this were brush and brambles, with leaves piled on to form a roof. Two wings projected from the ends similarly constructed, and the whole front open — and here was the camp fire. The furniture was a pile of dry leaves on one side of this brush dwelling. This was rather a poor protection, yet there was a time when it has been all some of the earliest pioneers had, during their first long winter in the remote wilderness. They possibly had simply wintered here, intending to resume their journey when warm weather came. Sometimes they thus camped, waiting the fall of the high waters in the stream. These avant-couriers of civilization were encumbered with no camp equipages; the old heavy rifle, and the hunting knife, and the few leather clothes they wore were all they had. Then, too, they may have reached the one spot in the wilderness they had traveled so far to find. Just there a stream or a spring of sweet water, the giant trees extending their strong protecting arms, and the abundant evidences of game on every hand may have been the determining cause, or, as was often the case, living away back in some eastern State, or down in "Old Virginia," the young man had met some hunter and trapper, and had made eager enquiries as to where he could find the best place in the new country, and the hunter had mapped out to his mind the long road to that particular spot. How he would pursue a certain course guided by the sun, would cross certain rivers and streams, and follow these to such a point, then deflect to the right or left and then strike a certain prairie, or opening in the timber, and after a while he would pass a mound or a lone tree, and then in the blue distance a point of timber, and from that another point, and then for days and days upon the prairie sea, and again reaching the timber another stream, and follow up that to where a creek or arm emptied into it, thence up that stream, and a small prairie and a grove, and then on and on to the timber and streams again, and here a spring would be reached

—a natural camping place and perhaps the end of the long journey, and to-day his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, born on the old farm where he first stopped and put up his brush house, may not know or be able to find the spring that was his objective point when he so bravely started from his father's home in the east or south. The brush covering protected him somewhat from the inclement elements, the fire in front served a double purpose—it warmed and dried him when cold or wet, and kept away the fierce wild animals that otherwise would have attacked and devoured him. If during the night it burned low, the screams of the panther, or the howls of the close-coming wolves would admonish him to throw a few sticks on the fire, or sometimes amuse himself by firing at the eyes of the beast that was so near him that its gleaming eyeballs made an excellent target.

FIRST EXPERIENCES.

The first months of the pioneer's life were spent in the most primitive manner. He procured his food with his rifle, supplemented with the natural fruits and berries of the woods, learning to eat many of the roots that he could dig. His only neighbors were the Indians, and he often got from them some of their coarse materials for making bread. The only chief deprivation was the want of salt. This was the sole luxury of which he would often dream that he had left behind when he ventured out from civilization. Early in the spring he was hunting in the woods for the wild onions that are among the first to push their green stems above the soil, and in the wild sheep-sorrel he found the delicious acid that his system so much needed; then the May apples, and then the berries, the paw-paws, the nuts and wild grapes, the buds, the bark of certain trees, and at a certain time in the spring the tap root of the young hickory were all in their turn within his reach, and were utilized.

This was the first little wave, the immediate forerunner of the round log cabin. The pioneer had soon learned many of the Indian ways, and their expedients in emergencies. He was a demonstration of the fact that a civilized man will learn to be a wild man in less than a fifteenth of the time it will take to teach a savage to become civilized, or to like any of the ways and habits of civilized life.

Had he forgotten to think in this lonely, silent life? He would visit his distant neighbors in their wigwams, approaching as quietly as they, enter with a grunt, seat himself, light his pipe, and all would sit and smoke in silence. An occasional grunt or a nod of the head, and never a smile; this had come to be his idea of enjoyment in social life too. He learned to go to the deer licks, as had the Indians, for other purposes, as well as those of finding the deer there and shooting them. He had learned to find certain clays that the savages ate. He soon knew as much of wild woods life as did the natives.

A PALE-FACED NEIGHBOR.

One day late in the spring, while hunting, he met an Indian, who startled him with the news that a pale-faced neighbor had come and actually had settled as near as fifteen miles up the creek. This was the most astounding news he had ever heard. Only fifteen miles—why, this is settling right in my door-yard, and not so much as even saying, by your leave! Can it be possible? I can't stand too much crowding. He quits the chase and returns straight to his cabin, cooks and eats his supper, and sits on his log and smokes and thinks, yes, actually thinks, till his head fairly swims over the day's news. He goes to bed and sleeps and dreams that millions of people are pouring into his cabin, and behind them still comes the eternal stream of humanity, laughing, crying, shouting, struggling, and the great wave is upon him and he is being smothered, when, with a mighty effort he wakes, and the owls are hooting from the tree-tops, and the wolves are howling beyond his cabin their nightly lullabies. And he is so thankful it is but a dream—but he again thinks over the news, and finally determines on the morning he will go and visit his

near neighbor and make his acquaintance, and turns over on his dry leaves and is once more sound asleep.

He pays the visit the next day, and his sudden and strange appearance is nearly as great a surprise to the new-comers as was the news to him the day before. He finds the man busy chopping, and for the last mile had been guided by the ring of the axe, and seated on a log they tell each other the latest news from the settlements and from the wigwam villages. The new neighbor tells him that he and wife had come on foot from Vermont, and had arrived some weeks ago, and did not know they had a white neighbor within a hundred miles. He described how he had carried the rifle, the axe and the few little things they had brought, and his wife carried the hoe, the only farming implement they had, and hung on the hoe, over her shoulder, was the small bundle of her earthly possessions; that they had heard of the rich country in the Miami valley, and had got married and started for the good country, where they could make their home and their farm, and in time hoped to have a plenty; they had planted the two or three potatoes, the half dozen pumpkin seeds and the few hills of corn, and the first year they hoped to raise some seed. The gun, the axe, an auger and the hoe were their marriage dower, with which to start life. They had brought a few trinkets, and on their way had exchanged those for some skins and furs, that were so necessary.

THE ROUND LOG CABIN.

The man and wife had put up the round log (or pole) cabin, and covered it with bark. It had simply a door for entrance, and a stick and mud chimney—no floor, except as nature had made, but here and there was laid a dried skin, and in one corner the man had made a one-legged bedstead, and crossed this with raw hide whangs to support the bedding of skins. Did you ever see a one-legged bedstead? No. It is made by making the one leg, and then in the corner of the room you bore a hole in each wall; one of these holes receives the side rail from the post and the other receives the end rail from the same post, the two walls of the building form the other side and end of the bed, and there you have it—a resting place fit for a king! if the mind is content. Upon these primitive beds of our fathers has come as sweet repose as ever found its way within palace walls and on the great mahogany bedsteads draped in silks and satins and the costliest laces.

The small "clearing and girdling" was planted by the wife mostly, while the man felled trees, chopped logs and gathered and burned the fallen timber. The wife worked with the heavy hoe, and the man with the axe and gun. The few seeds they planted grew at a remarkable rate, and now they had in store a little bread, a few vegetables and an abundance of meat. His gun and traps had brought them meat and fur and feathers, and honey they had found in abundance in the forests. Before the year expired they made a raft and loaded it with their stores, and went to the trading post, and exchanged honey, furs and pelts for such manufactured articles as they needed, and ammunition and salt. They had enough to buy a pony of the Indians, and by the second year were farming in great content. Their most profitable crop was the corn, which would sell at the fort for one dollar a bushel.

THE REAL LOG CABIN.

But a few years have passed and the land begins to be dotted with log cabins. That is, every few miles on the way could be seen in the distance the blue curling smoke lazily ascending from their outside low mud and stick chimneys. This now is the glorious log cabin day and age. Let us examine one, and, if we can, secure the shadow ere the substance has gone forever. As you approach you are impressed with the squat and heavy, solid appearance of the building. The roof is of split clapboards, weighted with heavy poles. There is not so much iron as a nail in all

the building. The batten door is made of the same kind of boards, and swings on wooden hinges, and has a wooden latch, to which is attached a leather string that passes up and through a small hole to the outside. To pull this string is to raise the latch and permit the door to open. To lock the door it is only necessary to pull the string inside, and then one on the outside can not open it. Hence, there is much friendly significance when one says to the other, "My latch string always hangs out for you." You will notice as you approach that to your right, and near the end of the cabin, but some feet in front of a line with front of the house, is a very small cabin, a kind of baby to the main building. This is the meat house. The lord of the manor is evidently a little proud of this larder, and hence it sets a little in front of the line of the dwelling. It bespeaks him a good provider, and "juicy hams and red gravy," galore. Farther off there you see the stables covered with straw, and the stacks of grain and hay, and over there is a long rack made of rails crossed over a pole about two feet high, filled with straw, and about the premises are cows and calves, and horses with long hair and bushy manes and tails, and razor-back hogs, the largest part apparently the head from their long snouts. On every hand there are evidences of plenty and content. Pull the latch and walk in where a hearty and cheery welcome will greet you; even the long-haired curs will "bay you a deep-mouthed welcome" that will be stopped only by the authoritative voice of the master. The wide, blazing fire, extending nearly across the whole end of the house, adds to the brightness, and the iron lard-lamp, with a rag for a wick—the recent great improvement upon the scraped turnip that did duty as a lamp—you hardly notice as it burns away stuck in a crack in one of the logs. The good wife and the strong and red-cheeked girls are preparing the evening meal. The spare ribs hanging in front of the fire are turned frequently, and their odors at once whet your already keen appetite. The bread is in the oven, and on this is a lid with the edges curled up to hold the heaps of coals that are on the top, while there are still more under the oven. An iron pot is hanging by the crane that is boiling furiously. While these preparations are going on, take an inventory of the room. You are in one of the two split-bottomed chairs. The old chest can hold, or be seats for, three or four of the family; then there are two or three three-legged stools. Then there is a bench made of a split log with legs to it, that is, seats all along one side of the table, but is moved around at pleasure. Over there is "granny" with her "specs," the brass rims nearly worn out, and all looking as old as she does except the new yarn string that holds them in place. That is her corner on her low stool, where for years and years she has knit and knit, never stopping, even when she told of when she was a little girl and often lived in the fort when the Indians would go marauding over the land. At the other end of the 14 x 20 room are two beds setting end to end, with barely room for a person to squeeze between them. On these were such fat high feather beds, and over these such gay-figured red and light-figured woolen coverlets. These were woven away back in the old settlements. Such gorgeous figures, sometimes eagles with outstretched wings, or horses or dogs, or buffaloes, and even in a square in one corner were elaborate attempts at letters, but which, as you never could see exactly right side up, you never could read. A gay calico "vallance" hung around the legs of the bedstead and you know that these hide under each big bed a trundle bed. You see this was the original folding bed, and from this one-time-universal part of the furniture of the cabin came that barbarous expression from some old sour bachelor about "trundle bed trash."

Opposite the door, which stood open nearly the year round, except at night, was the window, the half of two of the logs cut away, making a hole a little over a foot wide and two feet long, and the light came through greased paper that covered this opening. The floor was of puncheon, split logs, the face dressed down nicely with an axe, and the edges were tolerably straight, but cracks frequent. On the walls were hung strings of sage, onion tops, and a beautiful wreath of red pepper.

Some loose boards were laid on the cross beams, and the stairway was cleats, fastened to the wall. This was the girls' boudoir, and from the rafters hung dresses and female clothing, and in one corner close to the roof were the shoes that were only worn on Sundays when going to meeting. The ingenuity and taste of the girls had secured a barrel, and over this was spread a pictorial paper that had in some way come to the family from the East. This was their dressing-case, and on the barrel were combs, ribbons and trinkets, and a 4 x 5 framed mirror hung gracefully above the dressing-case against the wall. But leaving the privacy of the girls' private room we go below again, and soon discover that we had overlooked some of the most interesting things in the living room. In the wooden racks over the door were the two guns of the family, and hanging from either end of these racks were the pouch made of spotted fawn skins and the large powder horns with the flat end, wooden pegs in the small end that the hunter always pulled out with his teeth, when he would pour out the powder, in loading, into the palm of his left hand and then turn it into the muzzle of his gun. Cartridges were unknown in those days.

The women were as proud of their household utensils as were the men of their new buckskin hunting shirts or their guns, and chief among these was the cedar "pigon." This was a bright red medium sized bucket, with one of the staves long and formed into a handle. The broom stood handy, just outside. This was made of a young hickory split up into small strips and turned over gracefully and tied in a wisp. For many years after we had the modern brooms these were still to be seen in every house, and were the scrub brooms.

But supper is now ready and steaming hot, the dishes are sending out great volumes of appetizing odors, and you and the men and boys are all seated around the bountiful board. The women and children wait for the second table. How can you wait in patience while the good man invokes heaven's blessing upon what he is pleased to call the Lord's attention to this "frugal fare." He likes that phrase, and his boys often think that to get to say it is sometimes the chief impulse to the ceremony. When the good man addresses his Maker, he changes his language materially from every-day use, somewhat as he does his clothes when he goes to church.

The blessing over, "Now help yourself" is all the ceremony, and all that you feel you need. The broiled venison steaks, the well-browned spare ribs, the "cracklin" corn bread, the luscious honey piled in layers, and the cold sweet milk and the hot roasted sweet potatoes, with appetites all around the board to match this feast fit for the gods. You eventually quit eating for two good reasons—your storing capacity is about exhausted, and then you notice such a hungry, eager expression in the faces of the children who are standing around and furtively watching the food on the table, and no doubt wondering if you will ever get through. Each one, when he finishes his meal, without ceremony gets up, and, as no change of dishes is thought of, the particular youngster who is to eat after that particular person is quickly in the place, and proceeds to stay his appetite. This arrangement is one of the children's, and no doubt often saves serious scrambling for places. The supper over, the pipes are filled, and the women have so quietly whisked things away and cleared the table—how they did it and where they put them you can not for your life tell, yet they are gone, and the day's working and eating are over, and in a few minutes the trundle-beds will be pulled out and the children at the head and at the foot will fill them something after the fashion of a sardine box. Let us bid these good people good-bye.

THE IMPROVED LOG CABIN.

Nothing more distinctly marked the advance of the settlement of the country than the change in the architecture of the log cabins. The open-faced brush and the round log cabins that were so prominent in the first era have been described.

David Sinton

In a few years, if you go back to see your friend, as you are very apt to do, as you will remember that supper a long time, you will find a two-story hewed-log house, the cracks between the logs "chinked and pointed" with clean white lime mortar, and it may be the walls inside and out are heavily whitewashed. It may be covered with shingles even, and have glass windows with 6 x 8 glass, put in with putty. Hard oak planks, cut mayhap with the whipsaw, are on the floors above and below. An outside rock chimney towers above either end of the building. A shed-roofed kitchen, which is also the dining room, is along the whole length of the main building. A leaning ladder of easy ascent takes you "up-stairs," which is one big room, while the lower part of the main building is divided by a partition. The upper floor is the sleeping room of the boys and the "hands," while the room partitioned off is the girls' room, and which they consider the "parlor" as well as the bedroom. The old folks have the very tall feather bed in the main or living room, but under it is the trundle-bed, as there is probably another under every bed in the house; and although the number of beds has greatly increased, if there is company to stay all night this will necessitate "pallets" on the floor. There is still the great wide fireplace and the cheerful open fire, and, if it is winter, every evening just before dark a new back-log is rolled in with handspikes and into its place, and a "fire-stick" quite as large as one man can handle is placed on the short heavy dog-irons. But a second and smaller back-log is on top of the main one, and then the great yawning fireplace is soon full of the bright blazing fire. A hanging crane is in here as well as in the kitchen fireplace. In the same yard is still the old round-log cabin where the family lived before the new house was built. This is now the loom house. It is also lumbered up with barrels and boxes and piles of lumber and hoes, tools, and probably there is still a bed in it. The people are now wearing home-made clothing, and here the girls deftly weave those bright linseys with their bright red, white and black stripes.

On the outer walls of the loom house were now stretched the 'coon and 'possum skins, and the roof was used to dry apples and peaches in the fall of the year, and in this lumber house, tied in sacks and hanging from the cross-beams, were the garden seeds, the bunches of sage, boneset, onion tops, and the dried pumpkins on poles, on which were placed the rings as thickly as they could be placed. The barrel of kraut stood with its heavy weights on it in one corner of the kitchen, and by the side of the fireplace was the huge dye-pot, and on this a wooden cover, and this was often worn smooth, being a handy seat by the fire. Even stories were told that, seated on this, there had been much "sparking" done before the older girls were all married off. When a young man visited a girl, or for that matter a widower or bachelor paid any marked attention, it was usually called "sparkin'."

This hewed-log house was sometimes neatly weather boarded, painted, and had a neat brick chimney, and you could not very readily tell it from a frame house. Here children were born, grew to maturity, married and commenced life nearly in their one-room log cabin, which more rapidly gave way to the nice frame, or even the great brick mansion, with the ornaments and luxuries of modern life. Where now may be seen buildings of granite, marble and iron that gleam in the morning sun in blinding splendor, that have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, nay, even millions, once stood the round log cabin that had been built from the standing trees about the spot by the husband, aided only by the young wife, with no other tools than the axe and the auger. These hardy, honest, patient, simple-minded folk never bothered their heads to anticipate the regal edifices of which their humble cabin was the beginning. Their earnest and widest aspiration was merely "be it ever so humble there is no place like home." Around these wide but humble hearths they saw their children grow up to strong men and women, honest, unsophisticated, rough and blunt in manner, but ignorant of the knowledge of the vices that so often lurk beneath the polish and splendors of older societies and super-

fluous wealth. Their wants were few and simple, within the easy reach of everyone; their ambition brought them no heart-burnings, no twinges of conscience, and none of that pitiable despair which what we may call that higher sphere in the circles so often brings—where there are no medicines to minister to a mind diseased.

THE MODERN SCENE.

All these conditions existed here within the comparatively short period of a hundred years. What a change has a century wrought! Judge Symmes, Benjamin Stites, the veteran Gen. St. Clair, "Mad Anthony Wayne," when he came to break the backbone of the Indian confederation, and scores of others who attained distinction, witnessed the evolutions of the log cabin. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who afterward became President of the United States, lived in one of these primitive hovels and felt thankful that he had such a shelter. In those early days no thought ever crossed his mind that he would occupy the White House and administer the laws of the Republic. To-day there are hundreds living in Cincinnati whose ancestors once lived in the cabins which dotted the hills and dales of Hamilton county. While living in those humble domiciles they laid the foundation of their future prosperity, and contributed their mite toward founding the great and wealthy city which is now recognized as the central mart of trade and enterprise in the Ohio Valley.

Could the red man return and gaze from the heights upon the bustling scene beneath, he would fully realize the force of his first convictions when he read the destiny of his race in the curling smoke of the log cabin. The mighty forests which were once the crowning glory of these heights, have nearly all disappeared to make room for elegant modern homes, and where the majestic oaks once stood in the valley beneath, tall church spires now point toward heaven, to remind man of the possibilities of eternal blessedness, and the moral force which is controlled by those mighty agencies—education and civilization.

CHAPTER V.

CINCINNATI, PAST AND PRESENT.

[A HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH, BY W. H. VENABLE, LL.D.]

INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE—FIRST ACCOUNTS OF THE MIAMI COUNTRY—OHIO UNDER FRENCH RULE—UNDER ENGLISH RULE—THE ORDINANCE OF 1784—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—THE OLD NORTHWEST—THE OHIO LAND COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS—SETTLEMENT OF MARIETTA—THE MIAMI PURCHASE—SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA—LOSANTIVILLE—LOCATION OF CINCINNATI—PRIMITIVE CINCINNATI—AGRICULTURE CREATES CINCINNATI—DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE—MANUFACTURING IN CINCINNATI—STATISTICAL VIEW OF CINCINNATI IN 1825—THEN AND NOW—A RICH CITY—A COSMOPOLITAN CITY—A CENTER OF EDUCATION—A UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE CITY—THE SUBURBS—THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS—THE PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI; THEIR NUMBER, CHARACTERISTICS AND AMUSEMENTS—CONCLUSION.

THIS sketch is in process of preparation while the "World's Columbian Exposition" is in the full tide of its mid-progress, in Chicago. The stupendous Fair commemorates the greatest event in modern history, the discovery of America, which occurred four centuries ago. But more than one hundred years elapsed from the date of the voyage of Columbus to the time when the first permanent settlement of Englishmen was made on the continent. Jamestown was founded in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers did not land at Plymouth until 1620. The white population of the British American colonies, two hundred years ago, was less than the population of the city of Cincinnati is now. While nearly four centuries have rolled away since the caravels of the great Genoese captain first furled sail on the

borders of the New World, we should not forget that it is within a period of about two hundred years that the growth and development of the parts now called the United States of America, mainly fall. The history of Cincinnati, and of Ohio, covers little more than one hundred years — but what years! The people of the United States, in 1876, celebrated the Nation's birthday, by holding a grand Exposition in Philadelphia. The people of Ohio and the central States, in 1888, signalized the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Old Northwest, and of the adoption of the National Constitution, by a magnificent Exhibit lasting one hundred days, held in Cincinnati. It is of this Queen City, the metropolis of the Ohio Valley, that the present chapter treats, mainly from a historical and descriptive point of view.

FIRST ACCOUNTS OF THE MIAMI COUNTRY.

The beautiful region lying between the lower course of the rivers Little Miami and Big Miami, and bordered on the south by the Ohio, was famed, long before the days of the Revolutionary war, for its rich productiveness and its lovely scenery. The enterprising Virginians, who organized the Ohio Land Company of 1749, sent their agent, the wood-wise scout and surveyor, Christopher Gist, the comrade of Washington, to explore the valley of the Ohio, in the year 1750. Gist traversed Ohio, crossing the Scioto and other streams and reached the Miami Country near the middle of March, 1751. The bold pioneer was enchanted with the richness and beauty of the Big Miami valley, in which he beheld "the fairest meadows that ever can be." He waded in deep grass, and remarked that white clover grew abundantly, and that herds of buffaloes were feeding in the open fields. His journal tells of "fine, rich, level land, well timbered with large walnut, oak, sugar-trees, cherry, etc., well watered with a great number of little streams," and abounding in "turkeys, deer, elks, and most sorts of game, particularly buffaloes." It is more than probable that, in the spring of 1751, now more than one hundred and thirty years ago, the moccasins of Capt. Gist trod the hills and plains destined to be the site of the city of Cincinnati. Nor was it far from the same tempting region that Daniel Boone, twenty-seven years later, in 1788, against his will passed up the valley of the Little Miami, a prisoner of the Indians, forced to go to Old Chillicothe near where Xenia now stands.

OHIO UNDER FRENCH RULE.

The conflicting claims of England and France for dominion in the interior of the continent were settled by the sword in what is known as the French and Indian war, which began in 1753 and ended in 1760. This was the war in which Washington won his first laurels, in which Braddock's defeat occurred, and in which both Montcalm and Wolfe were slain. We have told how, in 1750–51, Gist under the direction of an English Land Company crossed the Ohio on an expedition of discovery. The French government, in 1752, formally declared that the Ohio and its tributaries belonged to France, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle. War followed, ending in the conquest of New France. In 1763 France ceded to England her possessions east of the Mississippi. The French claimed jurisdiction over Louisiana, including the Ohio Valley, for a period of eighty-three years, from 1682 to 1763.

UNDER ENGLISH RULE.

From the close of the Old French war, 1763, to the Treaty of Paris, which closed the Revolutionary war, in 1783, a period of twenty years, Great Britain held possession of North America, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. During the war settlement went on steadily to western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and central Kentucky. In 1790 the State of Kentucky had a population of 73,677.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1784.

The period between 1783 and 1789, from the Treaty of Paris to the adoption of the constitution, has been well named the critical period in America's history, for it was a time of transition, anxiety and uncertainty. Soon after the conclusion of peace, and in anticipation of the assumption by the general government of the western lands, Thomas Jefferson proposed to Congress a plan for the organization of the public lands.

This plan is known as the Ordinance of 1784. It proposed to divide all the western country into seventeen divisions or States, ten of which, on the north side of the Ohio, were to be named Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Arsenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washingtonia, Polypolamia and Plisipia. The Ordinance of 1784 did not accomplish its design, but the discussion of it prepared the way for Congress to consider the famous organic law of 1787, which determined the destinies of the old Northwest.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The year 1787 gave to the American people two famous national documents, the Constitution of the United States and the Ordinance organizing the Territory northwest of the Ohio river. The constitutional convention, over which Washington presided, and of which Franklin was a member, first met in May, 1787, at Philadelphia, and, after four months' deliberation, produced what Gladstone calls "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," namely, the Constitution.

While the Federal convention was in session at Philadelphia, the Continental Congress held its last meeting at New York, and demonstrated its wisdom by framing and enacting the body of law named the Ordinance of 1787. Of this celebrated State paper the profound Webster said: "We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help perpetuate the fame of Lycurgus and Solon; but I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787. We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow." This was uttered in 1830, and could Webster reappear now, and review the accomplished results of the law, his quoted words would but feebly express the truth. Five great States, with their innumerable farms, towns, cities, are the flower and fruitage of the Ordinance of 1787. Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and a score of other noble cities owe much of their prosperity to the wise provision of this inspired organic law.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.

What was the territory organized under the Ordinance of 1787, and now distinguished as the *old* Northwest? How extensive was it and where were its boundaries? It was the original "public domain" of the country, our first public or government lands. The entire area was 265,878 square miles. It included the land now embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, a considerable part of Minnesota, and a small corner of Pennsylvania.

THE OHIO LAND COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The white population of the United States in 1787 was 3,800,000, about the present population of Ohio. The territory north of the Ohio was mainly savage woodland, the abode of deer, bears and buffaloes, and was roamed over by wild Indians whose rude villages were scattered here and there in rich valleys. The only white people in the Ohio country were a few traders and hunters, and a few captives taken by the red men in border war. The heroic Moravians were destroyed or

driven from the settlements on the Tuscarawas the very year that gave origin to the Constitution and the Ordinance of 1787.

But the time had now come for the Saxon race to take possession of Ohio, and to establish permanent States there. The eye of speculation had long been fixed with impatient desire upon the wide acres between the Great Lakes and the Beautiful River. To a friend in Paris, Col. Pickering wrote in April, 1783: "A new plan is in contemplation—no less than forming a *new State* westward of the Ohio." In the autumn of 1785, Gen. Benjamin Tupper, authorized by Congress, went from Massachusetts to the Ohio country, prospecting, and after his return he told what he had seen and heard to Gen. Rufus Putnam, and the result was the organization of a land company to buy and settle new lands in the "far west." The company chose Rufus Putnam, Mannasseh Cutler and Samuel H. Parsons, directors, and it was through the agency of Cutler that a purchase of land was negotiated with the National Congress at New York. William F. Poole truly says: "The Ordinance of 1787 and the Ohio purchase were parts of one and the same transaction. The purchase would not have been made without the Ordinance, and the Ordinance would not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase." The Ordinance was enacted on July 13, and the land purchase completed on July 27, 1787. The purchase was located north of the Ohio river, west of the seven ranges, and east of the Scioto. The extent of the purchase was 5,000,000 acres, and the price paid for it $3,500,000, payable in public securities, equivalent to eight or nine cents an acre.

SETTLEMENT OF MARIETTA.

The first settlement made on the land of the Ohio Company, or in Ohio, was at Marietta, just east of the mouth of the Muskingum, and opposite Fort Harmar, an outpost built in 1785. The settlers landed April 17, 1788. The settlement of this first town in Ohio was nearly coincident with the establishment of a governmental administration for the newly organized territory. Territorial officers were elected by Congress, October 5, 1787, as follows: Governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair; judges, James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons, John Cleves Symmes; secretary, Winthrop Sargent. Governor St. Clair reached Fort Harmar July 9, 1788, and on the 15th he took formal charge of his office. Soon afterward he and the judges organized the territorial government in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787; laws were issued, courts were established, churches and schools were put into operation, and New England industry soon caused the wilderness to be transformed. Thus began the State of Ohio, whose extent, at the time of organization was nearly 300,000 square miles, stretching westward to the Mississippi and beyond. Not until fifteen years later, in 1802, was it that the present State of Ohio was established.

THE MIAMI PURCHASE.

The New England colony, planted at the mouth of the Muskingum, grew to be the fair city of Marietta; but it was reserved for a settlement began near the mouth of the Little Miami, seven months after the founding of Marietta, to expand and develop into the metropolis of the Ohio Valley. Few, indeed, are the streams of a comparatively level region, that can rival the Little Miami for tranquil beauty; it may be called the Arno of Ohio; and the valley through which it flows is an agricultural paradise. The many attractions of this virgin valley were known to the red tribes who sought its hilly nooks in which to build their villages; and the enthusiastic tongue and pen of Capt. Gist had detailed the charms of the place nearly forty years before the first fixed settlement was made within its limits.

As early as the year 1786, the year in which Putnam and Tupper were organizing the Ohio Company to purchase lands on the Muskingum, Maj. Benjamin Stites, a native of New Jersey, brought down the Ohio river from Red Stone, Pennsylvania,

a flatboat laden with flour and whiskey, which valuable freight he sold to the inhabitants of Limestone or Maysville, Kentucky. High excitement was prevailing at the time, among the Kentucky pioneers, on account of late depredations of Indians who had stolen many horses. A company of whites was collected to go in pursuit of the red thieves, and Maj. Stites, keen for any adventure, joined the party as a volunteer, and became its leader. Following the trail of the Indians, the pursuers came to the Ohio at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miami, and then crossed to the Ohio, or "Indian side," of the river, a locality so often drenched in the blood of savage warriors that it came to be called the "Miami Slaughter House." Still tracking the flying horse-thieves the Kentuckians went up the Little Miami to Old Town or Old Chillicothe, an Indian village north of where Xenia now stands; thence they went westward to the Big Miami, and down southward by way of Mill creek valley, to the Ohio. This excursion, which happened in summer, enabled Maj. Stites to see and examine delectable valleys of both Miamis, with their deep, rich soil, and magnificent natural growth of forest and grass, which had so taken the eye of Gist in 1751. Stites wisely concluded that the sooner he cast his own lot in this land of more than promise, the better. Well for him and for his happy descendants, still living in plenty in the region, that he did so. Like Benjamin Tupper, this equally enterprising Benjamin was seized with the fever of land speculation. We are told by good authorities that the courageous Major walked from Ohio to the city of New York, where Congress was in session, to confer with Hon. John Cleves Symmes, then a member of Congress from Trenton, and to propose the purchase of lands in the West. The prospect of profit from an early purchase, like a swift contagion, worked in the imagination of Symmes, who immediately went to the Miami Country himself, and by the testimony of his own senses verified the report of Stites. Symmes returned to the East, a company was formed of twenty-four men, among whom were Symmes, Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Dr. Witherspoon, and Benjamin Stites. In his own name Symmes petitioned Congress for a grant of 2,000,000 acres of land, to be located within designated boundaries; but when surveyed the tract was found to contain only 600,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres were sold to Maj. Stites. The grant by Congress was signed October 22, 1787, and the transfer to Stites was made November 9, 1787. On December 7, 1787, Stites purchased 10,000 acres more, making in all a snug farm of 30,000 acres of Miami valley, for the Major.

The reader will bear in mind that when the Territorial government of Ohio was organized, at Marietta, October 5, 1787, John Cleves Symmes was chosen one of the judges. The Miami purchase was consummated three months after the Muskingum purchase, and both were taken possession of in the following year, 1788.

SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA.

Maj. Benjamin Stites, anxious to take possession of his 30,000-acre farm on the Miami, induced a number of bold adventurers from Pennsylvania to join him, and, in the summer of 1788, he descended the waters of the Monongahela and Ohio, on a "broad-horn" boat, arriving at Limestone (Maysville), Kentucky, in July. At this point the migrating company made a stock of clapboards to roof their anticipated cabins, and completed other plans for settling in the wilderness. Thirty of the band signed an article of agreement, but several seem to have backed out, deterred from venturing their lives in the "Miami Slaughter House," by the rumor of fresh danger from the Indians. On the 16th of November, 1788, Maj. Stites with a party of twenty-six persons, including four women and two boys, embarked at Maysville, and started down the river to seek their future homes. They landed a little after sunrise, on the morning of November 18, somewhat below the mouth of the Little Miami, at a spot nearly in front of the present residence of Athan Stites, now within the limits of Columbia, a part of the corporation of Cincinnati. It is

said that the first to plant foot upon the shore was Hezekiah Stites, brother to Benjamin. According to Rev. Ezra Ferris, the company, "after making fast the boats, ascended the steep bank and cleared away the underbrush in the midst of a paw-paw thicket, when the women and children sat down. They next placed sentinels at a small distance from the thicket, and having first united in a song of praise to Almighty God, upon their knees they offered thanks for the past, and prayer for future protection." This devout and pious scene, in the paw-paw thicket, near the shore of the Ohio, furnishes a study for some Cincinnati artist to immortalize in a painting. The bold brush of C. T. Webber would do it justice. Blockhouses were erected as promptly as possible, for the storage of goods, and the protection of the women and children, and thus was begun the settlement of Columbia, the nucleus of a great city.

The first county erected in Ohio was named after Washington, and its capital was Marietta; the second, with Cincinnati for its seat of government, was called Hamilton, after the wise and honored federal statesman.

It will be appropriate here to give a complete list of the names of the first settlers of Columbia: James H. Bailey, Zephu Ball, Jonas Ball, James Bowman, Edward Baxton, W. Coleman, Benjamin Davis, David Davis, Owen Davis, Samuel Davis, Francis Dunlevy, Hugh Dunn, Isaac Ferris, John Ferris, James Flinn, Gabriel Foster, Luke Foster, John S. Gano, Wm. Newell, John Phillips, Jonathan Pitman, Benj. F. Rudolph, James Seward, William Goforth, Daniel Griffin, Joseph Grose, John Hardin, Cornelius Hurley, David Jennings, Henry Jennings, Levi Jennings, Ezekiel Larned, John McCullough, John Manning, James Matthews, Aaron Mercer, Elijah Mills, Ichabod B. Miller, Patrick Moore, Wm. Moore, John Morris, Benjamin Stites, Thomas C. Wade, John Web, Mr. Wickersham, Daniel Griffin.

The settlers passed through the usual hardships of backwoods life, beset with danger from savages, droughts and floods. The rifle was always at hand, in the cabin home, in the field, and at meetings on Sunday. In the winter and spring of 1788–89, the supply of food gave out, and the pioneers subsisted on wild game, and the bulbous root of the bear grass. There was abundance of fish in the rivers, and Turkey Bottom was so named from the fact that plenty of wild turkeys frequented it. This same Turkey Bottom, the flats of the Miami, which now produce annual crops of corn, was cultivated in prehistoric years, by the savages; and the white settlers by a more careful tillage made it bring over a hundred bushels of corn to the acre, the first year it was broken by the plow.

LOSANTIVILLE.

Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, purchased of Judge Symmes, in January, 1788, a tract lying on the north side of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking, for which he paid 66⅔ cents per acre, in Continental certificates, or about $125 for the entire plat. In the summer he visited his purchase, designing to lay out a town and establish a ferry across the Ohio. Meeting with Col. Robert Patterson at Maysville, and John Filson at Lexington, Denman discussed his projects with them and proposed a partnership which was accepted, and on the 25th of August the three men entered into an agreement by which they became joint proprietors of the town plat. Sometime in September, Filson, who understood surveying, marked out a road from Lexington to the proposed settlement. Filson it was also who invented the name Losantiville, as an appropriate designation for the station the proprietors were about to locate. The word was intended to signify "the town opposite the mouth of the Licking." The hybrid compound is thus explained: The initial *L* stands for Licking, the syllable *os* is Latin for mouth, *anti* means opposite, and *ville* is French for town—L–os–anti–ville. Much ridicule has been heaped upon Filson for bestowing this pedantic name upon the infant village which, two years later, was rechristened by Governor St. Clair. According to Col. Jones, a story is

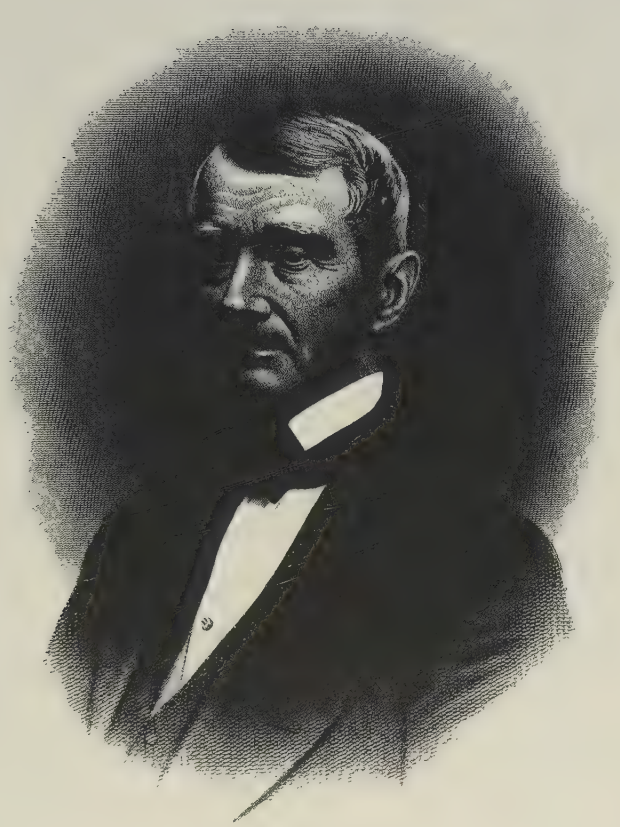
related of St. Clair, to the effect that when he arrived near Losantiville, standing on the roof of the boat, looking at the cluster of cabins, he asked "What in the hell is the name of this town anyhow?" The bluff general changed the name to Cincinnati, which, though historically significant, is also pedantic, and open to the objection that it may be translated either as a genitive singular or a nominative plural—of Cincinnatus or Cincinnatuses. Doubtless St. Clair was thinking of the "Society of the Cincinnati," rather than of the curly-haired Roman who left his plow in the furrow and went to join the army. One cannot help thinking that the beautiful Indian name "Miami" would have been a more fitting name for the town than either Losantiville or Cincinnati. There is a handsome brick edifice on one of our streets which the owner had the historical fancy to name "The Losantiville."

Before much progress had been made toward planning or surveying the town plat, Filson's life came to a mysterious termination. While wandering alone in the Miami woods, he is supposed to have been killed by Indians. Robert Clark has an old schoolbook, once the property of a brother of the murdered man, in which is an inscription recording that "This book was the property of my brother John Filson who was killed by the Indians." Some of the direct kindred of Filson now reside in Gallipolis, Ohio. The Cincinnati street, now called Plum, was originally named Filson avenue. Filson was a man of ability and education, a diligent explorer in Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio, the first historian of Kentucky, and the first to prepare an authentic map of that State. The historical investigators of Louisville have named a very important society "The Filson Club," in his honor, and it would be fitting that some lasting work of architecture or other art should be dedicated to his memory in Cincinnati. One of our artists has sketched on canvas a spirited picture of Filson and his partners discussing the plan of the town they were about to found, and the suggestion is here ventured that the public or some public-spirited citizen might do the city a service by providing means for the completion of this design on a large scale.

After the tragic vanishing of Filson, his interest in the company was disposed of to Col. Israel Ludlow, who had come to the west as a surveyor for Judge Symmes. A part of the original Indian fort "Ludlow Station," erected in 1790, was built into the locally famous Ludlow Mansion, which is still standing in Cumminsville, near Mill Creek. Israel Ludlow laid out the town, which, it is probable, Filson had begun to survey.

The first colonists of Losantiville, or Cincinnati proper, like those of Columbia, made the town of Maysville their place of rendezvous before setting out for their permanent destination. They embarked on the 24th of December, 1788, perhaps somewhat late in the afternoon. The river was choked with floating ice, which made navigation difficult and perilous. The voyage was safely accomplished, and the company, consisting of twenty-seven men, landed on December 28, 1788, at a small inlet near what is now the foot of Sycamore street. This point, and others of historical significance, should be marked by appropriate granite tablets, for the benefit of future generations, and as a matter of municipal duty and pride. The little harbor in which the boat was moored for many years bore the name of "Yeatman's Cove," and near it was erected the first noted public resort of Cincinnati in pioneer days, "Yeatman's Tavern."

No part of history is more useful than correct names and accurate dates, for the man and his time are essential facts. The names of the men who stepped ashore on the border of Yeatman's Cove, December 28, 1788, now (1893) one hundred and five years ago, are Col. Robert Patterson, Israel Ludlow, Noah Badgely, Samuel Blackburn, Thaddeus Bruen, Robert Caldwell, Matthew Campbell, James Carpenter, William Connell, Matthew Fowler, Thomas Gizzel, Francis Hardesty, Captain Henry, Luther Kitchill, Henry Lindsey, Elijah Martin, Wm. McMillan, Samuel Mooney,



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John Porter, Evan Shelby, Joseph Thornton, Scott Traverse, Isaac Tuttle, John Vance, Sylvester White, Joel Williams.

We subjoin a complete list of the names on the record of the distribution and sale of lots in the town Losantiville, 1789–90: Adams, Dr.; Adams, George; Adams, John; Atchison, Henry; Badgeley, Noah; Baker, Melyn; Barns, Stephen; Bates, Daniel; Bates, Isaac; Beazeley, William; Bechtle, Henry; Bedell, William; Benham, Richard; Benham, Robert; Black, Thomas; Blackburn, James; Blackburn, Samuel; Blanchard, John; Bostwick, Truman; Brown, Thomas; Bruen, Thaddeus; Brunton & Dougherty; Burd, Moses; Burns, James; Caldwell, Robert; Campbell, James; Campbell, Matthew; Campbell, William; Carpenter, James; Cavender, Garret; Cheek, John; Cochran, Thomas; Coleman, Ephraim; Colwell, James; Cook, Peyton; Cooper, Daniel C.; Coulson, John; Covert, John; Cummings, John; Cunningham, James; Cutter, John; Cutter, Joseph; Cutter, Seth; Danalds, Matthews; Darling, Edward; Davis, Jonathan; Davis, Elijah; Davison; Denman, Matthias; Devin, William; Dillan, William; Dougherty (Brunton &); Dorrough, William; Dument, Benjamin; Dument, James; Ellis, John; Farnum, Russell; Ferguson, Captain; Filson, John; Finlay, Joshua; Finley, Elijah; Fitts, Jonathan; Flinn, Benjamin; Ford, Lieut. Mahlon; Fowler, Jacob; Freeman, Isaac; Freeman, Samuel; Fulton, Jesse; Funk, Adam; Garrison, Abraham; Gaston, John; Gates, Uriah; Gizzel, Thomas; Goald, James; Gowen, William; Gray, Archibald; Greves, George; Griffin, John; Hamblen, Joel; Hardesty, Hezekiah; Hardesty, Uriah; Harris, William; Harway, James; Hedger, William; Heooleson; Hinds, Robert; Hole, Daniel; Hole, Darius; Hole, Dr. John; Hole, William; Hole, Zachariah; Holland, Edward; Holt, Jerum; Hunt, Israel; Hunt, Nehemiah; Johnston, Nicholas; Joyce, David; Jones, Nicholas; Kearsey (or Kearney?), John; Kelly, Joseph; Kelly, William; Kemper, Rev. James; Kennedy, Francis; Kennedy, Samuel; Kibby, Ephraim; Kingsbury, Lieutenant; Kitchell, Bethuel; Kitchell, Daniel; Kitchell, Luther; Kitchell, Samuel; Lindsay, Jarry; Lindsicourt, Cobus; Logan, David; Lore, John; Lowry, James; Ludlow, Israel; Ludlow, John; Lyon, James; McClure, Daniel; McClure, David; McClure, George; McClure, John; McClure, Mary; McClure, William; McConnel, James; McCoy, William; McHendry, Enoch; McHendry, Joseph; McKnight, James; McLaughlin, Henry; McLaughlin, John; McMillan, William; Marshall, James; Martin, Elijah; Martin, Isaac; Martin, Margaret; Martin, Samuel; Mellen, Luke; Menser, Jonas; Mercer, Jonathan; Millan, James; Miller, James; Miller, Moses; Mills, Jacob; Mooney, Samuel; Moore, Alexander; Moore, Robert; Morrel, Dr.; Mott, Jesse; Munn, Capt. John; Murfey, George; Murfey, John; Neilson, Mr.; Niece, George; Noon, Christopher; Orcutt, Darius C.; Parks, Andrew; Parks, Culbertson; Patterson, Col. Robert; Peck, Presley; Persons, Thomas; Phillips, Jabesh; Pierson, Matthew; Pierson, Samuel; Porter, John; Potter, Enos; Pratt, Captain; Pursley, James; Reed, Henry; Reeder, Jacob; Reeder, Stephen; Richards, Thomas; Riddle, John; Ritchison, Abraham; Rolstein, Nathaniel; Rolstein, William; Rood, Reuben; Root, Asa; Ross, Jonathan: Ross, John; Ross, John, Jr.; Ross, Moses; Ross, William; Rusk, William; Sargent, Col. Winthrop; Sayre, Levi; Scott, David; Scott, James; Scott, Obediah; Seaman, John; Seaman, Jonas; Shaw, Niles; Sheets, Casper; Shoemaker, Daniel; Stewart, Archibald; Stewart, Jesse; Stibbins, Ziba; Strong, Captain; Sullivan, Dennis; Symmes, John Cleves; Tapping, Jacob; Taylor, Henry; Terry, Enos; Terry, John, Sr.; Terry, Robert; Tharp, John; Thornton, Joseph; Traverse, Scott; Turner, Judge George; Valentine, Benjamin; Vance, John; Van Cleve, Benjamin; Van Cleve, John; Van-Doran, Jacob; Van Eton, John; Van Meter, Isaac; Van Nuys, Cornelius; Wallace, James; Warwick, Jacob; Welch, David; White, Sylvester; Whiteside, Samuel; Wiant, John; Williams, Joel; Winters; Wood, Amos; Woodward, Levi.

LOCATION OF CINCINNATI.

The site chosen by Denman and others, for the location of a city, was most advantageous. It would seem that Nature suggests where great towns will flourish best, and she refuses to aid man when he selects unsuitable places to build for multitudes. Environment determines the character and controls the growth of a city. There must be some strong and lasting motive to draw or drive many people together in one compact community for purposes of organized gregarious life. The sagacity of self-interest often fails to "boom" a badly situated town into importance; and the untutored reason or instinct of primitive tribes sometimes reveals to them where they may wisely pitch their tents or build their social villages. Richness of soil, abundance of mineral products, nearness to water courses, and natural facilities for road making, are among the essential requisites to supply man's needs. The site of Cincinnati was occupied in the remote past by a permanent encampment or town of mound-building savages. Those strange prehistoric people, whether Indians or belonging to some other race, left mysterious records of themselves in endless earthworks long since erased to give place to streets and blocks. One of our streets bears the name, Mound, and at its southern terminus, where Hughes High School now stands, once rose a great tumulus, the monument of a forgotten people.

Subsequent to the time of the mound-building folk, the site of Cincinnati was the temporary abode of the wild red men of the Miami tribes, and, after it was abandoned as a camp the spot continued to be familiar to the roving savages, who bent on war, or the hunt, or trade, or theft, followed the worn paths southward through Ohio, or northward across Kentucky, or up and down the Ohio in canoes to a converging point at the mouth of the Licking. It is conjectured, not altogether fancifully, that these wild bow-and-arrow men were guided in their course toward the future Queen City by tracks and roads which the buffalo and the deer had trodden, these animals seeking richest grazing fields and sweetest waters, as, led by a similar instinct, the wild turkeys flocked to Turkey Bottom. Thus centuries before the white man's foot was attracted to pursue the obscure paths and traces that led to the charmed garden, "opposite the river's mouth," the Indian, the Mound-Builder, and the wild beasts of the forest and birds of the air had sought out the same well-omened spot. We may say with perfect truth that Creative Power formed the peculiar geological and geographical features of the locality in such a way as to point out to living creatures an area of subsistence strikingly adapted to the needs of man and brute.

In the year 1829, only forty years from the time when settlement was first begun on the Ohio, Timothy Flint contributed to the "Western Souvenir" a fanciful story, entitled "Oolemba in Cincinnati." Oolemba was drawn to represent a Delaware chief, who tells us in the tale: "Five hundred moons have waned since I dwelt under a huge sycamore on the brow of the hill whose margin is washed by the silver wave of the Ohio. This sweet valley is bounded toward the rising sun by the gentle stream of Dameta, or the creek of deers; and on the side of the setting sun by the transparent waters of Elhena, or the stream of the green hills. Wood crowned ridges shut it in on the north." The chief goes on to relate events which caused him to leave his home and birthplace, and to wander far to the west. He is represented as finally returning, after long absence, and sometime in 1828 he first sees Cincinnati. The impression the town made upon his simple mind Oolemba thus conveys in words:

"At length I had clambered over a thousand fences, been barked at by a thousand dogs, been covered with dust, and scorched with the sun, when I arrived on the wooded banks of the Licking. I thanked the Great Spirit and prayed that the valley of Elsindelowa [Ohio] might be as green and wooded as these banks. But when I emerged from the woods at the mouth of the Licking—what a sight spread

before me on every side!—Spirit of my fathers! Would that I had fallen to the earth at the sight. The hills still remained, as if to mock me. They rose in the blue air, and were covered with green trees as when I left them. The waters of the Licking still made their way over their rocky bed. But how was everything else changed! All the vale of Elsindelowa was filled with the big cabins of the white men. The big canoes and buildings vomited up smoke. A dim dust arose above the cabins, and a dull but incessant noise, as of all kinds of life and movement rose upon my ear. The big canoes covered the silver wave. Even the shore on which I stood was covered with the cabins of the whites. I stood amazed. My head became dizzy, and my thoughts confounded. 'Is this,' I asked, 'the place I left forty winters ago, one wide forest, without a white man's cabin in the land?' "

The words put into the mouth of the Indian chief describe just what Flint himself must have seen a thousand times. And the route traveled by Oolemba, on his approach to Cincinnati, was the one marked out by Nature and surveyed by Filson, and which is still a main highway of communication into the south. Hon. Job E. Stevenson, in a communication to the "New England Magazine," says, speaking of the favorable location of his adopted city: "A slight knowledge of Ohio and Kentucky will convince anyone that the situation of the Miami Purchase was advantageous. The Licking river, opposite the purchase, gave an outlet from Kentucky, for two hundred miles; and the dividing ridge called 'Dry Ridge,' which stretches from Central Kentucky to the Ohio at Covington, formed a natural road without a bridge for fifty miles, and then, crossing a small stream, entered the Eden, called 'The Blue-Grass region,' of which Lexington was then, as she still is, the capital. This route was then the way from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and is now the line of our Southern Railroad track. Between the Miamis, up the valley of Mill creek, was a corresponding route from the Ohio river northeast, extending to the watershed of the State. Here was the crossing of the river, the thoroughfare north and south, northeast and southwest, at the point of embarkation and debarkation to and from the Ohio. Add the fact of the unrivalled fertility of the Miami Country and of the Blue-Grass region, and we have an assemblage of excellences, which have been rarely if ever equalled."

PRIMITIVE CINCINNATI.

From 1788 to 1802.—About ten months after the landing of Cincinnati's first settlers, at Yeatman's Cove in the winter of 1788, Maj. Doughty, of the United States army, began to build Fort Washington, a log structure made of large trees cut from the space on which it was located, a tract of fifteen acres sloping up from the river bank, in that part of the city now lying between Broadway and Main, and bounded on the north by a line somewhere between Third and Fourth streets. The site of the fort is now partly covered by the Lorraine building, which took the place a few years ago of Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar, on Third street near Lawrence and Broadway. The fort when completed, in December, 1789, was occupied by Gen. Harmar, with a garrison of ninety men, to protect the settlement against Indians. Most of the town plot was still covered by trees, sycamore, maple, oak and beech—primeval trees, stately and glorious. The first survey of the town marked its outer limits by the river and three streets—Northern row (now Seventh street), Eastern row (now Broadway) and Western row (now Central avenue).

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, came from Marietta to Fort Washington in January, 1790, and it was then that the town's name was changed from Losantiville to Cincinnati. Fort Washington was for several years the most important building in the town, and was a post of much importance during the Indian wars waged by Harmar, St. Clair, Zeigler, Wilkinson and Wayne. The post was abandoned in 1844, when the National Government removed its gar-

rison to the barracks in Newport, Ky., where it remained until its recent transference to Fort Thomas, further up the Ohio river.

Some effort of the imagination is requisite to reproduce a true picture of the Cincinnati of St. Clair's day; Cincinnati the capital and emporium of the old Northwest Territory; Cincinnati the muddy-streeted, woods-surrounded, stump-dotted, log town, protected by the swaggering, whisky-loving, dare-devil soldiers of Fort Washington. During the first four years of the town's existence its inhabitants and the other settlers of the Miami Country lived in constant dread of the native tribes whose rich lands they had so long coveted. The military protection afforded by the troops at the fort was inadequate. Harmar was defeated in 1790; St. Clair's terrible repulse and defeat was in 1791; the people were panic-stricken; the settlements seemed on the edge of ruin, until, in 1792, the sword of "Mad Anthony Wayne" flashed along the border and led civilization to victory. Let some patriotic citizen mark with a suitable enclosure and memorial stone the great elm tree near the corner of Chase and Dane streets, Cumminsville, under which encamped St. Clair in 1791 and Wayne in 1793. After the Treaty of Greenville, in 1794, the doomed Indian sullenly removed his tents to other fields. The farmers began to breathe easily, and could leave the rifle on its hooks over the chimney-piece while they went out to plow or to harvest. The traders under the shadows of the wooden walls of Fort Washington ordered new stocks of goods with gathering confidence. New families from the East floated down the Ohio on their "arks."

But the irresponsible soldiers, no longer on duty in the field, and doing the proverbial mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do, became an intolerable nuisance to the citizens. The officers were insolent and overbearing; the men in the ranks were quarrelsome and intemperate. Dr. Drake tells us that the best trodden road in the village was that which led from the fort to a still house on Deer creek. The settlement was infested, as frontier places and river towns were wont to be, by lawless rascals of every description—thieves, gamblers, cutthroats and robbers. Law had not yet got a firm grip on the throat of license and crime. Society was not organized. Confusion reigned. Self-interest was the ruling motive of many individuals. And yet the better class of people soon dominated the worse elements. Institutions took shape. The first church, the first school, the first ferry, each a classifying and regulating agency, were got into operation in 1792, even while "Mad Anthony" was expelling the wielders of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The jail and the newspaper, antagonistic forces, came in 1793. As for the court of justice, it was supplemented and sustained by those cheerful moral supports, the pillory, stocks and whipping-post, as in the good old days of Winslow and Endicott in New England.

The Opus and Epic of the border was singing itself all around. Man was doing over the old Sisiphus work of rolling the stone up hill. The gun, the axe, the plow, the boat, the assembling of men with ideas in the primitive wilds, to shape a new State of new material; the struggle with rude nature; the beginning of a city; that is what we must try to realize when we think of the doings and sufferings of Cincinnati's founders in the first decade from 1790 to 1800. The scene was rude, the life was hard and unpoetical. The men and women were actually forced to live, at the outset, like an earth-sprung race. They had not always enough to eat. They became victims of strange diseases. They wore uncouth dresses, as savages do—clothing made, in part, of the fells of beasts, buckskin breeches, vests of the deer's hide, caps of fox-skin. They pounded their corn in a mortar, or ground it, as Arabs do, in a hand-mill. They ate the roots of wild grass. They went armed not only to the woods, but to the house of prayer. They killed wild deer, and bear, and turkey, for food, and are said to have relished an occasional rattlesnake stew. Such were the necessities of those who *started* civilization on the banks of the Ohio, a hundred years ago! As late as the year 1795, Cincinnati was a huddle of log cabins,

direct "quotations from the forest," occupied by a population of not more than five hundred. There was not a brick house in the town, nor so much as a single brick to begin a house with. The original comers to Losantiville found the place mud, and left it logs. Nor did the town change much, except for the worse, as regards building and paving, for five years more; for in the year 1800, when the first census was taken, the figures show that only 750 inhabitants dwelt within the town. The Territorial legislature, organized in 1798, held its first sessions in Cincinnati, but, in 1801, the seat of government was transferred to Chillicothe, a change which gave a backset to the older village.

Cincinnati was incorporated as a town in 1802, the year in which Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State. Ohio had then a population of over sixty thousand, of which number, though Cincinnati had less than one-sixteenth part, she was yet far the largest town in the State. The officers who administered the town government when it was first incorporated were: President, David Ziegler; recorder, Jacob Burnet; trustees, William Ramsay, David E. Wade, Charles Avery, John Reily, William Stanley, Samuel Dick, and William Ruffner; assessor, Joseph Price; collector, Abram Cary; town marshal, James Smith.

AGRICULTURE CREATES CINCINNATI.

A German botanist wrote a chapter to prove that man subsists on dust and air, since our breath and our food come directly or indirectly from earth and atmosphere. Surely the climate and the soil surrounding Cincinnati are her chief nourishers; tillage supplies her means of wealth. Cincinnatus was a Roman farmer, and his name, like that of Putnam, suggests the plow first and the sword next. A historian tells us that the titular hero, Cincinnatus, whose statue adorns the front of a Fourth street business house, "was a frugal man, and did not care to be rich; and his land was on the other side of the Tiber, a plot of four jugura, where he dwelt with his wife Racelia, and busied himself in the tilling of his ground." After conquering the enemies of Rome, Cincinnatus retired to his country home; so George Washington, surrendering military command, went back to Mount Vernon to cultivate his plantation. In like manner hundreds of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, when the war was over, beat their spears into pruning-hooks, and their swords into plowshares. Not a few chose out their four or more jugura on the smiling banks of the Ohio.

It is impossible to conceive a more purely bucolic community than that which founded Cincinnati. An Ohio poet, John J. Piatt, in a poem called "The Lost Farm," surprises the reader by revealing in the closing line of his story that

The lost farm underneath the city lies.

The Queen City, like many other American cities, was farm-land before it was houses. The ground on which the business part lies, and that on the top of the surrounding plateaus, was as rich as soil can be. Even the side-hills and the abandoned quarries are fertile, and soon clothe themselves with luxurious vegetation. Almost every original lot-holder planted a garden and an orchard. In 1795, Dr. Allison, Surveyor-General of the Army, had, we are told, on the east side of the fort, a large lot cultivated as a garden and fruitery, known as Peach Grove. Also, we read in the old records, that in 1795–1800, Hezekiah Flint cultivated, as a cornfield, the square between Fourth, Fifth, Walnut and Vine streets. At the same period, the grounds, where the Cincinnati Hospital now stands, were a half-cleared field overrun with blackberries. On the slope to the river, between Main and Walnut, was a small vineyard, probably the first in the Ohio Valley. There must have been at least a suggestion of apples on Walnut street, which was called "Cider street," by our not totally abstinent fathers. We still have an Orchard street, as well as a Vine, a Plum, and a Cherry street.

The cluster of log cabins, into which the forest oaks, beeches and maples were turned, grew by aggregation, and spread from street to street, square to square, covering the fertile acres. The little town opposite the mouth of the Licking lengthened up and down the Ohio shore, and widened toward the hills, filling up the space of the bottom lands. Then the ambitious city began to climb the terraces, and to take possession of the uplands. The stimulating cause of this growth and expansion was agriculture. The surrounding country fed the town, and fattened it. The farms nourished the trade-center, and were, in turn, made valuable by the reaction of commerce. "Nothing," says Charles Cist, our best early annalist of the Miami Country, "Nothing could surpass the fertility of the soil, which was as mellow as an ash-heap. Benjamin Randolph planted an acre which he had no time to hoe, being obliged to leave the settlement for New Jersey. When he returned, he found one hundred bushels of corn ready for husking."

The lands immediately adjoining the city are surpassingly productive. The soil is deep and strong, sustaining the mighty roots of huge trees, and stimulating to quick thriftiness grasses and grains. The Blue Grass region of Kentucky, the opulent valleys of the Miamis, teem with vegetation. Every product of the farm known to the temperate zone, and many plants of an almost sub-tropical nature, bloom and fruit on the lowlands or the highlands that border the Ohio, and that spread away miles on miles in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The cereals, the marketable "vegetables," orchard fruits, the grape, berries of many sorts, flax, hemp, tobacco, hay—all these, and other products as useful, grow abundantly within the continent and circle of Cincinnati's home trade.

Such products, the direct fruit of the earth, the farmer plucks from her bosom. Many of them are food ready prepared for his palate, not even requiring to be cooked. But from these vegetable treasures come the animals. All flesh is grass. Cincinnati came to be called "Porkopolis" because the corn of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky was metamorphosed into hogs, and hogs are bacon, ham and lard. Cattle are beef and tallow and butter and leather; sheep are mutton and wool; poultry is edible flesh, eggs and feathers; and the bee is honey. Agriculture created Cincinnati. Beginning a village of farmers, it became a farmer's city. From near and far the country wagons drove in with loads of farm products. Down the river floated the boats laden with the results of the husbandman's toil. In the cold weather the streets of the town were noisy with squealing processions of fat swine. The horse-market was a great feature of the town. The countryman was ever in touch with the city-man. No wonder that when, in the days of the Civil war, Cincinnati was threatened by an invading foe, the "Squirrel Hunters," the minute men of the farms, came swarming to town, with rifle in hand, to defend the city which their acres had done so much to build, and which was to them a storehouse and reservoir of strength.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

Before manufacturing can fairly begin in a new country, commerce and exchange must provide for the wants of a community in many directions. Local trade sets in as soon as there is anything to buy or sell, be it only a fish hooked from the water, or venison shot in the forest. When Demand calls "Hello!" Supply answers "Here I am." The Cincinnati pioneers in 1789 wanted seed-corn, and corn for hominy and bread, and immediately corn-meal came from Lexington, down the Licking, in canoes. The hungry garrison at Fort Washington craved meat, and forthwith Jacob Fowler and his brother Matthew agreed to deliver, at the barracks, a regular supply of the flesh of buffalo and bear, taken in the Miami woods. Commerce, on a small scale, was thus carried on. Lexington was older than Cincinnati, and for many years kept the lead as a source of supply. Cincinnati merchants obtained their goods from Lexington.

A frame building belonging to Israel Ludlow was used as a general store in 1791. This was the first store in the settlement, and was located on the site of what was afterward the "Cincinnati Hotel" on Sycamore street. It was kept by John Barth, who sold flour at ten dollars a barrel, and salt at eight dollars.

In 1792, Wayne's victory having opened the doors of traffic, the town was overstocked with stores. Nevertheless, there was in July, of that year, a scarcity of corn and flour. Shoes sold well; and there was an enormous demand for strong drink, which demand was met by ample shipments of Monongahela whisky and peach brandy. The military gentry of the barracks required New England rum and plenty of imported wine. It was the urgent call for spirituous liquor that induced an early beginning of the distillery business, one of the first of Cincinnati's manufacturing enterprises. In 1793 Matthew Hueston, merchant, realized large profits on leather goods. In 1796 gunpowder sold at from $1 to $1.50 per pound; wheat, seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel; pork, fifty to seventy-five cents per 100 pounds. The English traveler, Bailey, describes Cincinnati, in 1796, as a noted depot for stores for supplying other western points, and a place of great business.

The sightseer of to-day, looking for curious landmarks of Old Cincinnati, will notice, at the corner of Pearl and Broadway, a quaint brown market-house, formerly called "Fly Market," on the end of which is inscribed the words, "Erected in 1816." This seems to the modern eye a rather ancient piece of architecture, but Dr. Drake has left, in one of his graphic sketches, a description of the only market-house of the city as it appeared in 1800, when the Doctor first came to Cincinnati. He says, "In front of the mouth of Sycamore street, near the hotel, there was a small wooden market-house, built over a cove [Yeatman's Cove] into which pirogues and other craft, when the river was high, were paddled to be tied to the rude columns."

By the close of the eighteenth century the commerce of the young city had assumed considerable magnitude. From February to May, 1802, there were exported from Cincinnati 4,457 barrels of flour. Martin Baum (builder of the Sinton residence on Pike street) had recently organized the "Miami Exporting Company." The day of small things was drawing to a close. The Ohio river was to add to her proud title, the Beautiful, the mercantile epithet, Useful. The merchants began to call the town an "Emporium," and some spoke of it as a new Tyre. The *Ohio Gazette*, of Marietta, was not so sanguine in regard to the growth of commerce and the importance of river navigation. Herman Blennerhassett wrote for its columns in 1804: "It will forever remain impracticable for shipping to perform a return voyage against the current of our great rivers." But the steamboat was soon to be invented, and to that invention our city owes the rapid development of her commerce before the time of railroads. Mr. Carnegie has estimated that, in 1884, the annual trade of the Ohio river alone amounted to eight hundred million dollars! The river brings annually to Cincinnati two million five hundred thousand tons of coal.

The routes and modes of transportation to and from Cincinnati, at first, were few and primitive. Bridle-paths, wagon-roads, and rivers furnished the lines of travel. Pack horses were much used. One of the few early roads was that marked out by Filson from Lexington to the mouth of the Licking. In 1799, Capt. Kibby cut a road to Vincennes, Ind. Good roads were slow enough in coming, and, in fact, there is yet much room for improvement in the roads of Hamilton county. One of the most useful exhibits at the Columbian Fair, of 1893, was that showing the latest approved methods of road-making.

The early commerce of Cincinnati depended mainly upon water transportation. The first regular ferry between Cincinnati and Newport was established in 1792. The first regular line of keelboats plied between our city and Marietta in 1794. Of

course Pittsburgh, Gallipolis, Wheeling and Maysville were sources of supply to the young markets of the Miami settlements. In due time, navigation extended not only along the main water courses—the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri—but also up the larger tributaries of these streams. The exporting association of Cincinnati established commercial relations with Europe, by way of New Orleans, a city which long held preëminence over all other cities in the Mississippi Valley, in population and trade. Many ships were built and rigged in yards along the Ohio, and the marine commerce came to be closely associated with the river business.

With the increase of population and the multiplication of farm products and manufactures, more and better facilities for travel, transportation and trade necessarily were constructed. "Dirt-roads" and turn-pikes stretched from the "Tyre of the West" to the tributary towns. The wheels and hoofs, that bore burdens over the land, like the keels and oars that furrowed the streams, were as so many flying shuttles weaving the web of an ever lengthening and widening commerce.

The application of steam to the propulsion of water-craft, followed soon by the adoption of the same tremendous force to drive locomotives over land, wrought changes that revolutionized the commerce of the world. Cincinnati was among the first cities of the continent to avail herself of the power of steam. The first steamboat that plowed the Ohio made its first trip in 1812. The steamboat interest rapidly rose to commanding importance. The western rivers swarmed with magnificent vessels, hundreds of which, and thousands, were built in the docks of this city and were owned by resident capitalists. In 1840 there were launched, at Cincinnati, thirty-three boats, costing six hundred thousand dollars.

The first train of cars that carried passengers and goods out of Cincinnati sped along its new-laid, strap-iron track, up the lovely valley of the Little Miami, in the year 1845. The writer of this sketch, then a lad, saw with wide-opened eyes of wonder the steaming prodigy, as it roared past the station of Corwin, now East Waynesville. Compare, or rather contrast the Little Miami road of that period, with the state binding lines of the vast Pan Handle system of to-day. There are now twenty-four railroads entering the city, uniting her with all the chief sections of the continent. One of these, the Cincinnati Southern railway, is peculiarly a Cincinnati enterprise. It was built by the city, at a cost of twenty-five million dollars, the right of way having been bought through Kentucky and Tennessee, a length of 340 miles, by our people, the first instance, it is claimed, in the world's history, of a city making a railroad for her own special convenience, and the benefit of local commerce.

Before steamboats and steam-cars had come into much use, the active promoters of internal improvement gave great energy to the furtherance of the canal interest. Turnpikes and canals were regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of transportation, when Clinton, Clay and Corwin were making speeches and laws for America. The National road and the Erie canal were considered as the climax of human achievement, and, indeed, they were and are great works. The Queen City was smitten in her youth with the canal mania. The Miami canal was dug, its picturesque locks were placed, the water was let in, and the slender, slow boats were roped along the watery way by horse and mule, tugging tandem, over the narrow tow-path. An inspiring sight it was to the crowd of enthusiastic Cincinnatians, who, on a grim day in November, 1826, gathered by the canal to see the first two boats start on a trial trip to Middletown. The old Miami canal was put to a novel use during the Exposition of 1888, when a fleet of real Venetian gondolas carried innumerable pleasure-parties over its waters which shone and sparkled under electric lights. Now it is thought by many that the old canal has outlived its usefulness, and that it should be abandoned, and its place occupied by a boulevard. Others think it should be widened and deepened into a ship canal, and made a connecting aqueduct between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Such a piece of engineering would not seem over-

difficult, compared with the Chicago enterprise of uniting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, by the extension of the Chicago river.

Every modern city is indebted to railroads, and the means of rapid transit furnished by steam and electricity; and many cities have the advantage that navigable waters afford. Cincinnati is well supplied with railroads, and has also the benefit of river and canal navigation. Five bridges, costing about twelve million dollars, span the Ohio at this point, and give transportation ready access to the South. The valleys of the two Miamis are the natural base of roadbeds to the North. And such is the surface of the United States that all the great trunk lines running across the continent, east and west, must of necessity pass through Ohio, and it is convenient for them to make Cincinnati a central point. The city is not far from the present center of population for the Union. These facts and conditions give assurance that, with proper enterprise and city pride, Cincinnati, though outnumbered in population by rival cities, and though, in some respects, necessarily less prosperous than other cities, may continue to wear the crown and bear the name of the Queen City. Her commerce is increasing with her manufactures. In the words of another: "Her exports go to all parts of the habitable world. Only a few years ago one of her booksellers sold a large invoice of their law publications to the Japanese government. Wood working machinery made here has penetrated to the frozen regions of Siberia and the burning zone of Africa, has gone to Spain, to Italy, to Greece, to Palestine, to India, to China, to Japan, and to the islands of the Pacific. Invoices of Cincinnati saddles have been sent from here to Jerusalem, and Cincinnati-made carriages may be found in South Africa, in Egypt, and in every other part of the globe where vehicles are used. It has been said that the sun never sets on the English drum-beat, and, with closer fidelity to the fact, it may be said that outside the frozen zones the rising sun never ceases to shine on the products of Cincinnati."

MANUFACTURING IN CINCINNATI.

The situation and environment of Cincinnati destined it to become a manufacturing city. Every condition favors mechanical industry, and the practice of the liberal arts. The resources of the country around invited to discovery and provoked to invention. The forest yielded best timber for building; the near quarry offered limestone; the clay was good material for brick; the mine produced coal and iron. Raw material from the farm demanded to be metamorphosed into food and clothing.

One of the first experiments of Robinson Crusoe, on his solitary island, was the attempt to make vessels of clay. The potter's wheel began to turn in Cincinnati as early, at least, as the year 1799, when William McFarland started the manufacture of earthenware, thus inaugurating an industry which has since made our city distinguished over the world. Brick making was not undertaken until 1805.

Guns were necessary to the backwoodsman. The first gunsmith of Cincinnati was Andrew Danseth, who set up his shop in 1800.

Cotton and woolen fabrics were woven by Cincinnati looms before the year 1809.

Mr. John Melish, an English traveler who visited Cincinnati in 1811, mentions that there were, at that time, in the place, cabinetmakers, coopers, turners, machine-makers, wheelwrights, smiths, coppersmiths, tinners, silversmiths, tanners, saddlers, boot and shoe makers, glovers, tailors, spinners, weavers, dyers, printers, bookbinders, rope-makers, and bricklayers, certainly a respectable array of guilds.

The manufacturing of malt liquors, now conducted here on a prodigious scale, seems to have originated in the first decade of the century. The first Cincinnati brewery, the property of John Embree, was located on the river bank at the foot of Race street. The annual product of the establishment, in 1811, was five thousand barrels of beer and porter. A Cincinnati brewery in the World's Fair exhibit at Chicago, in 1893, displayed, as an advertisement, a booth with fixtures and decora-

tions costing ten thousand dollars! Cincinnati's annual product of beer is nearly twenty-five million gallons.

The business of pork-packing, which gave the city the disagreeable title of "Porkopolis," but which also, like the equally unpoetical whisky business, did much to lay the foundations of her prosperity and to enrich individuals, was carried on in Cincinnati as early as 1812, by Richard Fosdick, and by others. In the pork trade Cincinnati held the preëminence above all other cities of the world, until the distinction was captured some years ago by a younger western city.

The carriage trade in which Cincinnati now forges far ahead of most rival cities, and for which she has a world-wide reputation, began to assume importance in the city just after the war of 1812-15. George C. Miller's plow-works were started in 1812. There stood on the river's bank, about the year 1812, a steam-mill with a seventy-horse power engine. The mill is referred to in an old city directory, as "a noble and sublime piece of architecture."

The town contained, in 1815, a factory of red and white lead, a sugar refinery, and a place for manufacturing mineral waters. At that date there had been in operation for several years, manufactories of glassware, tobacco and snuff, soap and candles, furniture and clothes. Cincinnati hats and Cincinnati beer were exported to New Orleans.

The Cincinnati Bell, Brass and Iron Foundry was established about 1814, by William Greene & Co. The church bells cast in the Queen City are famed for sweetness of tone. Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, when visiting the city asked especially to be taken to one of the celebrated bell foundries. In 1819 the Phœnix Foundry was in operation.

The Cincinnati Directory for 1825 contains the following

STATISTICAL VIEW OF CINCINNATI IN 1825.

"The inhabitants of this city are principally emigrants from the different States and from every kingdom in Europe. And it may be said, to the credit of the citizens in general, that the greatest harmony exists between the people of different nations and tongues, all viewing each other as brothers drawn together by the natural consequence of emigration.

"Such is the security and safety of the citizens that a night-watch is thought unnecessary by the city council.

"The trade and manufactures exceed those of any other town in the western States. The healthfulness and pleasantness of the city are such as to induce strangers from many parts to make it their residence during the warmer season. Almost all articles of importation are sold here nearly as cheap as in the eastern cities. The facilities for conveying articles to and from this place have become so improved, that the expense is small compared to what it once was.

"The number of arrivals and departures of steamboats in five months, beginning the 1st day of April, 1824, and ending the 31st day of August following, was 480. Of the number of keel and flat boats no account was kept, though the greater proportion of the exports was carried in them.

"During the past year, eight steamboats have been built in and near this place. The manufactories in general are fast improving, some of them have been doubled and tripled within the past five years. The type foundry of this city is the only one west of the Alleghany Mountains; it furnishes type for the principal part of the Western States. There are upward of fifty mechanical trades carried on here, many of which furnish a large surplus for exportation. The city is regularly improving from year to year, ninety-nine houses, sixty-eight of which are brick, have been erected during the past year. The public improvements of 1824 are such as might be expected from an efficient and enterprising city council. The new

wharf alone bears honorable testimony of their ability to plan, and energy to execute their design.

"The markets in general are well supplied, and at a cheap rate. It may be said, with great propriety, that there is one advantage to the citizen here over most other places, viz.: that all articles of provision, of clothing, in short, almost everything, whether of necessaries, convenience, or luxury, may be procured in greater plenty, greater variety, and at a cheaper rate, than in any other part of the Western States."

THEN AND NOW.

The foregoing records sufficiently show that Cincinnati took on the character of a manufacturing place, near the commencement of her career. Her increasing commerce stimulated manufacture, and was, in return, quickened and enlarged by the necessity of handling a constantly growing out-put of manufactured goods. Both manufacture and commerce were sustained and accelerated by agriculture, stockgrowing, by the lumberman and the miner. As, by degrees, competing cities encroached on the agricultural area of supply and subsistence which had at first been monopolized by the Queen City of the West, that city was obliged to rely more and more upon her internal and local resources, and so her people turned their attention more decidedly to manufacture, the arts, and to mercantile pursuits.

The total product of the manufactures of the city, in 1826, was valued at one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is now estimated at more than two hundred million dollars annually. Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, late superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in an address on "The Manufactures of Cincinnati," said: "We all recognize the fact that a diversity of production secures a more sure and steady prosperity. Here again is found an element of strength at Cincinnati. Our manufactures extend to a great variety of articles, many of them entirely distinct from each other. They embrace productions from wood, metal, stone, animals, earth, paper, leather, grain, vegetable fibre, tobacco, drugs, and other articles differing widely in their nature and in the wants and localities they are called upon to supply. The number of different kinds of goods made here is beyond the estimate of many of the best informed. If anything of a surprising nature were revealed by our industrial displays, it was the scope of our production. The statistician finds it difficult to pursue the vocations. Men are working in their own houses. They are in obscure places. They are doing their business in a small way, but are swelling production. The kinds of manufactures are steadily increasing in number. You will hear of producers, in unlooked-for localities, commencing the manufacture of new articles, doing it in an unpretending manner, but laying the foundation of great future usefulness to the city."

The number of manufacturing establishments in Cincinnati, according to the statistics of 1892, was 8,667; the number of hands employed 115,944; the capital invested was $106,599,000; and the total value of the products $250,000,000. Selecting the eight items of the highest commercial importance we find the values of these several products as follows: Iron, $30,422,000; liquors, $29,580,000; clothing, $28,631,000; food, $26,092,000; wooden goods, $22,195,000; leather, $15,000,000; carriages, $13,000,000; soap, candles, etc., $11,000,000. The value of commodities received in the city last year was $346,400,000, and the value of shipments from the city $346,383,000. The amount of business transacted may be indicated by the amount of exchanges at the clearing house, which, for the year, was over seven hundred and twenty-one million dollars.

Whoever visited the great industrial display made by Cincinnati firms at the Centennial Exposition of 1888, must have been impressed by its vastness, variety and beauty; and the hundreds of thousands who saw the majestic palace of the Liberal Arts, in the World's Exposition of 1893, could not fail to observe that many of the finest exhibits there admired were from the city of Cincinnati.

A RICH CITY.

Cincinnati is a rich city. The tax duplicate, for the year 1892, indicates returns of property valued at nearly one hundred and eighty-nine million dollars, and this probably does not represent half the actual wealth of the city. The revenue from taxation is over five million dollars. The total banking capital, employed by the seventeen banks, is $9,918,000, and, if we include the banks of Covington and Newport, the total capital is $12,918,000. The Cincinnati Clearing House returns for 1892 show the actual exchanges for the year represented $720,980,450. Though the city taxes at present are high, the rate being 2.740 cents, and though the municipal debt now amounts to over twenty-four million dollars, the people have received the value of the levy, and, in a proper reckoning of the property holdings of the city, including the Southern railroad, there is no indebtedness not more than balanced by assets. The tax rolls show a long list of the names of millionaires, and not a few names of persons who own several millions. The source of this wealth is not far to seek. Cincinnati became rich, not by speculation, but by the industrial development of her own resources. She did not so much borrow capital as produce property. The land, the teeming soil, the primary source of all wealth, was at hand to begin with. It cost the original proprietors almost nothing; but, occupied and improved, it became a means of prosperity, a bank of supply richer than Fortunatus' purse. The corner, on which the Chamber of Commerce now stands, was offered to a Swiss hat-maker, in 1810, for twelve straw hats, but the hat-maker preferred six dollars in cash.

We have described the original state of the Miami Purchase, and the marvellous natural advantages of the area of subsistence spreading away for hundreds of miles in every direction from Cincinnati. The town opposite the Licking's mouth was like a stripling tree set in deep soil containing all elements to feed and stimulate growth and vigor. From what has been said in the preceding topics on the agricultural and commercial activities of the city and surroundings, and the rapidly developing manufacturing industries, it follows that wealth must needs accrue in somebody's hands. And it is safe to say that the wealth of Cincinnati is as equitably distributed as the social and economic systems of our day will allow. Comparatively, the people are well off. Poverty is not abolished, misery not expelled; neither is want widely prevalent, nor labor habitually discontented.

The men who developed the resources of the central States, and who built up the business establishments of Cincinnati, were men of steady perseverance. Some, like our first millionaire, Nicholas Longworth, had the sagacity to buy land cheap and wait until it became dear. But the waiting required self-denial and entailed hardship. Mr. Longworth used to say it kept him poor to pay his $30,000 taxes on land. The reproach has been brought against some of the early property owners of the city that they were too conservative, too plodding, and gave all their attention to material interests and none to the things of higher import. They were prudent, they were saving, they built up a secure property of their own, and held on to it. Their fortunes were what they appeared to be, and not fictitious. Their credit was good as gold. They built their own ample houses and each lived in his independent home. This characteristic economy, and self-dependence was transmitted from generation to generation. Our rich men are men of affairs—they attend punctually to their business concerns. On this point Col. Maxwell, who, as superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, had a good chance to observe, says: "It is a noticeable feature of Cincinnati, that they who are managing our industrial establishments are generally men who are thoroughly acquainted with the practical features of their business. They are mechanics themselves who did not commence to build at the top of the structure, but at the bottom, when they had small means. These oaks, whose great spreading branches now shelter so

many families of workingmen, were once small producers, who have grown up by degrees, gathering skill with experience, and strength with their skill. The result is a large intelligence in the prosecution of business. Then, as a sequel to this, we find that the capital used by our manufacturers consists largely of the accumulations from their business. Their surplus has not been committed to the treacherous wave of speculation, but has been turned into their business to enlarge their usefulness.

"Again, our manufacturers largely own the real estate which they occupy. Among the great producers, those who are manufacturing under the roofs of other people are limited in number. These conditions secure a stability which is not attainable under other circumstances, an endurance during periods of financial distress which is peculiar, and an ability to accommodate production to reduced wants, without impairing, in any way, the capacity of the manufacturer for promptly and advantageously providing for increased demand, when such demand may be warranted by the improved condition of the country."

The accumulation of property in private fortunes, public trusts, and in the resources of the municipality itself, makes it possible, when a demand arises, to raise a large guarantee fund, to consummate a vast purchase, or to bestow a great benefaction upon a worthy cause. The strong individuality of leading citizens, the stubborn personal opinion of capitalists, and the prevailing spirit of independence among the citizens of Cincinnati, render it difficult to induce a unity of feeling and a concentration of action in matters of general interest. While all have city pride and public spirit, each insists on his own mode of accomplishing a good object, and no one will submit to dictation as to how he should spend his own money. The quick tendency to association and combined effort which has done so much for the institutions of Boston, and the up-building of Chicago, is not so pronounced in Cincinnati. And yet the popular enterprises of the city have not been few or small. Nor have the wealthy citizens locked up their money from the public. The University lacks adequate endowment, and the parks and public drives require a liberal expenditure to make them what they should be, and there is crying need for more money to establish several new institutions and to place old ones on a secure financial basis; but, on the other hand. the city owns a railroad, has an excellent system of streets, and enjoys the benefit of as magnificent public buildings as can be seen in America. On occasion the city can open her purse and pay one million eight hundred thousand dollars for a bridge, six million dollars for pavements, or thirty million dollars for means of transportation to the south. In like spirit, her philanthropic citizens, her Springer, her Longworths, Probasco, West, Sinton, McMicken, Greenwood, Butler, Wilson, Dexter, and a shining list of others as generous, have made bequests and given gifts of princely cost to the endeared city that bestowed so much on them. The Music Hall, the Art Museum, the Davidson-Probasco Fountain, the University and the High Schools, the Y. M. C. A. and the Union Bethel, are a few examples of the fruits of a noble liberality on the part of private citizens. When lavish wealth is thus bestowed, no one can reproach the motives of the rich.

A COSMOPOLITAN CITY.

Some enthusiastic natives of Cincinnati claim that their city is the freest city in America, therefore the freest in the world. This may be a hasty conclusion founded on insufficient knowledge, and smacking of provincial vanity. Founded only five years after the close of the Revolutionary war, only twelve after the first Fourth of July, the new town on the banks of the Ohio inherited all the glorious memories of the the past and few of its cramping influences. In a sense she was the first strictly American city that grew up on the continent, certainly the first great western city. It is true that her geographical position, on the border line between the South

and the North, involved her business interests with those of a slave-holding people, and therefore, for a time, embarrassed her action concerning the moral questions which eventually drove the sections to civil war. But the very fact that slavery found apologists and supporters in the city was the direct provoking cause why Cincinnati became the burning focus of abolitionism. In this town Birney was mobbed; Phillips was egged; colored men were persecuted; but in this town Lyman Beecher erected the citadel of anti-slavery, Mrs. Stowe meditated her revolutionary story; and the union party that rallied around Lincoln was organized. When the fighting began, Cincinnatians did not waver. Their record in the war proves them worthy to be citizens of a city claiming to be the freest on the globe.

The two great political parties are here pretty evenly matched, and each vies with the other to represent and advance the rights of the people. Though the city suffers, too frequently, as all large American cities do, from the evils and corruption of partisan politics and the temporary rule of the gang—the people, in the main, control the bad element, and have both their will and their way, in vital matters. The administration of public affairs is reasonably wise and honest, the council is generally prudent, the courts are almost invariably true to their duty and dignity. We had a courthouse mob, but even this had its origin in a sentiment sternly just.

The several national and racial elements of our population, whether derived from England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, France, or from other lands in Europe, Asia or Africa, all agree in claiming the fullest and freest rights of American citizenship, and each is willing to concede to others what it claims for its own privileges. There are many Germans in the city—one third of its population; there are many Irish, not a few from Russia and other north European states; not a few from south Europe. These people bring their national peculiarities, their habits, their modes of thinking. They have their organizations, their memories, their hopes, their politics, their religions. The Queen City has ever been an arena of wrestling ideas and beliefs, therefore it has become a city of practical toleration. Extreme radicalism lives amicably side by side with extreme conservatism, and though discussion never ceases, discord seldom arises, and the Cincinnatian is distinguished for his customary obedience to law and order, no less than for his irrepressible opposition to what he deems injustice or folly. There have been as yet no inflamed and perilous disturbances of the relations of capital and labor, no long continued wasteful strikes, no vindictive and tyrannical lockouts.

The free play of public opinion, in matters of social, moral and religious characters, has given the city a cosmopolitan variety of standards of personal conduct, faith and belief. Here are agnostics who profess to know nothing, and gnostics who think they know everything. Here Jews and Gentiles meet in harmony and emulate one another in forbearance. Catholic and Protestant, while opposed in theology, agree in forwarding the common truths of Christianity. The city supports a Presbyterian Theological Seminary; a Hebrew College and several Synagogues; a Catholic College and priesthood. Orthodoxy "fights" heterodoxy, but each concedes the right of the other to exist, to proselyte and to worship in its own way. The city is full of churches, and while each congregation thinks itself in the right, every preacher grants that his brother clergymen, in a hundred neighboring pulpits, are like himself trying to do good and disclose truth. An occasional trial for heresy forms the exception that proves the rule. No sight more interesting to the thoughtful stranger who visits Cincinnati can be pointed out, than the impressive variety of steeples that rise from the houses of worship which one may take in at a glance from the corner of Eighth and Plum streets. There the sacred minarets of a Synagogue gaze across the street at the stone pinnacle of St. Peter's Cathedral, and in near proximity the domes and towers of Protestant churches of half a dozen different denominations lift their spires toward Heaven, and in the goodly company of these

religious edifices the Children's Home stands, a practical illustration of the application of faith to good works.

A CENTER OF EDUCATION.

That Cincinnati is a center of education and polite culture, is sufficiently shown in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of schools and literary institutions, to which the reader is referred. Perhaps it will not be inappropriate or untimely here to remind the interested student of Cincinnati's progress and achievement, that, in the Columbian Exposition, our city's showing of educational, scientific and artistic work, was highly creditable to the exhibitors. Cincinnati and Cleveland each had a beautiful and elegant apartment in the "Ohio Building," while in the "Woman's Building" the ladies of this city had the only room appropriated to a particular city—a magnificent room, decorated with perfect taste, and made the depository of works in art and artizanship that were the admiration of all beholders.

A UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE CITY.

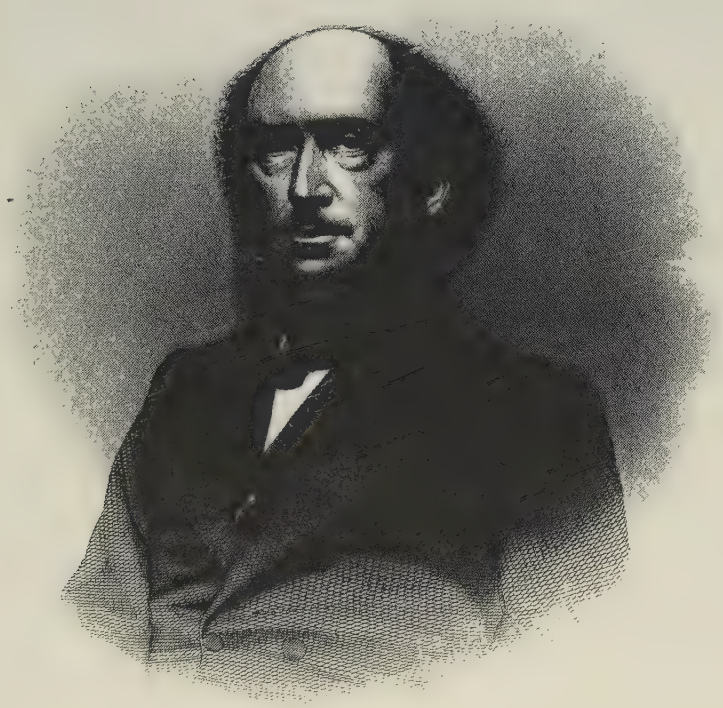
It is not easy for a stranger, without a guide, to obtain a just idea of Cincinnati by a hurried attempt to observe its varied features. There is no one point from which even a correct birds-eye-view of it can be taken. Unlike New York, Chicago and other cities, which, though extensive are very simple in plan, owing to the prevailing regularity of surface on which they are built, Cincinnati is singularly complex and confusing, on account of the different levels to which it is accommodated, and the many windings of the streams and valleys that cut their way through it. He who sees the town in the low part where most of the business houses are located, without going to the hills; and he who sees only the hill portions without visiting the valley, are alike unprepared to say: "I am familiar with the Queen City." Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in a study of Cincinnati, published in *Harper's Monthly*, confessed that he was glad the nature of his obligation to his readers did not require him to describe the topography of the city. But, in fact, it is upon the topography of the city that its distinctive external character depends. Nature, and the exigencies of engineering for the purpose of street-making, grading, drainage, valley-filling, hill-carving, and hill-climbing, have given many sections of the town a remarkable aspect. The imperious caprices of the Ohio river, which sometimes falls to a shallowness of two or three feet, so that boys can wade it, and sometimes floods up to a high-water mark of over seventy feet, gives the city now the look of a town to which navigation is impossible, and now the appearance of a seaport when the tide is in. The serpentine valleys of the Miami, of Mill creek, of Deer creek, of Crawfish creek, with deep ravines dividing the bordering hills, and the long, arbitrary line of the old Miami canal, stretching, with many turns and angles, from southeast to northwest, through the city, are things that puzzle the tourist who can not understand how nature fashioned this locality before man transformed the scene. Poor little Deer creek, the "Dameta" of the Indians, the purling stream which was the delight of Dr. Drake in 1800—who that is unacquainted with the fact would suspect that the captive stream now creeps its diminished way along its vaulted prison below his feet, seeking the Ohio, as the waste water of the canal does, through a sewer? Not only is Deer creek buried, the entire valley of "Dameta" is largely lost and sunk under the dump-heaps of the city carts. And Mill creek, at the oozy mouth of which are moored the swarming crafts of "Shanty-boat Town," and whose valley is rapidly filling up with high-piled roadbeds for railways—who would now think of singing the beauty of Mill creek banks, once celebrated in song as "Makatewa's Flowery Marge?" But while many of the original natural charms of the city proper are lost and gone forever, the general contour of the locality remains unchanged, and art has added much to compensate for what the needs of business have taken away.

Cincinnati rambles along the Ohio river, up and down, for a distance of ten or twelve miles. The low plateau or bottom ground on which it, and the Kentucky cities, Covington and Newport, are located, is, in form, irregularly oval or almost circular, with a rim of hills all round, except where the river cuts through, pursuing a southwesterly course, with a deep bend to the south sweeping down from Dayton to Covington, and a northward curve from West Covington to Ludlow. Near the lower curve of the southern bend the Licking flows in from the south, and near the highest point of the northern curve Mill creek runs in from the north. This alluvial plain, on which the compact business part of the city mostly lies, is not flat, slopes gently back from the river, for a varying distance, with an average width of three miles, and then rises abruptly. The highest of the hill-tops is about 300 feet above the level of the river, the whole valley with its several terraces having been cut, in the course of ages, by the erosion of the water. Strictly, we have no hills; that is the earth was not bulged up by pressure from below, but hewn down and sculptured by the busy fingers of rain and flood.

The streets of old Cincinnati, the original town plot, and its extension, from Ludlow, on the east, to Smith, on the west, running from the river toward the hills, and then intersecting them at right angles, from Water street to far beyond Fourteenth, were not conformable to the points of the compass, as are most of the streets and avenues recently platted. Main street, for example, does not run due north and south, but one in walking down it toward the Ohio goes in a southeasterly direction. Freeman and Linn, and the streets parallel to them, run exactly north and south, and Liberty street runs straight east and west. Going toward the river is not necessarily going south, for the river constantly bends.

When the comparatively level tracts spreading back from the river and between the two creeks became pretty well occupied by houses, business began to press upon the residential parts of the city, and, as there was no more space below for building, the people sought places for homes on the uplands. They began to scale the terraces. Streets and winding roads were projected to the most eligible situations, not too far from the conveniences of the mart, the school and the church. The city, gradually extending its limits in all directions along the lines of least resistance, and to the most inviting regions, met and was met by the widening corporations of neighboring towns and villages, and the many gradually coalesced into one. Thus it came about that Cincinnati, being an aggregation of once independent towns, each built without reference to the plan of the other, or of the great city, is now about as irregular in its structure as a "crazy quilt," made of different shaped patches. But to this accidental irregularity the city owes much of its unique charm. If we except certain monotonous areas of the old city, which remind one of the least interesting parts of Philadelphia; and some oppressively uniform squares, "over the Rhine," and in the northwestern part of the city between the canal and Mill creek, we will find the remaining parts of Cincinnati abounding, not only in variety of surface and scenery, but in striking architectural features and picturesque surprises. Long ago the city swallowed up Fulton, Pendleton, Buxton ("Buck Town"), and Texas, so that these have as entirely lost their identity as Losantiville itself. In 1868 the city began a regular policy of annexing, and since then Mount Auburn, Columbia, Mount Tusculum, Walnut Hills, Woodburn, Corryville, Clifton Heights, Mount Harrison, Barrsville, Fairmount, Camp Washington and other places have been annexed.* The traveling guest, exploring the maze of hill and hollow answering to the common name Cincinnati, may be pardoned for not mastering in a day the confused topography and nomenclature of twenty towns in one. By street-car lines he may be conveyed through much of the labyrinth; from the deck of an excursion steamer he will see a world of striking scenes and objects, that no view from land could give an idea of;

*Since this chapter was written Clifton, Avondale, Linwood, Westwood and Riverside have been annexed to the city.



Hamilton Fish

and by a twenty-mile drive through "Cincinnati on the Hills," he would be made to realize why the people of this city are so enamored of their home, and why they hold on to its pseudonym, Queen City of the West, and are quick to quote Longfellow's verses about:

The Queen of the West
In her garlands drest.

Access to the diversified plateau, that half encloses and overlooks the lower city, is afforded not only by numberless declivitous roads and footpaths, not only by electric cars and cable cars that ascend by winding roads of steep grade, but, more than all, by a series of strongly constructed inclined planes, up which passenger cars and heavily-laden wagons are lifted, as if flying, over tracks varying from 788 to 1,000 feet in length. There are four of these, one ascending Price Hill, west of the city; one leading up to Mount Auburn, one at the foot of Elm street, lifting the passengers on the way to Clifton, and one bearing them up to Eden Park, and summit of Mount Adams, east of the smoke of the city.

It is owing, of course, to the beautiful river and its tributaries that such variety of surface and altitude, so many hills and dales, entitle Cincinnati to the epithets unique and picturesque. The manner, also, in which the city was built, the modes of street engineering, and the styles of architecture add to its peculiarities and its attractiveness. The luxurious, almost tropical abundance of trees and shrubbery which embower the town give it another charm. The landscape views, which take in the river and the hills of Ohio and Kentucky, are not excelled in beauty anywhere in the world.

THE SUBURBS.

New York has her Broadway and her Hudson river; Chicago has her system of parks and bouvelards; Cleveland shows her miles of Euclid avenue, but the pride of Cincinnati is her suburban scenery and palaces. Of the seven city parks within the corporate limits, though they comprise 539 acres, only two are of considerable importance, Eden Park and Burnet Woods; but to compensate for the lack of sufficient park space within the city proper, the entire region immediately surrounding the incorporated area is a continuous park and pleasure ground, though owned by private individuals. All the parks in Cincinnati together occupy less ground than Jackson Park, Chicago; and the whole space devoted to parks and public squares in Chicago is 1,974 acres. There can be no question that it is now high time for the people of Cincinnati to demand and secure additional land for public pleasure grounds, by purchasing suitable tracts in the suburbs. There is crying need for provision of this kind in the East End, in the vicinity of Tusculum Heights, and in the neighborhood of Avondale.

The suburbs of Cincinnati combine, in a most remarkable manner, the charms of nature and the superadded adornments of human skill, taste and imagination, exhibited in the arts of the landscape gardener and the architect. There are numerous villas, near the city, which for harmony of relation between the buildings and the grounds, and for general effects of elegance and beauty, must command the admiration of the most critical beholder. An old citizen of Cincinnati, writing in 1855, and referring to a time before the city had much encroached on the plateau, says: "At that time these hills formed a border of such surpassing beauty, around the plain on which Cincinnati stood, as to cause us who remember them in their beauty, almost to regret the progress of improvement which has taken from us what it can never restore." Fortunately the grand features of the wide-spreading, infinitely varied plateau, that like the terraces of an amphitheater half encircle the city on the east, north, and west, have, thus far, been devoted mainly to residential purposes, and to gardens, parks, reservoirs, and public resorts which add to, rather than detract from, the original attractiveness of the scene. It is upon these majestic

hill-tops that the Queen City of the West really has her throne. Twenty-five years ago, James Parton, writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*, used the following language: "Behold the Fifth avenue of Cincinnati! It is not merely the pleasant street of villas and gardens along the brow of the hill, though that is part of it. Mount to the cupola of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' School, which stands near the highest point, and look out over a sea of beautifully formed, umbrageous hills, steep enough to be picturesque, but not too steep to be convenient, and observe that upon each summit, as far as the eye can reach, is an elegant cottage or mansion, or a cluster of beautiful villas surrounded by groves, gardens and lawns. This is Cincinnati's Fifth avenue. Here reside the families enriched by the industry of the low, smoky town. Here upon these enchanting hills and in these inviting valleys will finally gather the greater part of the population, leaving the city to the smoke and heat, when the labors of the day are done. As far as we have seen or read, no inland city in the world surpasses Cincinnati, in the beauty of its environs. They present as perfect a combination of the picturesque and the accessible as can anywhere be found. There are still the primeval forests and the virgin soil to favor the plans of the artist in 'capabilities.' The Duke of Newcastle's party, one of whom was the Prince of Wales, were not flattering their entertainers when they pronounced the suburbs of Cincinnati the finest they had anywhere seen."

With the quarter century which has passed since Parton wrote his enthusiastic description, his prophecy in regard to the exodus from the business part of the city to the hill-tops has been realized. The lower city is largely given up to business purposes, and the people have built them new homes in the suburbs. They have, in many cases, erected fine schoolhouses and stately churches on the hills. The delightful Mount Auburn, which Parton mentions as belonging quite to the environs, is now thickly settled and closely built, and must soon give up the rural distinction of being a place of secluded villas. The large estates have been divided, and sold in parcel, and blocks have taken the place of pleasure gardens. The suburbs have receded, and are receding. The circle is constantly widening. Hundreds, and thousands, and tens of thousands, retaining their business houses and connections, in the city, have removed their place of residence to Clifton, Avondale, Madisonville, Norwood, Pleasant Ridge, Delhi, Fern Bank, Home City, Riverside, Mt. Airy, Westwood, Addyston, Bond Hill, Carthage, College Hill, Elmwood, St. Bernard, Winton Place, Mount Tusculum, Linwood, Mt. Lookout, Arlington, Wyoming, and twenty other suburban towns; while, on the Kentucky side, multitudes doing business in Cincinnati have their homes in Covington, Newport, Dayton, Bellevue, Ludlow, and points farther away. These surrounding cities, towns and villages, constitute the present suburbs of the Queen City, who sits in their midst, and smiles upon their prosperity, as a mother smiles on a family of fair daughters.

THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

For the most part, Cincinnati is well and solidly built, as to her streets and bridges, her reservoirs and retaining walls, her railways of all kinds, and her edifices, public and private. The drainage of the lower or business portion of the city is almost perfect, owing to the fortunate circumstance that a vast bed of gravel and sand furnishes a substratum that absorbs and purifies any waste fluids that may penetrate to its depths. The upper city is founded upon a rock. The sewerage is pronounced excellent by the best judges of such engineering, and the sanitary condition of the city, though it may be much improved by a stricter cleanliness, is better than in most large cities. That the city is one of the healthiest on the globe is the clear testimony of statistics. The streets are from fifty to a hundred feet wide, and are laid out as regularly as the uneven character of the surface will allow. They are paved in a manner that gains the city credit and applause from the traveler. The principal avenues have been paved with granite at a cost of about three

million dollars. Several streets are paved with asphalt, and not a few retain the old-fashioned but substantial surface consisting of small boulder stones gathered from the bed of the river. Brick is also used as a paving material, and, to a small extent, wood. The large, firm blocks of blue limestone, from the inexhaustible quarries of the river hills. supply a building material not more esteemed for its great durability than for its remarkable beauty. Stone of various kinds is also imported for building purposes, especially granites and red-sandstones. Brick and iron are extensively used in the construction of houses.

Cincinnati holds a very respectable rank among cities on the score of architectural achievements. The greater number of her public buildings were designed by home architects and constructed by local builders. The city, however, boasts of one of the noblest designs of Richardson—namely, the Chamber of Commerce building, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets. The City Hall, the Armory, the great Exposition and Music Hall, and the Odeon, all designed by Hannaford, are among the most imposing of our public buildings. The Art Museum and the Art Academy, in Eden Park, are noble specimens of the work of the architect, McLaughlin. The government building, in which are the post office, the custom house and the United States courts, was designed by Mullet.

The terminal stations belonging to the great railroads, the hotels, theaters, apartment houses, business blocks, club houses, hospitals and other benevolent institutions, the school buildings and churches of Cincinnati are, as a rule, quite as large. elegant and tasteful in their several lines as are the corresponding structures in rival American cities.

Of numerous private residences in or near the city, it may be said without exaggeration that they are magnificent. There are scores of stately mansions in the suburbs of Cincinnati, more costly, more beautiful, and far more conveniently and richly furnished than many a prince's palace in Europe.

THE PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI; THEIR NUMBER, CHARACTERISTICS AND AMUSEMENTS.

In the foregoing pages an attempt is made to sketch the beginnings of Cincinnati; to show that her wealth was derived from three main sources—agriculture, trade and manufacture—and to present a brief summary and description of the city's present condition. It remains to write a few paragraphs concerning the people of Cincinnati, their number, character and amusements.

There is a saying that corporations have no soul; but they certainly have the passions of ambition, pride, emulation. Great cities, like powerful families, or enterprising men, are influenced by the spirit of rivalry; they strive to excel, and are humiliated by failure and defeat. One element of distinction among cities is largeness of population. Though it does not follow that the most populous city must be the most excellent, any more than that the heaviest man must be the wisest, yet there are many advantages which the accumulation of numbers can give, The more people, the more production, the more demand for public improvements, the more activity, the more accumulation of capital, the more power. At least so it is generally thought, and therefore the census returns are regarded as an index to the prosperity of states and cities. According to the census of 1890 Cincinnati had within the limits of her corporation boundaries 296,308, and it is estimated that the number has since increased to 300,000. But this enumeration does not include that great multitude of families which, though not in the city, are of it—families residing in the suburbs, but maintained by city capital, and by the labor of fathers, sons, and often of daughters and mothers, following their vocation within the city limits. These thousands flock to their places of business every morning, coming into town by street cars and suburban trains, and returning in the evening to their suburban homes. From the Kentucky cities, Covington and Newport, and the fast-growing towns of Bellevue, Dayton and Ludlow, thousands who carry on regular

business in Cincinnati come swarming over the great bridges, or on ferry boats, and go back at night to sup and sleep. Covington has a population of nearly 35,000, and Newport has about 25,000. These cities and the other Kentucky towns adjacent to them belong commercially to the mother city, Cincinnati. If we include as properly belonging to the population of Cincinnati the people of these Kentucky cities, and of the suburban towns and villages which are directly dependent on this city, and have their business and social interests in its institutions, the whole number of inhabitants amounts to about 500,000. There is no reason why the greater part of these, the people residing in the suburbs on the Ohio side of the river, might not be taken into the city proper by annexation, as so many have been thus added to Chicago and other cities. Whatever the City Directory may show to be the actual population housed inside of the corporation lines, a true count will also prove that within the circle naturally comprising the city's unified interests and improvements half a million people now dwell. By counting these the Cincinnati statistician may claim that his city ranks in population fifth in the scale in the list of American cities. It is impossible to foretell what changes, absolute and relative, the census of 1900 may reveal in regard to centers of population; but from present prospects there is no reason to fear that Cincinnati will not continue to grow. Now that facilities for the rapid spread of population on the upland are provided, there is no limit to the available room for expansion. The whole of Hamilton county is eligible for city purposes. The rate of increase of population for the last eighty years has been regular and comparatively rapid. The population in 1810 was 750; in 1820, 9,602; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,438; in 1860, 161,044; in 1870, 216,239; in 1880, 255,139; in 1890, 296,308.

But numbers are not the only or the chief thing that makes a city great. Not how many but what kind of men determines the character of a community. Every city in the long run finds its true mission in the world's affairs, and fulfills its destiny. Cincinnati has passed through several phases of development, and present indications seem to promise for her a high career in the skilled industries, liberal arts, and in enterprises social, intellectual and æsthetic. No longer is she called Porkopolis or the Tyre of the West, but the City of Beautiful Suburbs, the Paris of America, the Central Metropolis of Art and Music, the Social Capital of the Ohio Valley.

A majority of the original settlers of Cincinnati was from the middle States, from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were property-getting, steady-going conservatives, who believed in prudential maxims, safe land-titles, and reliable neighbors. They were patriotic and moral, honoring George Washington, and the precepts of "Poor Richard's Almanac;" their religion while not so aggressive as that of the Puritans was quite as austere, and they found the Bible full of stern requisitions and uncompromising judgments. These men from the middle zone, between the Yankees of New England and the Planters of Virginia, came to the Miami Country, bought their lots, and went about their business, "improving" the settlement, and putting money in their purses.

The shaping influences that modeled young Cincinnati came from Philadelphia. The town was laid out regularly, its streets like those of its prototype were named Walnut, Vine, Sycamore, and so on, from the sylvan catalogue. Dr. Drake, a native of New Jersey, completed his medical education in Philadelphia, and brought to the West ideas and opinions imparted by Dr. Wistar, and, like a second Franklin, he impressed many of the early institutions of Cincinnati with the stamp of his conclusions, original or acquired. Dr. Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, was patterned after a little book called "Picture of Philadelphia," and the author more than once draws comparisons between the new city on the Ohio, and the old one on the Delaware.

The direct influence of the middle States was soon modified by two other pow-

erful elements which flowed to the Ohio Valley, and to Cincinnati, from New England and from the South. The history of civilization presents no more significant chapter than that which explains the blending of different classes of people, and the interaction of ideas, in Cincinnati, from the close of the war of 1812, to the end of the Civil war. Massachusetts and Virginia were brought together, with all their respective prejudices and predilections, under new conditions, in a new town, and were held together and compounded by the moderate sentiments of Pennsylvania. After the war of 1812–15, the tide of migration to the Ohio Valley was swollen by a foreign stream: the Germans began to pour in, and the Irish. One consequence of this, which gradually developed, was an inhospitable opposition to foreigners in general, and the consequent organization of the political party called the "Know-Nothings." Cincinnati and Louisville were chief centers from which started the movement, the old Cincinnati *Times*, and Prentice's Louisville *Journal* being its organs. The discussions of the "Know-Nothing" campaign involved not only political questions, but points of religion and social order, which led to fundamental inquiry concerning nationality, and race, and forced debate on the nature of liberty and the primary rights of man. The final result was a larger toleration, a liberal welcoming of the foreigner, and the doing away with slavery. Whatever the nationality, color, or belief of the new-comer to Cincinnati, he is now sure of a friendly reception, and his tenure of personal freedom depends upon his good behavior as a citizen. The population of Cincinnati, like the English language, is composite, though most of the elements are naturalized, making a genuine American municipality. No other class of citizens is more loyal to the city, or more obedient to the State than the German, a class embracing more than one hundred thousand individuals, enough to form a large city. That part of the city which lies north and east of the canal is called "Over the Rhine," because it was once specially occupied by Germans who there kept up most of the customs of the "Fatherland." But now the German inhabitants are to be found in every quarter of the city—they own much property, and are distinguished for industry, frugality and public spirit. They are devoted patrons of education, and the foremost promoters of music and the fine arts. The German language is taught in the public schools, the city has several German newspapers, some book-stores, a German theatre, and innumerable German societies. The Germans take a leading part in city politics, and represent every shade of opinion on religious subjects, some belonging to the Church of Rome, some to the Protestant Churches, some to the Jewish, and some to what is called the "Broad Church," which is no sect at all.

The Irish population of Cincinnati is important, numerically and otherwise. They are mostly Catholic. Not a few of the leading citizens are Irish; they are prominent on every public occasion, are noted for energy and wit, for bravery and enthusiasm. The "Emerald Island" is never forgotten here; nor the cause of "Home Rule;" nor St. Patrick's Day; nor the names of Burke, Goldsmith and Tom Moore. It is a glorious memory in Cincinnati that when the Union drums beat to arms in 1861, the Irish and the German soldier, side by side with the American, marched away to the common defense of liberty, and that, among the thirty-six generals whom the Queen City gave to the army, a noble quota drew their blood from German or Irish stock.

The Hebrew element in Cincinnati is large, energetic and zealous. Many of the business establishments are owned by Jews, and much of the best residential property. Two magnificent synagogues, and several smaller temples of Hebrew worship may here be seen; the Hebrew Union College is located here; and here the *American Israelite*, is published. The Jews are profoundly interested in education, and the high schools and the university are largely attended by their young people.

The several racial, national and sectional elements just noticed as entering into the make-up of the Cincinnati people, tend to unite and coördinate. The band that

binds the sheaf together is the Anglo-Saxon element, which, of course, is numerically strongest. The city, while it is cosmopolitan in its population, is distinctly American in its ideals.

The dependence of Cincinnati upon agriculture and manufacture, determines the occupation of a large body of her people. Most are busily engaged in earning a living, or amassing a surplus. There are many property owners, and but few that are absolutely poor. Food, clothing and fuel are cheap in Cincinnati. The markets are stocked with the meats of the North and the fruits of the South.

The half-northern, half-southern character of the city, a natural result of its location and climate, is discernible in the habits and tastes of the people, in their favorite pursuits and leisurely ways. One does not encounter, on Fourth street, the rush and noise of New York or Chicago; he sees a rather easy-going multitude, who seem to be living at home and not going on a journey. They are indeed a home-loving people, given to hospitality and domestic enjoyment.

Compared with other western cities, Cincinnati is old, and has the air of an old city, with well established institutions and customs. She has a history, and traditions and local haunts fraught with dear associations. She has hereditary estates and old families who derive distinction from honored ancestors. She has great wealth, and a class of rich people who have retired from the rush of business to the repose of leisure. Society is as completely organized, and all its distinctions are as rigidly observed in Cincinnati, as in Boston, or conservative old Philadelphia.

If it were asked: "How do the people of Cincinnati employ their leisure? How do they rest and recreate themselves in a city so far inland?" The answer is, their inland situation has compelled them to invent a hundred modes of enjoyment, several of which are peculiar to the town. Perhaps it is due to the introduction of some foreign tastes and customs, derived from Germany and more southern countries of Europe, that many of the modes of recreation in vogue here, have become popular. Sunday amusements, both out of doors, and in theaters and public halls, are common.

The number and variety of summer amusements that attract crowds, in and around Cincinnati, are extraordinary. When the warm weather comes on, the Zoological garden, with its wonderful collections, its pony-tracks, its "Mr. and Mrs. Rooney," trained chimpanzees, its concerts and fireworks, is thrown open to young and old. Throngs of people go by steamboat to "Coney Island," on the Ohio, or by rail to "Woodsdale Park," on the Big Miami. Other multitudes swarm to the hill-tops, or to the Art Museum in Eden Park. Burnet Woods Park is always open to the public, and there, on stated days, concerts are given by the best bands that can be engaged. There are innumerable summer picnics and driving parties, and trips in sailboats or naphtha launches on the river. Hundreds camp out, along the Little Miami, and the Ohio, to hunt and fish. Short excursions are made to Fort Thomas, the United States Military Post, just across the river, in Kentucky, to see the soldiers parade, and to hear the music; or to Fort Ancient, the famous earthwork, some distance up the Miami; and longer outings to High Bridge over the Kentucky river, or to the Mammoth Cave, or up the river to Blennerhassett's Island, or down to Louisville or to New Orleans. Besides all these attractive pleasures, there are swimming schools, riding schools, tennis courts, bicycle clubs, gymnasiums, field day sports, base ball games, and the exciting annual races at Chester Park, near Carthage, and at the far-famed race-track of Latonia, in Kentucky. Occasionally the citizens are treated to a great military display, or a sham battle. For a number of years the Order of the Cincinnati has provided for the public entertainment every summer, an immense spectacular show, representing on a vast scale such subjects as "The Fall of Babylon," "Rome under Nero," "The Last of the Montezumas." But most notable of all the city's enterprises designed both to amuse and elevate her

people are the grand "Expositions," held at Music Hall, and the delightful May Musical Festivals which draw audiences from all parts of the United States.

When cold weather sets in, the craving for excitement and amusement is gratified within doors, excepting when a deep snow makes coasting possible, or a cold wave brings a coating of ice for the canal, the river and the ponds in the parks. But the absorbing pleasures of winter in the Queen City are those of the reception room, the ball and the social party. There is a constant round of banquets, dances, card parties, fashionable weddings, club-meetings, lectures, concerts and visits. "Society" controls everything. The several church organizations, with their adjunct societies for instruction and entertainment, make duty a pleasure, and utilize, for religious ends, the banquet, the bazaar, the illustrated lecture, the concert, the private theater, and even the dance. The Unity Lectures for the million are given on Sunday afternoon, as are the excellent concerts known as the "Sunday Pops," the word "Pop" being an abbreviation of the word popular. The eight theaters, which the city amply supports, attract crowds of pleasure seekers to their ever-varying performances, which are given every night of the week, and frequently at afternoon matinees.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this sketch of Cincinnati, past and present, it is perhaps due to the reader to say that no attempt at completeness or continuity of narrative has been made, nor any endeavor to furnish a minute description of the city and its people. Only a broad outline is given; only the most significant facts and figures, and the most suggestive generalizations. Although written in full sympathy with the subject, the chapter is based upon clear evidence, amply proven, and claims to be a judicial statement rather than an advocate's special plea. If it be such, the sketch seems to justify the conclusion that Cincinnati may be proud of her past career, contented with her present prosperity, and confident of her future progress and distinction.

CHAPTER VI.

PARKS, SOCIETIES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Picturesque Scenery and Lovely Parks—The Garden of Eden—Secret Societies and Social Clubs—Public Buildings and Institutions—The Post Office and its Business—Police and Fire Departments—Zoological Garden—Banks and Banking.

THE location of Cincinnati is one of peculiar natural beauty. The city is principally built on a plateau, through which the river passes from the southeast to the southwest. This plain is nearly twelve miles in circumference, and is bisected by the river in nearly equal parts. On the north half is Cincinnati, and on the south are Covington, Newport and Dayton, in Kentucky. This great plain is entirely surrounded by a chain of hills, rising to an altitude of three hundred feet, forming one of the most beautiful natural amphitheaters to be found anywhere on the continent, from whose hilltops may be seen the splendid panorama of the cities below, with the winding Ohio, spanned by five magnificent bridges, trains, steamers, and incessant movement along its shores. No large city of the United States presents such a strikingly picturesque variety of position and scenery. The hills which surround the extensive plain upon which the city stands present to the eye of the beholder one continued ridge, irregularly elevated and of diversified configurations. They do not exhibit an aspect of colossal grandeur, but are always beautiful and pleasing to the eye. There are many gentle and varying slopes, which are mostly

covered with imposing and stately residences, and surrounded by lofty native trees and beautiful foliage. And when ascending these hills by the inclined planes of the street railways, the scene becomes more beautiful by degrees, reminding one of the dissolving views of the kaleidoscope. On the east the amphitheater is approached by a narrow way on the bank of the river from the valley of the Little Miami, whilst the Mill creek valley affords an outlet to the northwest. From the Kentucky hills in the south the view of the city is particularly fine, as they afford a greater scope or range of vision to the eye. The cities of Covington and Newport, divided by the Licking river, appear as settings in the foreground of the picture, and add to the beauty of the whole. The site of the city is particularly fine, while for health and drainage a better spot could not have been selected in the lovely alley of the Ohio, on which to build a great city. W. J. Kenny, in his "Illustrated Guide to Cincinnati," gives much valuable information relating to the city, its environs, parks, societies and objects of interest, for which we acknowledge our indebtedness for many facts used in this chapter.

CITY PARKS.

There are several very beautiful parks within the environs of Cincinnati. In name and area they may be enumerated as follows: Garfield, 1 acre; Hopkins, 0.90 acre; Washington, 5.60 acres; Lincoln, 10 acres; Markley Farm, 148.81 acres; Burnet Woods, 163.50 acres; Eden, 209.25 acres. Total, 539.06 acres. When the Markley Farm is deducted, which is not yet strictly park property, the acreage is reduced to 390.25. While some of these "breathing spots" are very attractive, Mayor Mosby strongly advocates the acquisition of more ground for park purposes. He claims, and rightly too, that they are the public lawns, as it were, where all the people have a right to congregate and to enjoy nature in the particular way they choose. The census of 1890 shows that the portion of Cincinnati below the hills is probably more densely populated than any city in the Union. Hence the necessity for more "breathing spots." The value of the present parks will reach four and a half millions of dollars.

Burnet Woods Park, north of the city, was purchased in 1872, and opened to the public in August, 1874. The following year Hon. William S. Groesbeck gave the munificent sum of $50,000, as the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of giving public concerts during the warm weather. Concerts are also given in other parks, and all are greatly enjoyed by the people.

Lincoln Park was formerly the Potter's field of the city, and if its lovely shades could tell its story they would reveal many a tale of crime and woe. Here is where the resurrectionists used to ply their gruesome occupation by securing specimens of castaway humanity for the medical colleges, and here they met with many a fright while despoiling the graves of the friendless. But all is changed now. Childhood gambols on the green, and mirth, frivolity and pleasure banish all thoughts of weird associations, and in time all knowledge of the former uses of the ground will be forgotten.

The most charming of all the parks is *Eden*. Suggestive name. It lies upon a hill, east of the city proper, between the city and East Walnut Hills, with Columbia avenue on the east, and Gilbert avenue on the west. Its lawn is beautiful; its grassy hill-slopes and valleys are penetrated in every direction by broad, smooth carriage ways. The two new city reservoirs so exactly correspond with the character of the scenery that they look almost like natural lakes. They have each a capacity of one hundred millions of gallons of water, and are valued at four and a quarter millions of dollars. In 1865 the city purchased of the Longworth estate what was known as the "Garden of Eden." It contained 156 acres, and cost the sum of $3,000 per acre. In 1869 twelve acres more were purchased from Washington McLean for $125,000, and four and one-fourth acres of Joseph Whittaker, for

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$100,000; and nineteen acres of the estate of Nicholas Longworth, for which the city was to pay an annual ground rent of $5,500. Another small purchase from another party was also made; which brought the park up to its present area. The cost has been great, but in time the benefits will be greater. The avenues and paths pass through the grounds in the most graceful curves, and as the park lies three hundred feet above the river and the lower portion of the city, the views rise almost to the degree of sublimity. As remarked by a writer: "The river, the miles of distant hills extending along the Kentucky side of the stream, the less remote hills of Ohio, rolling away in multitudinous waves of improved lands, the suburbs of the city to the north and east, and the city at the foot of the hill, teeming with the busy thousands, makes up a scene so fair that it may be said that the park hardly has its peer in natural situation."

In this magnificent park is also found the stately building of the Art Museum. This association was organized in 1880, in consequence of Charles W. West's offer to give $150,000 toward establishing an Art Museum in Cincinnati, on condition that other citizens should give as much more. Within a few weeks more than that amount was raised. The new building was dedicated May 17, 1886, and covers an area of 17,227 square feet of ground surface, with a floor space of 32,266 square feet, and wall space of 26,820 square feet. It was erected at a cost of $330,000, and composes the center and west wing of the building designed, of which the east wing remains to be constructed. A separate building has been erected to accommodate the Art Academy, which is a department of the museum, where instruction is annually given to about four hundred students in drawing, painting and decorative art. The city granted a reservation of nineteen acres of park ground to the association perpetually for the uses of the museum. Visitors can quickly reach the museum by electric cars, which run through a portion of the park.

Garfield Park, although small, is a pleasant place, and attracts many visitors because it is adorned by a bronze statue, in heroic size, of the late President Garfield. It is a notable work of art executed by Charles H. Niehaus, who is represented by important works in other cities. It stands at the intersection of Eighth and Race streets, and represents the martyred President in a graceful and natural pose, with a scroll in his hand.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are many secret societies in Cincinnati, and to notice all would require the space of a small volume. Of course the Masonic is the oldest. The Temple, situated at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, is an imposing building. It is of the Byzantine style of architecture, resembling some of the famous Florentine palaces which excite the admiration of all travelers. It is four stories in height. The first and second stories are occupied by banks and offices; the third and fourth stories are devoted to Masonic purposes entirely. The charter for Nova Cæsarea Lodge, No. 2, the first instituted here, was obtained August 8, 1791, from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, by Dr. Burnet, but owing to his absence, no organization was effected until December 27, 1794. At first the growth of the order was slow. In 1804 the lodge received the lot on which the Temple stands from Hon. William McMillan by will. At that time it was esteemed of little account, but time has enhanced its value to many thousands of dollars, and to-day Nova Cæsarea Harmony is accounted one of the wealthiest lodges in the world. This is the third Masonic structure that has been erected on this site; the first in 1818, the second in 1846, and the present in 1859, at a cost of $200,000. The first lodge within the limits of Ohio was instituted at Marietta, where the first settlement was founded. A monument in honor of Mr. McMillan has been erected by this lodge. He is accounted to have been the foremost benefactor of Masonry in the West.

Lafayette Lodge No. 81 was instituted May 16, 1825, in honor of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Cincinnati that year, during which he was made an honorary member and personally signed its by-laws May 19. The signature of the distinguished Frenchman is sacredly preserved as a precious souvenir of an illustrious member of the order.

The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite was established in Cincinnati in 1853. All these bodies have ample accommodations in the Temple. The Scottish Rite is established and conducted here on a scale of grandeur and magnificence unequaled by any other place in the United States. Although the Masonic Temple is owned by one lodge, all the Masonic bodies meeting in it enjoy equal privileges, at a merely nominal rent. The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry meet in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Odd Fellows.—The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State—Ohio Lodge No. 1—was instituted in Cincinnati December 23, 1830, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Order spread rapidly, and in 1841 there were four lodges in the city, the Grand Lodge, incorporated by the legislature in 1839, being one of the number. The semi-centennial of the foundation of the first lodge was duly and handsomely celebrated December 23, 1880. On this occasion one of the original members was present, and this amusing incident of the first meeting to institute the lodge was related by him: "When the cards of the brothers present were demanded at the meeting, the chairman solemnly presented his, which, upon examination, turned out to be the Declaration of Independence! This document, splendid as it is, hardly answered the purpose, and the lodge kindly waited until a trip could be made to his house by Brother Thomas and the needed card procured."

The Cincinnati Temple of Odd Fellowship, an imposing and beautiful structure, was completed in the spring of 1893. It stands on the northwest corner of Seventh and Elm streets, with a frontage of 156 feet on Elm and 124 feet on Seventh street. The ground alone cost $150,000. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony on the 12th of September, 1891, and a large number of appropriate articles were deposited therein.

Other Orders.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen has upward of thirty lodges in Cincinnati. It is a mutual benefit and life insurance association. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association, like this, includes members of all trades, and was organized in 1857.

The Ancient Order of Good Fellows, established in Cincinnati about 1859, has over fifteen lodges, with a large membership, composed mostly of Germans.

The Sons of Temperance and the Order of Good Templars both have a number of lodges. There are a number of open temperance societies, chief among which is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Templars of Honor are also represented.

Besides the foregoing there are many other Orders and Associations, which are secret, and others purely belonging to the benevolent order. The following are among the leading societies having halls, lodges or camps in Cincinnati: The Colored F. & A. M., Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sons of Veterans, Druids, G. A. R., Order of B'nai B'rith, Heptasophs, Independent Order of Red Men, American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, Royal Arcanum, Chosen Friends, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule, United Brothers of Friendship, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Sons of St. George, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Order of Aegis, National Provident Union, Order of Mutual Protection, National Fraternal, Order of Germania and the Loyal Legion. Besides these enumerated there are over one thousand public societies, associations, clubs, casinos and leagues established and in working order all over the city devoted to at least two hundred and fifty different objects, such as mutual aid, art, cycling,

smoking, fishing, singing, boating, gymnastic, political, etc., and in addition there are also in active operation ninety trades unions and 351 building and loan associations. From this it will be seen that few cities of the size of Cincinnati have more secret societies, benevolent associations, and organizations instituted for the protection, culture and advancement of their members.

THE CLUBS.

Mr. Kenny informs us that club life in Cincinnati has been developed very largely during the past fifteen years. There are a few, however, which stand out from the general mass and may be called the leading clubs of the city. Among these may be mentioned the *Allemania Club*, consisting of members of the Jewish faith. It was founded in 1849, with but few members and limited accommodations. In 1863 the Melodeon building, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, was leased and repaired, and the club occupied it until the beginning of 1879, when better and more elegant quarters were obtained in the Springer building. The ladies of the members' families are privileged visitors at all hours of the day. Weekly amateur dramatic and musical performances are given, and a grand masquerade ball once a year.

The Cuvier Club.—This club was founded in 1871 by a few gentlemen fond of field sports, for the purpose of elevating the tone of such sports and to enforce the game laws. Subsequently the original idea was abandoned, and it was resolved to enlarge their scope, so as to include game preservation. Out of this resolution sprang the "Ohio State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish." It grew slowly and had a struggle for existence. Finally the name was changed to the "Cuvier Club," and throughout 1874 there was gradual progress. On the 1st of January, 1875, the club issued invitations to the citizens at large, and received the calls of a large number. The effect of this display was most beneficial. Those who had never dreamed of the existence of the club and its collection were greatly pleased and became warmly interested. Their Florida collection was greatly enlarged by donations, new members flocked in, and the club soon became prosperous. In 1880 the large club house on Longworth street was erected and handsomely furnished. The museum is an exceedingly attractive and instructive feature, and as it is free to the public, many persons avail themselves of the opportunity to visit it. "But," remarks Mr. Kenny, "while the museum and library are both attractive and educational, and the social features of the club room are most proper and enjoyable, it is upon the fundamental principle of caring for the fish and game of the country that the club has obtained its support in the past and must continue to obtain it in the future."

The Commercial Club was organized in 1880 for the purpose of promoting the commercial prosperity of Cincinnati, by social intercourse and an exchange of views. Not more than two members of any one firm can be admitted to membership. At present the club consists of over fifty members, and its success is assured.

The Duckworth Club occupies handsome quarters in the building situated at No. 165 West Seventh street. The club is political and social, and numbers nearly one thousand members.

Lincoln Club, Garfield place, is probably the oldest political club in the State, in point of organization and continuous life. It was incorporated in 1879, and since that time it has been actively engaged in promoting the success of Republican principles. Ordinary ward politics are eschewed—it only aims at cultivating the broader and wider field of maintaining its influence as a conservator of good government, in the words of the illustrious man for whom the club was named, the immortal Lincoln: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Near by also stands the bronze statue of President Garfield, who, like Lincoln, perished by the bullet of an assassin.

The Young Men's Blaine Club is one of the most important and influential political clubs in the city. Their building, No 62 West Eighth street, is a handsome structure. The membership is large.

Other Political Clubs.—The Samuel J. Tilden Club meets every month at 232 Walnut street; the West End Republican Club; the Jefferson Club; the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Phœnix Club, located on Central avenue and Court street, has its rooms in its own building. It was founded on the 1st of May, 1856, by an association of thirty members, on Walnut street. In March, 1874, the club occupied its present beautiful building, which cost sixty thousand dollars. The objects of the club are social enjoyment, and literary and dramatic culture. A large hall, with a fine stage and a perfect collection of theatrical properties, is admirably adapted for music, opera and dancing. Foreign and domestic journals are taken, and during the winter entertainments are given weekly, where the wives, sisters and daughters of the members are admitted. Everything is arranged with the utmost attention to harmony, elegance and propriety.

The Queen City Club was organized and incorporated in 1874, with a capital stock of $150,000, divided into shares of $250 each. The yearly subscription is $75, payable semi-annually. Members are elected by ballot. The affairs of the club are managed by a committee of fifteen governors, from which a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, are selected by the committee. The club was founded for literary purposes and mutual improvement. Card playing for money is prohibited. The club house is elegantly furnished and all its appointments are first-class. The membership is composed of the leading, most active and intelligent gentlemen of Cincinnati, drawn from the upper ranks of commercial and professional society.

The University Club, Broadway and Fourth streets, was organized November 17, 1879, and incorporated September 14, 1881. Its object is the promotion of higher education and social and friendly relations between the members. The stock of the club consists of 500 shares, valued at $25 each; it bears no interest, is not transferable, and upon death or resignation of a member the share owned by him reverts to the club, and no member can own more than one share. There is a ladies' department which may be used by members accompanying ladies, by ladies of a member's family or by any ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

Cincinnati Gymnasium, situated in the Grand Opera House building, stands second to no institution of its class in the country. It was organized August 1, 1853, with only fifty members, and an exercising room about 60 x 20, no larger than the present private instruction room. Its growth at first was slow; now its membership is over one thousand, and the institution occupies 12,560 square feet of floor room in one of the most substantial buildings in the city. Dues are merely nominal —just sufficient to cover the running expenses.

Other Clubs.—In addition to the foregoing there are several other clubs, among which may be mentioned the Literary Club, organized in 1849; the Shakspere Club, organized in 1851, which gives weekly readings from that author. The Wallack and two or three others are more strictly dramatic clubs, for practice in the histrionic art. The Athletic Club is a product of the year 1879, its object being to promote manly sports and physical culture. The Musical Club, organized in 1879; the Etching Club, also of 1879; the Pottery Club, which dates from the same year, all of which have objects sufficiently defined in their titles. There are several boat clubs—as the Cincinnati, organized in 1872; the Americus, of 1874; the Dauntless, and a number of others.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall.—The new City Hall, which was formally opened in the spring of 1893, is justly conceded to be one of the most elegant structures of the kind in the

United States. It is situated on the square, bounded by Eighth and Ninth streets, and Central avenue and Plum street. Its dimensions are 332 by 203 feet, of a total area of 67,396 feet. The height of the building to the roof is 158 feet, and the main tower is 32 feet square and 250 feet high. In this tower is a clock with a dial ten feet in diameter, lighted at night by electricity. There are elevators communicating with the upper stories. In this magnificent building are located the Mayor's office, council chamber, office of the chief of police, and all other offices of the city government. The building is constructed of brown Iron Mountain granite and buff Ohio stone. The trimmings, windows, doors, cornices and ledges, are of red sandstone, and the vestibules are lined with Vermont marble, and the floors and roofs are tiled. The style of architecture is of the Romanesque order. The building has been solidly and honestly constructed, and is admired by all who see it. It cost $1,610,000. The government of Cincinnati is vested in a mayor, elected for two years, with a salary of four thousand dollars, a board of thirty aldermen, one for each ward, and a board of common councilmen of two for each ward.

Police Department.—The Chief of Police, Col. Philip Deitsch [see biographical sketch], has his headquarters in the City Hall building. The force consists of one superintendent, one inspector, two surgeons, twenty-two lieutenants, thirty-two sergeants, and, including station house keepers, mounted patrolmen, patrol wagon men, court officers, etc., numbers four hundred and seventy-five men. The active force consists of four hundred and thirty-one officers and men, who patrol an area of twenty-four square miles. The arrests average about seventeen thousand annually. The first ordinance establishing a night watch in Cincinnati was passed March 29, 1803—just ninety years ago—and was suggested by a fire. It was made the duty of the president [mayor] of council to cause a poll of all citizens to be made, of twenty-one years of age, when they were to be divided into classes consisting of twelve men each, who were to serve as watchmen in rotation. Two years later it was found necessary to pass an ordinance to protect the "watch" from insult, any person so offending to be fined $25; and any person who refused to act as a commander of the watch, when so elected, was fined in a sum not to exceed $10. Men are not now so indifferent to the honors of office as to subject themselves to a fine for refusing to accept! In those days the watchman carried a rattle, which served to call for assistance and for the purpose of giving signals.

Concerning the police in 1817, a traveler wrote: "The police of the city are respectable; they have, however, no lamps or watchwords, nor do they need any. We boarded in the heart of the town, and our doors were mostly open night and day. Theft is very rare; the lowest characters seem above it." It is not so now; all they want is the opportunity to steal.

Before Cincinnati became a city, and as early as 1818, stringent laws were passed for the government of the watch. In 1826 the watch was increased to two captains and eighteen men, at an expense of three thousand dollars per annum. The captains, as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of their duties, were each compelled to give a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, and each watchman in the sum of two hundred dollars. The marshal of the town at the same time was compelled to give a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The first marshal under the city charter was Samuel R. Miller. His election occurred at the same time with that of the first mayor, Isaac G. Burnet. He served but one year, and was succeeded by William C. Anderson, and he in turn was followed by William Doty. Until 1827 the mayor and marshal were chosen annually. On that year the charter was revised, and again amended in the legislative session of 1828–29, when the election of mayor and marshal was made biennial, and the day fixed for the first Monday in April. William Doty was re-elected marshal in 1829, and during the second year of his administration an ordinance was passed authorizing the marshal to organize a night watch, to consist of not more than twenty persons, and to procure a building in the

center of the city for a watchhouse. This was the first house of the kind in Cincinnati, and from it grew the present system of station houses.

In 1833 Jesse Justice was chosen marshal. He served but one year, and was succeeded in 1835 by James Saffin. When he came into office the salary was raised to one thousand dollars. In those days the office was a "fat" one, on account of the fees, which were numerous and liberal. It was a common thing from Saffin's time until the office was abolished by legislative enactment, to make from $15,000 to $20,000 a year, and sometimes $25,000, in addition to his fixed salary. [See "Our Police," by Roe, pp. 23 to 34.]

Up to 1842, Cincinnati had no day police, but on May 27, of that year, council passed an ordinance creating a day watch to consist of "two suitable persons" to be elected by that body, and the compensation for each was fixed at $1.25 per diem. In 1843, under the administration of Mayor Spencer, Marshal Saffin temporarily lost his control of the city watch, the mayor having assumed it and immediately delegated it to a captain. When Spencer was chosen mayor for the third time Saffin was succeeded by Ebenezer Hulse, who served but one term, when James L. Ruffin became marshal, and he filled the office for three successive terms.

On the 29th of March, 1850, an ordinance was passed by council increasing the number of night watchmen by providing that six should be elected from each ward of the city. On April 22, of the same year, council passed another ordinance, providing for the appointment of a chief of police and six lieutenants. This ordinance does not seem to have been put in force, however, until 1853, when David T. Snelbaker became mayor. He appointed the *first* chief of police. His name was Jacob Keifer, but he only remained in office a few weeks, when he was succeeded by Thomas Looken. The latter was removed in a short time, and was succeeded by David Hoke. In 1855 William Craven was chosen city marshal, and Edward Hopkins was appointed chief of police. The police force at this time numbered 101. In 1857, Benjamin Robinson was city marshal, and James L. Ruffin chief of police under Mayor Thomas. In 1859 R. M. Bishop was chosen mayor, and John S. Gano city marshal. Mr. Gano was the *last* of the city marshals. Lew Wilson was Mayor Bishop's chief of police. Up to this time the force had been an undisciplined body. It was not until 1863 that any attempt was made at discipline. Col. Harris, then mayor, and a military man himself, introduced military discipline into the force with salutary effect. In the meantime (1859) the legislature had passed an act creating a board of police commissioners, a police judge, and city auditor. This board had charge of the police and appointed a chief. The act abolished the office of city marshal, and a stormy time followed. Benjamin Robinson was appointed chief of police, but a contention arose regarding the constitutionality of the board of commissioners, which resulted in the passage of an act in 1860 repealing it, and the chief of police appointed by Mayor Bishop was retained.

George Hatch succeeded to the mayoralty in 1861, and he chose for his chief of police Col. J. W. Dudley. He did not fill out his term, and was succeeded by Col. Lawrence Hazen, who proved a very efficient officer and soon brought order out of chaos. In 1863 James L. Ruffin became chief under Mayor Harris, and was succeeded in 1867 by Robert Megrue, but, proving inefficient, he was soon succeeded by the old chief, Ruffin, who continued until 1871, when David Bleeks was made chief by Mayor Davis.

An act passed by the legislature in the winter of 1872–73 created a police commission, which took the police from the control of the mayor. Under this commission the title of chief of police was abolished and that of superintendent of police established, which has been the proper designation of the Cincinnati police ever since. Jeremiah Kiersted was the first man to hold it, being appointed by the new board. His term as superintendent was interrupted for a month by his being removed from office, and Eugene Dayler appointed; but Kiersted was reinstated and finished his two years of service.

The legislature of 1874 repealed the act establishing the police commission, and the police rule again fell under the direct supervision of the mayor. Kiersted held over until February, 1875, when Mayor Johnson appointed Thomas E. Snelbaker in his place. He was succeeded by Capt. Jacob Johnson in 1877. This year the legislature re-established the board of police commissioners, and they appointed Ira Wood chief. He lived but a few months after his appointment, dying in 1878, when George Ziegler succeeded to the office. With the accession of Mayor Jacob, Enoch T. Carson became head of the police under appointment from the board, and he filled the office for two years. Jacob Gessert came next as superintendent. He served but a few weeks, when he resigned, and soon after committed suicide. He was followed by Col. M. F. Reilly. His term of office lasted until the close of Mayor Stephens' administration and was marked by many exciting events.

The board of police commissioners of 1885 was created under the act of the legislature empowering the board of public works to appoint the original members. Under this new order Col. Edwin Hudson was made superintendent of police. He remained in office until the appointment of the new board, under the non-partisan act, passed in 1886, making the mayor the executive head of the police department. Mayor Smith appointed Col. Arthur G. Moore chief of police, who held the place only a short time, when he was succeeded by Col. Philip Deitsch, the present incumbent.

United States Government Building.—This great structure, the finest, most imposing and colossal of all the public buildings in the city, is a magnificent contribution to the many architectural attractions of Cincinnati, and is justly a source of pride to the inhabitants. It includes the post office, custom house and federal courts of the United States, and occupies one-half of the square bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Walnut and Main streets, with the main front facing on Fifth street. The building is 364 feet front and 164 feet deep, four stories in height above ground, exclusive of the attics and roof stories. There is an underground basement fourteen feet high and a sub-basement ten feet, furnished with light and air from an area twelve feet wide, running entirely around the building. The exterior is designed in the Renaissance style of four superimposed orders. The principal façade, 354 feet long, is divided into center and corner pavilions connected by receding bays, while the end façades have corner pavilions only, connected by receding bays. The pavilions are strongly marked by porticos, with full, detached columns, and the divisions rendered more effective by large dormers and prominent roof lines at the corners, while the center pavilion terminates in an attic of two stories and high towering roof 170 feet from the ground. The windows, liberal in size and simple in form, are kept entirely subordinate to the orders which form the decorative features of the façades. The lines are generally rigid and the openings square at head, except in the crowning story, where arched openings give a very pleasing termination. The orders are very originally treated in the first story. The pilasters and columns, placed on a high pedestal, are rusticated, and, by an ingenious introduction of the triglyph into the capitals, the characteristics of the Doric order are given with a decidedly new effect. This rusticated order, with its reinforcement of piers, forms an appropriate and massive substructure, on which the other and lighter orders rest. These upper orders are a modified Ionic in the second story and composite in the third and fourth, the whole at a height of ninety-five feet from the ground, surmounted by a modillion cornice of ornamental detail. The exterior walls are of granite, the basement and stylobate from the red granite quarries of Middlebrook, Mo., and the superstructure from quarries at Fox Island, Maine. The interior construction is of a strictly fire-proof character, as in other first-class government buildings, with partitions of brick, and floors of iron beams and brick arches. The building was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1885, the total cost, including the site ($800,000), being nearly five million dollars.

Post Office.—The entire first story of this magnificent building is devoted to the post office department, rooms for the postmaster, cashier, money order office, vaults, etc., being located at the ends of the building, while the central portion forms one vast business room, 132 x 225 feet, which, in addition to the usual complement of side windows, has a large portion of its ceiling of glass, making a skylight 63 x 220 feet. The post office necessarily does a large business, the receipts from the sale of stamps, rent of boxes, etc., reaching nearly a million of dollars in 1893. There are over 425 employes, nearly 200 of whom are carriers.

The increase in the volume of mail matter since the office was first established, July 4, 1793, has been more than a thousand fold. At first only nine mails were received weekly. They brought about seventy papers, equal to 350 sheets. The first postmaster was Abner Dunn, but he did not live long to enjoy the honors of office. He died July 18, 1794, and was buried on the lot where the office was kept in a log cabin. Dunn was succeeded by William Maxwell, founder of the first newspaper and publisher of the Territorial laws. His successors up to 1815 were Daniel Mayo, William Ruffin, and Rev. William Burke. During the year 1826 the receipts for postage on 3,750 letters received and delivered amounted to $8,162. Twenty-three mails per week were now despatched, ten of which were carried by stage, the remainder on horseback. The Rev. William Burke was still postmaster, assisted by Elam P. Langdon. In 1828 the receipts had run up to $12,150. Thereafter the increase for twelve years was as follows: 1829, $16,251; 1833, $26,118; 1838, $51,226.71; 1839, $55,017.32; 1840, $49,815.13. From 1833 up to 1840 sixty mails per week had been received.

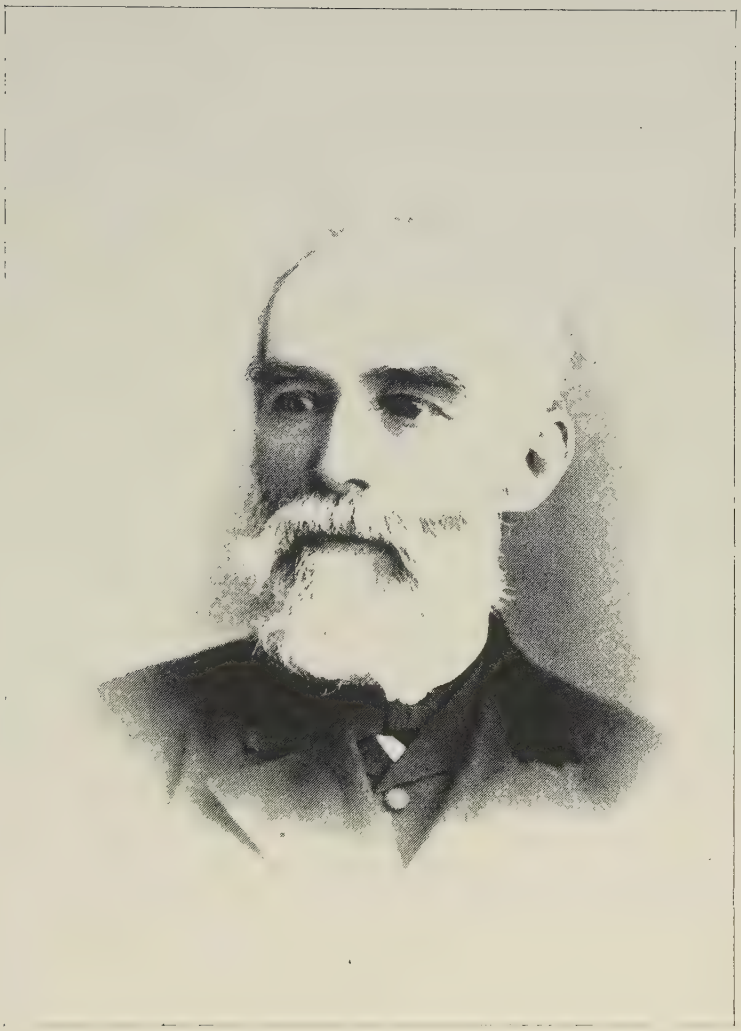
The Upper Stories.—Above the first story, the building takes the form of a hollow square, with the court of the same area as the post office skylight—63 by 220 feet. A corridor fourteen feet wide faces on this court, and furnishes communication with the various rooms, all of which have an exterior frontage. These rooms—about fifty in number—give business accommodation for the Custom House, United States Courts, Internal Revenue, and other officers of the Civil government, and vary in size from the private office fourteen by twenty feet, to the magnificent court rooms, forty-one by sixty-four feet.

The Custom House, since Cincinnati was declared a port of entry, has been an important factor in government business affairs. The amount of duties received on imported articles is over one million of dollars annually, while the value of the articles reaches nearly two and a half millions.

Internal Revenue.—The collections from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to about ten millions of dollars, of which the tax on spirits yielded over seven and a quarter millions. This shows the vast extent of the business of distilling whisky in and around Cincinnati, of which more in detail is given in the chapter on manufactures.

Weather Bureau.—This department is located in the fourth story of the government building. Much information of the practical workings of the bureau, and the value of its publications, may be gained by visitors interested, or curious, in weather matters. Weather maps are displayed to the public in various parts of the city. Visitors are invited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. The local forecast official in charge, or any of the observers, will take pleasure in showing and explaining the various instruments to visitors.

The Court House.—The first courts, according to Judge Burnet, "were held in a rented room in the tavern of George Avery, near the frog pond, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets." Near by was a "pillory, stocks, and a whipping post; and sometimes a gallows was added." A log building on the north side of the public square was occupied as a jail. Courts in an early day—in part at least—were held in the Gano building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The territorial courts met in Yeatman's tavern.



Jonathan Ogden

The first courthouse owned by the county was a rude stone building on the public square near the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets. It was built in 1802, and its entire cost is said to have been but three thousand dollars. It was built of limestone after a plan furnished by Judge Turner, in the shape of a parallelogram with forty-two feet front and fifty-five deep. The walls, including the parapet, were forty-two feet high, a wooden cupola, with four projecting faces, arched and balustraded, twenty feet high, terminated by a dome, and resting on a base twenty feet square, surrounding the whole. The total height to the top of the cupola was eighty-four feet. There were wings for public offices, two-storied and fire-proof as was supposed.

This courthouse was used as a barrack during the war of 1812-14, and through the carelessness of some soldiers who were playing cards in one of the rooms, or in the garret, it was fired and burned early in the year 1814. The commissioners then decided to accept a lot tendered by Jesse Hunt, "out of town," near the intersection of Court street with Main, on which to erect a new building. Plans and specifications were drawn, and the erection of the new building commenced, but it was not completed until 1819. The commissioners now thought that inasmuch as it was far removed from the thickly settled part of town, it was comparatively safe from fire. Improvements, however, rapidly followed, and it was not many years until the new building was fairly "in town." Bad luck seemed to follow the authorities, for on the 9th of July, 1849, this building was accidentally burned, and the county was again without a courthouse.

There was no alternative but to take steps to erect another building. Consequently, a contract for $695,253.29 was awarded in 1851. The building was regarded as a very fine one for the time, and with its columns in front made an imposing appearance. It had a front of 190 feet, with an extension of 190 feet back, and was three stories, or sixty feet, in height. This building stood until March, 1884, when it was burned during the terrible riots of that time, a description of which will be found in the chapter on "Notable Crimes and Criminals." The present courthouse stands on the site of the one destroyed by the mob, and is a substantial and solid structure. It is three stories in height, and has ample room for the various county offices and courts, with an elevator to facilitate communication with the departments in the upper stories.

The County Jail.—This necessary adjunct of the court stands in rear of the courthouse, and fronts on Sycamore street. It is constructed of limestone, cost $226,520, and successfully resisted all attempts of the infuriated mob to destroy it in 1884.

The City Workhouse.—This great institution is located on the Colerain turnpike, one-third of a mile east of Mill creek, and within the corporate limits of the city. A line of electric cars passes within a few yards of the doors. The buildings present a very fine appearance—running due east 600 feet, then south 505 feet, then due west 600 feet to the south end of the main building, where there is a stone wall, fifteen feet in height, and enclosing the entire back part of the main structure as well as the outbuildings, the entrance to which is made through three large portals or gateways. The workhouse receives adult criminals convicted of minor offenses. It is managed by a board appointed by the mayor and council. The daily average of persons confined does not fall much below six hundred.

The City Infirmary.—Ample provision for the care of the poor and infirm is made by the municipal government. The institution for this purpose is located on the Carthage road, eight miles north of the city. The buildings are spacious and extensive, and are situated on a farm containing one hundred and sixty acres of beautifully rolling land. During the year 1891 the total number of applications granted was 7,581. The total amount of receipts from all sources was $108,832.70; disbursements, $106,374.22. The cost of maintaining the infirmary for the year

exclusive of the relief of the outdoor poor and permanent improvements, was $65,-532.80, making the yearly cost of maintaining the inmates *per capita* $91.91, or a fraction over twenty-five cents per day.

The House of Refuge.—This institution was opened for inmates in October, 1850. It is situated in Mill creek valley, about four miles from the post office. The grounds embrace nearly ten acres—one-half of which are enclosed by a stone wall, twenty feet in height, within which stand all the buildings. The main building is a castellated edifice of rough, blue limestone, with windows, cornices, casings and portico of white Dayton stone, presenting an imposing front of 277 feet, with a center building eighty-five by fifty-five feet, four stories in height, with towers at the extremities projecting two feet in front, and five stories high besides the basement. To the north and south of this building are two wings thirty-six by ninety-six feet each. The northern wing contains 112 sleeping rooms for boys; the south wing is occupied by girls and contains seventy-two single sleeping rooms; one room large enough to contain twelve beds; two sewing rooms, one school room, four bath rooms and hospital. A kindergarten department has recently been added. The chapel is in the rear; there are also school and recitation rooms, and rooms containing workshops, etc. The buildings will accommodate 350 inmates, and the requisite number of officers for their care. The boys are divided into four, and the girls into three, divisions or families. And each of these seven families has separate school, sleeping, dining rooms, workshops, recreation rooms and play grounds. During 1891 there were 242 boys and 73 girls in the institution.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Cincinnati now consists of twenty-eight steam engines, three chemical engines, fifteen hose wagons, thirty-four horse reels, two aerial trucks, four two-horse trucks, five one-horse trucks, one manual truck, one manual hose reel, eight one-horse wagons, four two-horse wagons, nine marshal's buggies or carts, about 64,000 feet of hose, 136 horses and thirty-one engine houses. The force consists of one marshal, four district marshals, one assistant fire marshal at large, and 302 officers and men, not including house watchmen. About 600 miles of wire connect the Central Station with the fire alarm boxes distributed throughout the city, besides forty telephones, thirty large bells and striking machines, fifty-nine gongs, ten joker registers, twenty-four alarm registers, and 500 Le Clanche batteries distributed at the various engine houses. All the appliances for the extinction of fires being of the latest and most improved kind, the department is amply equipped for service, and it must be a great and stubborn conflagration that it can not successfully resist.

In this connection it may be interesting to know something of the beginnings of the fire department. About the middle of December, 1800, a good deal of incendiarism occurred in the infant settlement, and the people were greatly alarmed. As the town at this time consisted of less than 800 inhabitants, and was far in the wilderness, nothing had been done in the way of fire protection. The recurrence of more fires a year later, however, had the effect of arousing the people, and the question of providing means to combat fire was seriously discussed. A meeting was held to consider the matter, but nothing came of it, as there were yet no village authorities to give the movement municipal authority. But in 1802, when Cincinnati received its first village charter, a meeting of citizens was held July 14, in the new courthouse, to pass upon the expenditure of forty-six dollars appropriated by the select council—of which twelve dollars were to be used for six fire ladders, and a like sum for as many fire hooks. With these public equipments the villagers had to be contented until 1808, when the council bought the *first* fire engine. Previous to this, however, everyone able to labor was required to be on hand with his long leather fire bucket, and form in line to the river to pass buckets with water,

when a fire broke out. Every householder was required to keep one of these hung up, marked, and ready for instant use.

The Union Fire Company, comprising nearly all the men and well grown boys in the village, was organized the same year the engine was bought. Its organization proved inefficient, and a second company was formed about 1815. A second engine had been provided for, but it had not been purchased.

In 1819, the year Cincinnati became a city, there were two engines owned by the corporation, but they were not kept in repair, and in case of fire the people had to depend on their leathern buckets. By 1825 a better state of affairs existed. The city had four engines, one hose company, one hook and ladder company, a protection company and a protection society. Thomas Tucker was chief engineer and Jeremiah Kiersted assistant. There were one hundred and fifty-five firemen and sixteen fire wreckers. The department improved gradually. In 1829 nine organized companies composed the fire department, with John L. Avery as president.

As the city grew the fire department increased in strength and efficiency. Under a charter granted in 1830, The Cincinnati Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company was organized. The fire apparatus was valued at four thousand dollars. There were an "eight inch double chamber engine of thirty-four men power, and a suction engine, with double seven-inch chambers of thirty-men power." Both engines were finished in the best style of the time. George W. Neff was president of the company, and as such he really became the founder of the fire department of Cincinnati, and deserves more than a passing notice.

George W. Neff was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Frankfort May 19, 1800. He was the youngest son of Peter and Rebecca Neff, and losing his father when only four years of age, was left under the care of a pious mother. At the village school he received the rudiments of a common English education. Afterward he was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Finley, entered Princeton in 1816, where he graduated with distinguished honor in 1818. Soon after leaving the college he commenced the study of the law with the celebrated Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in 1821. He remained in that city engaged at his profession for three years, when he was induced by his brothers, in 1824, to come to Cincinnati and engage in the mercantile business with them. He remained here during the balance of his life. His public spirit and benevolence, coupled with every judicious project for the improvement of the city, greatly endeared him to the people. He was the *first* president of the Little Miami Railroad Company; he drew up the charter of the Firemen's Insurance Company and had it passed, and was the president from the foundation until his death. For many years he was a director in the Lafayette Bank; was president of the city council for a series of years, and a trustee in Lane Seminary, and aided greatly in establishing Spring Grove Cemetery. He died August 9, 1850, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Cincinnati.

The first steam fire engine was made in Cincinnati in 1852–53 by Mr. Latta, and soon revolutionized the entire fire service. It weighed twelve tons and required four horses to drag it to a fire; it was called the "Uncle John Ross." From this time on there was rapid improvement in the fire service. In 1858 there were seven steam fire engines in use, and in two years the number was increased to eleven. The self-propelling engines were introduced about this time; and in 1864 a splendid new machine of this kind, called the "John F. Torrence," was purchased for seven thousand dollars. Four years later the "A. B. Latta" was added, named after the builder of the first steam fire engine in Cincinnati.

As early as 1853 steps had been taken for the organization of a paid fire department through the efforts of Miles Greenwood, who for a long time paid the cost out of his own pocket and battled with the volunteer department. He succeeded, was reimbursed by the city, and the paid service was finally established and soon became popular with the people.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

One of the chief attractions that Cincinnati offers to visitors is the Zoological Garden, situated in the northern part of the city, between the suburbs of Clifton and Avondale. Mr. Charles F. McLean, secretary, in his little "Book About the Zoo," tells us that the one person to whom Cincinnati is indebted for its Zoological Garden, for its origin and continuance, is the late Andrew Erkenbrecher. Other public-spirited citizens contributed to make it a possibility, giving both time and money; but without the constant and unremitting labors, the enthusiasm, the financial aid, and never flagging interest of this man, it probably would not have been founded. At a meeting of the Society of Acclimatization, held in June, 1873, a zoological garden for Cincinnati was first discussed. Great interest was awakened, and within a month the project had taken root. The incorporation of a stock company was arranged for, and in a short time a large amount of stock had been subscribed and a board of directors elected.

A fruitless effort was made to obtain from the city authorities the use of a portion of Burnet Woods Park for the garden. The society then purchased the present grounds, and so far as known this garden is the only institution of the kind in the world that is not located on land, the use of which was donated by the city that the garden benefits.

The society purchased sixty-seven acres of ground, and prepared to found the garden. The location possessed many picturesque and charming landscape beauties, and its diversity necessitated a vast amount of grading and preparation before the necessary buildings could be erected. These, when completed, were models of their kind for architectural beauty and durability, but they cost a large sum of money. Many thousands more were spent in bridging ravines, laying out avenues, and otherwise supplementing the beauties of nature. Thus, when the garden was first opened to the public on the 18th of September, 1875, the amount of money expended was beyond the most liberal of the original estimates. The vast expense, too, of collecting and keeping up a great menagerie was scarcely appreciated at that time. The receipts did not reach the expectations of the founders, and the outlook was not encouraging. The debt increased, and in a few years the garden's existence was in jeopardy. This brought about a new management. A portion of the land was sold and the debt greatly reduced. In a short time business began to increase under the new life which had been infused, and the finances were soon in better condition. Entertainments for the purpose of attracting the attention of the public were gotten up; musical night fetes were established, and artists of high standing engaged. These soon became very popular, and business steadily increased from year to year, until 1893, when the garden became practically self-supporting, and it is the only zoological garden in the world to-day without state or municipal assistance.

The grounds at present cover forty-five acres, comprising woodland, plateau and ravine. In the beauty of its landscape it is not surpassed by any other garden in this or foreign countries. All the principal buildings are of stone and iron, and cost over three hundred thousand dollars. The collection of wild animals and rare birds usually numbers about fifteen hundred. Since the exhibition has become self-sustaining the debt of $125,000 will rapidly decrease, and therefore enable the society to make more improvements and additions to the attractions. The receipts for 1892 were $54,314.22; expenditures, $46,623.59, leaving a profit of $7,690.63. The figures for 1893, at this writing (November), are not yet available. At this time the "Zoo" represents an outlay of fully three-quarters of a million of dollars, and it is a source of pride to its founders and friends that it has so soon been placed on a solid basis. The society is officered as follows: President, A. E. Burkhardt; vice-president, George Fisher; treasurer, Albert Erkenbrecher; superintendent, S. A. Stephan; secretary and manager, Charles F. McLean; and a board of nine directors.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking facilities of Cincinnati are ample. At the present there are seventeen national and private banks, six in Covington and three in Newport. The combined capital of these twenty-six banks amounts to nearly thirteen millions of dollars. Of the foregoing, Cincinnati has thirteen national banks; and during the panic of 1893 they all withstood the pressure in the most satisfactory manner, owing to the care and conservatism exercised by their officers. These thirteen banks have a combined capital of $9,600,000, and a surplus of $2,745,000.

The first banking institution in Cincinnati was the "Miami Exporting Company." It was chartered at the first meeting of the General Assembly of Ohio for the term of forty years. Its primary object was to reduce the difficulty and expense of transportation to New Orleans. Banking was at first a secondary consideration, though its charter permitted the issue of a circulating medium. In 1807, on the 1st of March, it gave over all commercial schemes and launched out into banking. Its capital stock was $150,000. After a prosperous career for several years it went into decline and failed January 10, 1842. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, founded in 1812, failed the following day, and a riot ensued, causing the destruction of considerable property. In 1814 the Bank of Cincinnati opened. The second bank established by the Federal Government received its charter from Congress in April, 1816. The next year a branch was opened in Cincinnati. A stormy financial period soon followed, caused by an effort to compel the United States Bank to retire from the field, the legislature having imposed a heavy tax, which the bank refused to pay. Litigation followed, but the bank finally had to retire. It caused the ruin of many citizens.

As population increased and business developed more banks were founded. In 1851 there were six incorporated banks. When national banks were authorized, there were by the 1st of December, 1863, the First National, with a capital of one million; the Second, with one hundred thousand; the Third, with three hundred thousand, and the Fourth, with one hundred and twenty-five thousand, fully organized and ready for business. The Cincinnati Clearing House Association was organized in 1866, and is still in operation.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

One of the most massive, stately and commanding buildings in the city is the Chamber of Commerce, standing on the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets. The location is conspicuous, and the attention of strangers is always attracted to this imposing temple of trade, on account of its magnificent proportions, architectural beauty and great strength and solidity. On account of its unique appearance, one is reminded of a European castle built to stand for thousands of years. Its exterior walls are constructed of undressed granite, whilst its interior arrangements are perfect in their adaptation to the purposes for which it was built. It was opened for business in January, 1889. Details regarding the membership and the vast business to which attention is given will be found in the chapter on Trade and Commerce.

CHAPTER VII.

SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

[By REV. A. S. DUDLEY.]

Early Tendencies—Prominent Names—Dr. Daniel Drake—Astronomical Survey of Public Lands—Col. Jared Mansfield—Prof. Ormsby Mitchell.

THE city of Cincinnati and the county of Hamilton early became the seat and center of scientific work and results. Within a few years after the first settlement here and the location of the city there were found among the citizens men of rare talents and rich attainments, who gave themselves to the work of developing the county and founding a society which should be fully abreast with the times and foremost in the march of the progress of the human race. They wrought intelligently and skillfully, and brought scientific principles and forces and methods to the aid of their great work.

The nation, in all its history, has produced few men of equal or like genius to John Cleves Symmes, one of the founders of Cincinnati. In mental endowment and force, in philosophic spirit, in originality of conception and in ingenuity and energy of execution, in patriotic and philanthropic devotion and in lofty aims, he was a rare man. He attracted other kindred spirits, and created around the locality an atmosphere stimulative to intellectual ambition and scientific pursuits.

These early pioneers labored amid many limitations and difficulties. Their scientific devotion and enthusiasm were their inspiration and their noble public spirit was their impulse. No labors could daunt them, no hindrance discourage them. They wrought with abundant success. They founded a city and builded institutions which have perpetuated their spirit, and have followed and favored intellectual growth and scientific development.

Space is not afforded in the compendium of the history of the county for the record of the details of the beneficial work of these high-minded pioneers, nor even to catalogue their names. As an illustration of their type, it will not be invidious to make mention of several illustrious men who have left the stamp of their genius and the inspiration of their spirit on the community.

No one who reviews the history of the past times can fail to note the prominence of such men as Daniel Drake. In his profession or in his work as an investigator and author, as well as in his devotion to the public good, he occupied an enviable position. He was a practical worker, and not a mere speculative dreamer. His books, the earliest published here, and even to this day the ablest, gave the growing city a name and fame abroad. His work in founding the first Medical College and the Commercial Hospital was a magnificent achievement, and these institutions are his monument.

Hamilton county enjoys a scientific honor brighter in its conception and broader in its practical results, than that belonging to any other locality in the nation. This distinction resulted from the exigency in the affairs of one department of the nation's business. When Mr. Jefferson came into office he was confronted by a condition in one branch of executive administration, which offered the most serious elements of social disturbance and threatened even the existence of the government. The Northwest Territory was a munificent domain. In soil and climate, and in all material resources, it possessed "a potentiality of wealth, beyond the dreams of avarice." A swarm of prospective occupants were flocking to it, and provision must at once be made for the allotment of lands, the definite marking of boundaries and the authentic conveyance of titles, on the part of the government.

The system of random surveys and "indiscriminate locations," employed in Kentucky, had resulted in so much inaccuracy and error and had produced so many and such serious disputes among the settlers, that it was found impracticable and almost impossible to allot lands under it. The Federal Congress in 1785, two years before the ordinance organizing the Northwest Territory, had passed an ordinance providing for a systematic survey of the public lands, by plotting townships six miles square, marked by lines running due north and south, and crossed by lines running due east and west, and the subdivision of these townships into sections, each containing six hundred and forty acres. This is the system of rectangular coördinates. It was favored by the eastern States, and opposed by the southern States which favored the old plan of "indiscriminate locations."

This law providing for the survey of lands by rectangular coördinates had not been put into operation, and for the best of reasons. The system, in order to be accurate and uniform, must be based upon lines accurately determined upon astronomical surveys. The law provided for an astronomical system of surveying. No astronomers were known to exist, who had ever done this kind of work, or who had ever heard of it being done. Certainly such astronomers were not found among land surveyors. Mr. Jefferson was puzzled to find such a man. No one was an applicant for the place. It was not desirable for a man of scientific culture and tastes and pursuits. He must become a pioneer and proceed to the wilds, and camp in the forests, and wade through the swamps and the streams, and must live, for a time, at least, just as other pioneers lived.

In his search Mr. Jefferson came upon the man who had the scientific qualifications. This was Col. Jared Mansfield, of New Haven, Conn., but, unfortunately, the President had just appointed Mr. Mansfield to another most important work, that of organizing West Point Military Academy. Mr. Mansfield was a graduate of Yale College, a thorough classical scholar, and had given special attention to the higher mathematics. He was a successful and popular teacher. He was also an author, having published an original work, entitled "Mathematical Essays," treating of profound and obtuse problems of the higher mathematics. His book showed him to be among the foremost mathematicians of the country and of the age. He was eminently qualified for the task of organizing the military academy, and Mr. Jefferson for a long time hesitated to ask him to relinquish that important work. But he finally realized that he could not find another man so well qualified for the work of setting in operation the new and indispensable system of the astronomical survey of the public lands. He offered Mr. Mansfield the office of Surveyor General. Mr. Mansfield was loth to accept the new office and its arduous work. An institution of liberal learning was the field of labor most congenial to his scholarly tastes and training. In order to induce him to accept the surveyorship, the President assured him of holding his commission in the army, and of the opportunity of returning to the work at West Point, after he should have inaugurated the new system of surveys. On these conditions Mr. Mansfield became Surveyor General, and proceeded to the preparations needful to execute the work on lands.

Serious hindrances were still in the way of proceeding with the survey, after the astronomer had been found. There were no astronomical instruments in the country adapted to this field work; nor were there any manufacturers of such instruments in the country. The celebrated Trauton, of Fleet street, London, England, was the nearest source from which an observatory outfit could be obtained.

There was no appropriation of funds by Congress for such a purchase. To meet this lack without departing from strictly legal methods of procedure, the President applied a part of his own contingent fund for their purchase. Three years from placing the order with Mr. Trauton the instruments were safely landed at Cincinnati, in 1805. Mr. Mansfield was already upon the ground, and gladly welcomed the instruments. They consisted of a three-foot telescope, well mounted, a thirty-

inch portable transit, and an astronomical clock. There was also a lot of necessary books, and mathematical tables. The whole cost of these, when packed by the maker and ready for shipment, was $1,054 in our currency.

The same year Mr. Mansfield removed to Cincinnati and began his work. He rented the residence of Israel Ludlow, at the Ludlow Station, now Northside, but at that time said to be five miles from the city. Here he set up his instruments and founded the first observatory west of the Alleghany Mountains. The first line run by Mr. Mansfield was the principal meridian passing through the mouth of the Great Miami river, and extending to the northern boundary of the United States. Thus does Hamilton county have the honor of the first survey under the system ever since used, and everywhere applied.

These old astronomical instruments followed Col. Mansfield on his return to West Point, and are now deposited in the Philosophical Department of the Military Academy at West Point. Let it here be asked, what more interesting relics for a Cincinnati Museum of History and Science than these historic instruments could possibly be obtained, and is it not probable that the general government might be induced to surrender their custody to this city?

Under the direction of the government, Col. Mansfield ascertained the latitude and longitude of many important places. His scientific services would render him illustrious in any time and in any place. When it is considered at what a sacrifice of personal tastes and ease he rendered these important services, his public spirit, his patriotism and his devotion to duty, can be appreciated.

Even the partial mention of scientific achievements would be incomplete without the mention of Prof. Ormsby Mitchell, who came later on the scene. His brilliant talents, his indomitable energy, his unquenchable enthusiasm, and his attractive personality, gave him a hold upon the citizens, which enabled him to induce them to found the observatory, at great cost, and amid the most disheartening difficulties. He left the luster of a great name, and the inspiration of a noble spirit, which still are acknowledged and felt.

These are sufficient illustrations of the scientific spirit prevailing among the pioneers of Hamilton county, and serve to account for the intellectual cast and artistic tastes which have always characterized the community.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI.

[BY W. H. VENABLE, LL. D.]

THE FIRST SCHOOLS—OTHER EARLY SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, COLLEGES, ETC.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THEIR ORGANIZATION, SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.—HISTORY OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS—NORMAL SCHOOL—UNIVERSITY—OBSERVATORY—OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—TECHNICAL SCHOOL—PRIVATE SCHOOLS SINCE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WERE ORGANIZED—OTHER SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES AND COLLEGES—LAW SCHOOL—MEDICAL EDUCATION—LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—ST. XAVIER COLLEGE—OTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—MUSIC—ART ACADEMY—SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY—HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO—CLUBS AND SOCIETIES—EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—LIBRARIES.

THE educator, as a working force, has been active in Cincinnati from the time of the city's founding. John Cleves Symmes, proprietor of the Miami Purchase, had taught school in the East before coming West; John Filson, who surveyed the original plat of "Losantiville," was a New Jersey schoolmaster; and another schoolmaster, John Reily, owned the first schoolhouse in Ohio or in the territory north-

Alexander McDonald

west of the Ohio river. This schoolhouse stood in Columbia, now the East End of the Queen City, and a subscription school was accommodated within its wooden walls about a year and a half after the landing of the first settlers of the town. The school was opened June 21, 1790. Reily was a young Pennsylvanian, and had served in the later battles of the Revolutionary war. He was joined in his teaching enterprise in 1791 by Francis Dunlevy, also an ex-soldier, who, after the war, had migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and thence to Ohio. He became a judge, and he also wrote valuable annals of the Baptist Church. He was the father of Hon. A. H. Dunlevy.

The school started by Reily, and afterward carried on by Dunlevy alone, seems to have been reorganized into an "academy" in November, 1792, chiefly through the public spirit and practical energy of Judge William Goforth, Maj. John S. Gano, Rev. John Smith and Mr. Dunlevy himself. This pioneer institution existed for several years, and asserted its educational orthodoxy and dignity by drilling backwoods boys in mathematics and Latin grammar.

Other Early Schools.—In the shadow of Fort Washington, near the present intersection of Third and Lawrence streets, a log cabin was built in 1792, and under its clapboard roof a school of young Cincinnatians was gathered, but the teacher's name is forgotten. Three years later a better school building of frame was put up on the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, a locality noted for experimental literary institutions. The scanty records of Cincinnati's first decade make bare mention of several teachers and pseudo-teachers who earned a penny by dispensing such knowledge as had a market value. The French language was taught in 1799 by one Francis Menessier, who kept a "coffee-house" at the foot of Main street hill, and sold liquors and pies together with polite instruction. Dancing schools and singing schools were in considerable demand. One of the first schools for general elementary training was kept by James White, who, in October, 1799, announced to the citizens of Cincinnati, in the columns of the *Western Spy*, that his "English school" had been removed, and was "now next door to Mr. Thomas Williams, skin-dresser,"—a suggestive juxtaposition. Mr. White advertises that "he also intends to open an evening school," in which "writing, arithmetic, &. c, will be taught four evenings in each week for three months. The terms for each scholar will be two dollars, the scholars to find firewood and candles." That the schoolmaster's function a century ago trenched on the domain of the lawyer is indicated by the fact that Mr. White made known his readiness to furnish "deeds, indentures, &. c, on reasonable terms."

Early in 1800 the *Western Spy* contained the notice that "a good schoolmaster was wanted on the Great Miami," and that one with a family would be preferred. The same newspaper kept before its readers the somewhat ostentatious advertisement of "Rev. Robert Stubbs, Philomath," an English clergyman and "dominie," who founded "Newport Academy" on his farm, "two miles from the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, in Campbell county, Ky.," in which he taught "English grammar, Latin, Greek, arithmetic—all the most useful and some of the ornamental branches of mathematics." There is something almost awe-inspiring in the conclusion of the "Philomath's" statement, which announces that "should any feel inclined, he will also teach the use of the globes, at stated periods, in Cincinnati." Newport Academy developed into a useful school, having for its trustees some of the leading settlers of Campbell county, such as James Taylor, Daniel Mayo and Thomas Carneal. The chairman of the board was Washington Berry.

It may amuse the reader of these memoranda of small beginnings to peruse the following school advertisement which appeared in a Cincinnati paper in the year 1804: "Notice.—The public in general, and my former subscribers in particular, are respectfully informed that I purpose to commence school again on the 1st day of January, 1805. I shall teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar,

indiscriminately, for two dollars per quarter." Perhaps one may say, without the bitterness of irony, that a good many teachers since the days of the good man here quoted have, like him, taught the common branches quite "indiscriminately."

That succinct Old Testament of the local history of the "Miami Country," Dr. Daniel Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, informs us that in Cincinnati "the business of tuition was generally conducted by strangers, and transient teachers, in rented rooms, till the year 1811; when ten or twelve individuals purchased a small lot, erected a couple of schoolhouses, and employed two or three teachers; but notwithstanding their laudable exertions, this academy has not flourished, and is likely soon to be superseded by the Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary." Dr. Drake gives a brief account of a projected institution which was to bear the name Cincinnati University. He says: "In the year 1806, a school association was formed in this place, and in 1807 it was incorporated. Its endowments were not exactly correspondent to its elevated title, consisting only of moderate contributions; and an application was made to the legislature for permission to raise money by a lottery, which was granted. A scheme was formed, and great part of the tickets sold; they have, however, not been drawn, and but little of the money which they brought, refunded. On Sunday the 28th of May, 1809, the schoolhouse erected by the corporation was blown down; since which it has become extinct."

Hon. S. S. L'Hommedieu, in a published "Pioneer Address," gives some pleasing reminiscences of his school days in early Cincinnati. He says: "In the years 1810, 1811, 1812, I recollect only three or four small schools. A Mr. Thomas H. Wright kept one in the second story of a frame building on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. John Hilton had his school on the east side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, over a cabinet maker's shop; David Cathcart, on the west side of Walnut, near Fourth street. The scholars at each school probably averaged about forty."

The Lancaster Seminary.—The schools thus far mentioned, and others that sprang up and died down within the first quarter of our city's first century, were sporadic and, as institutions, abortive. They were not fostered by united effort or general sympathy, and therefore took no deep root. The first really important school planted in Cincinnati was the Lancaster Seminary, a vigorous institution created mainly by the enthusiastic zeal of Dr. Daniel Drake, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, and Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, seconded by the good will of the people. The school was to be conducted, as the name suggests, according to the monitorial method advocated by the English teacher, Joseph Lancaster, who, coming to America, promulgated his views in Philadelphia, where he died. The Lancastrian ideas appealed strongly to the visionary mind, and were seized upon eagerly by many who dreamed of an education at once cheap, substantial, and easily acquired. Edmund Harrison, of Tennessee, who had been a pupil of one of Lancaster's disciples, espoused the monitorial theory, and, with much ability and enthusiasm, undertook to put it into practice in the Queen City. In 1814-15 money to the amount of about twelve thousand dollars was subscribed for the seminary, payable in shares of twenty-five dollars. The banks of the city, fired with unwonted generosity in behalf of popular culture, agreed to loan the new institution cash on a long credit. A building site was secured near the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, on ground now partly occupied by the Cincinnati College. Architectural plans were prepared by Isaac Stagg, and a rather extensive and ambitious two-story brick edifice was constructed, without loss of time. Drake, who may, with justice, be honored as the father of the movement, tells us that: "On the 17th of April, 1815, one of the lower rooms being completed, a school composed of children of both sexes was opened, and in less than a fortnight 420 were admitted; when, the apartment being sufficiently filled, many subsequent applicants were rejected. By the indefatigable efforts of the teacher [Mr. Harrison] order and method were at length introduced,

and the proficiency of the scholars has equalled all reasonable expectations. A second school, on the same plan, for females only, has just been commenced, and promises to be well filled." The seminary was put under the management of a board of seven trustees, with Jacob Burnet as president. The expectations of the founders of the school were not realized, owing, in part, to inherent defects of the Lancastrian plan, and, in part, to a general depression caused by financial troubles affecting the entire community. The school was kept up as an academy until January 22, 1819, when it obtained a charter conferring university privileges, and changing the name from Lancaster Seminary to Cincinnati College. When the seminary first went into operation, in 1815, the town of Cincinnati consisted of about eleven hundred houses, and the entire population amounted to but six thousand, a number not sufficient to fill our present Music Hall.

Cincinnati College.—When, in 1819, Cincinnati College was chartered, there were, in energetic operation, three other western colleges that had a stimulating effect upon the literary pride of Cincinnati, and that aroused her emulation, if not her envy. These were Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. These young and vigorous institutions had faculties of zealous and able professors, and were drawing many ambitious young men to their halls. Especially did the Kentucky College and that at Oxford, being easily accessible from Cincinnati, provoke the rivalry of the newly organized Cincinnati College. The influence of the several colleges upon other schools, and upon individuals smitten with the desire for scholarship, was most beneficial. The higher institutions, with their libraries, laboratories, professional chairs, courses of study, degrees and alumnal bodies, were the "power-houses," or "storage-batteries," from which flowed streams of energy to the surrounding villages and farms.

In June, 1818, perhaps mainly at the solicitation of Dr. Drake, the sum of twenty-nine thousand dollars was subscribed by Gen. William Lytle, Oliver M. Spencer, John H. Piatt, Ethan Stone, William Corry, Gen. James Findley, David E. Wade, and Andrew Mack, with the object of "elevating Lancaster Seminary into a respectable college." These subscriptions were soon largely increased by the liberal givings of about forty other benefactors. In the winter of 1818–19, Dr. Drake went to Columbus and procured the charter which was the legal basis of the new college.

A Faculty of Arts was organized, with Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M., as president, assisted by several professors and tutors. John P. Foote says in his "Schools of Cincinnati," published in 1855: "The college was continued in operation a few years, during which period several young ladies were included in the graduating classes, together with a number of young men who have since attained distinguished reputation."

An English traveler visiting Cincinnati in 1823 wrote: "The college is tolerably built but is not likely to be well attended until better regulations are established. I was present at a lecture, and was much shocked at the want of decorum exhibited by the students, who sat down in their plaids and cloaks, and were constantly spitting tobacco juice about the room."

The trustees of the college in the year 1824 were Jacob Burnet, William H. Harrison, Rev. William Burke, O. M. Spencer, D. E. Wade, G. P. Torrence, D. K. Este, J. S. Lytle, P. S. Symmes, William Corry, Martin Baum, Daniel Gano, William Greene, Joseph Benham, T. Graham, Charles Hammond, Nathan Guilford, E. S. Haines, D. Wade and A. Mack. At the fourth annual commencement held Wednesday, September 29, 1824, orations were delivered by H. E. Spencer, T. H. Burrows, George W. Burnet, J. W. Piatt, E. Woodruff and John Scott Harrison. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John H. James, Frederick A. Kemper and William H. Harrison, Jr.

The college gradually ran down, and in 1827 all the departments ceased except

a primary school which kept the charter alive. There appeared in the Cincinnati *Mirror* a call dated June 7, 1832, signed by Morgan Neville, then president of the board of trustees, and Peyton S. Symmes, secretary, soliciting public interest in behalf of the college. "The hope is cherished," says the call, "that the Mechanics' Institute, the Lyceum, and the Public Library, may be induced to connect their exertions with the college."

In June, 1835, Cincinnati College was revived, and a medical department was organized with a Faculty of eminent professors among whom were Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. J. W. McDowell and Dr. Horatio G. Jameson. The department was in existence four years, and educated nearly 400 students.

In the revival of the college, in 1835, there was also a law department instituted. The first Faculty of the Law School consisted of John C. Wright, Joseph S. Benham, and Timothy Walker. Some years later Charles L. Telford and William S. Groesbeck became professors, and they were succeeded by Judge James and M. E. Curwen. The present Cincinnati Law School, of which Hon. Jacob D. Cox is the dean, is the outgrowth of the organization of 1835, and is the only department of Cincinnati College that has survived.

The academic department of the college was renewed, in 1835, with the following Faculty: William H. McGuffey, president and professor of moral philosophy; Ormsby M. Mitchell, mathematics and astronomy; Asa Drury, ancient languages; Charles L. Telford, rhetoric and belles-lettres; Edward D. Mansfield, history and constitutional law; Lyman Harding, principal of the preparatory department; Joseph Herron, principal of the primary department. Writing of the renewed college and its faculty, Mr. Mansfield said twenty years after the revival: "We were all in the early prime of life; its labors seemed light; its cares and sorrows were lessened by the hopes of the future, and we gathered knowledge from every passing event, and flowers from every opening scene." The same pen records of the college that: "After a few years its light went out; its professors separated; and the college name attached to its walls alone attests that such an institution once existed."

Girls' Schools Prior to 1830.—The first school specially designed for girls, of which we find mention in the early annals of the city, was one started in 1802, by a Mrs. Williams, whose advertisement in the *Western Spy* states that "she intends opening a school in the house of Mr. Newman, saddler, for young ladies, on the following terms: Reading, 250 cents; reading and sewing three dollars; reading, sewing, and writing, 350 cents per quarter."

We learn from Dr. Drake, that of the 420 pupils who were admitted to the privileges of Lancaster Seminary, in 1815, some were girls; and from Mr. Foote that a number of "young ladies" graduated in the early classes of the old Cincinnati College.

Locke's Female Academy.—In 1823, Dr. John Locke, a man of science and of sound progressive views in education, organized in Cincinnati a private school for girls, under the name of Locke's Female Academy. In this school, as in others established about the same time in the Ohio Valley, some of the methods of Pestalozzi were followed. It is interesting and suggestive to reflect that just at the time when the old Swiss reformer was nearing the close of his life, dejected from the apparent failure of his toils, enthusiastic teachers on the banks of the Ohio river were putting his wise advice in practice.

Locke's academy grew and flourished, winning the confidence of the public and gaining the patronage of the most influential families. From Foote's *Literary Gazette* for July 31, 1824, we learn that, at a recent examination, "It was gratifying to witness the rapid improvement of the pupils generally, in all the branches of science taught in the institution, and more particularly in those of natural and moral philosophy, and botany." At the close of the examination, various prizes were awarded—a gold medal to Miss Amanda Drake, for general scholarship; silver med-

als to Miss Mary Longworth, for excellence in moral philosophy; to Misses Sarah Loring, Jane Loring, Frances Wilson, Jane Keys, Eliza Longworth, Selina Morris, Charlotte Rogers, Mary Rogers, Elizabeth Hamilton and Julia Burnet, for high attainments in several subjects. Those conversant with the genealogy of old Cincinnati families will recognize in these "honor pupils" the names of the daughters and wives of distinguished citizens.

The academy was served by a board of visitors, who examined the pupils. The charge for tuition was four to ten dollars a quarter; music and French extra. For several years the school was carried on in a brick building on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. The number of pupils educated in it, from first to last, was three or four hundred. Mrs. Frances Trollope visited the school in 1828, and in her book on America she speaks of Dr. Locke as "a gentleman who appears to have liberal and enlarged opinions on the subject of female education." Mrs. Trollope and her friend, Miss Frances Wright, did a great deal to set Cincinnati people thinking on the subject of women's education; the latter by her vigorous writings and lectures. They encountered bitter opposition, but they worked some real reforms.

Picket's Female Institution.—According to Mansfield and Drake's "Cincinnati in 1826," there were in the city, in 1826, "four or five highly respectable female and other academies, that contained from fifty to one hundred pupils each." Locke's was one of these. A school of similar character, known as "The Cincinnati Female Institution," was started sometime before 1830, in a suite of rooms in the Cincinnati College building, by Albert Picket, a celebrated educator and schoolbook author of the period. Picket came from New York City, where he had conducted the "Manhattan School." He was assisted by his younger brother, John W. Picket. Albert Picket is deservedly remembered in our educational history as one of the noblest and best of teachers. He devoted fifty years to the chosen work of educating youth. From Cincinnati he removed to Delaware, Ohio.

Flint's *Western Monthly Review*, for April, 1830, contains a full account of the examination and graduating exercises of the school, which were continued for three days, beginning February 8, 1830. There were about 150 young ladies in the school. Eleven gold medals were given, as in Locke's academy, for proficiency in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, music, and painting. A crowded audience witnessed the examinations. The prizes were "gracefully distributed with appropriate remarks, by D. K. Este, Esq." An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Dennison, and another by Rev. Timothy Flint, both which eloquent summaries of advice are published in the *Review*.

Kinmont's Boys' Academy.—Alexander Kinmont, a Scotch scholar and thinker, who came to Cincinnati in 1827, was a man of great force of character, eloquence, and practical sense. He was a classicist and philosopher — a lover of high literature, an apostle of broad and rich human culture. His favorite authors were Plato, Homer, the Greek tragic poets, Tacitus, Cicero, Bacon, Milton, St. Augustine, and Swedenborg. Positive and aggressive, he championed his convictions, and made war on whatever he deemed false. In Cincinnati he encountered Mr. Grimke, a noted orator from South Carolina, in a debate on the relative value of the languages and the sciences, and won a great victory for the languages. Twelve lectures which he delivered on the "Natural History of Man" were issued in book form after his death, and are still published by one of the leading houses of America. Altogether, the man Kinmont was a remarkable personality, and his services to the cause of education in the Ohio Valley were immense. When he first came to the city a professorship was offered him in Cincinnati College, at a salary of two thousand dollars a year; but he preferred to establish a school of his own and to be independent. Kinmont's "Academy of Classics and Mathematics" was located on Race street, between Fifth and Longworth. It was a live school, surcharged with energy and

enthusiasm. The motto was: "*Sit gloriæ Dei; et utilitate hominum.*" One of the maxims of the school was, "Learn to do by doing." The boys worshiped their guide and master, who showed them how to use freedom without disobedience. When they became men, they still honored and revered the teacher who illustrated before their eyes the dignity and beauty of manliness.

The College of Teachers.—We have now to write of perhaps the most important educational movement in the history of Cincinnati. The time was ripe for the organization of school interests in the West—for the creation of a teaching profession—for the establishment of a system of instruction, public and private. Such men as Albert Picket and Alexander Kinmont were the natural captains of the volunteer corps of teachers within the great circle of which the Queen City was the center. To them, and a score of others fervently devoted to the cause, and not inferior in learning and ability, belongs the great credit of establishing the College of Teachers, a powerful congress of educators, which continued its beneficent work for about fourteen years, and left the record of its wise proceedings in seven published volumes of "Transactions."

The College of Teachers grew out of an association of teachers, organized in 1829, under the name "Western Literary Institute and Board of Education." This body numbered in its membership about twenty persons, and included Albert Picket, Alexander Kinmont, Nathaniel Holley, Caleb Kemper, C. B. McKee, Stephen Wheeler, C. Davenport, Thomas J. Mathews, John L. Talbot and David L. Talbot. The first president was Rev. Elijah Slack, president of Cincinnati College; the corresponding secretary was Milo G. Williams. The association held monthly meetings and discussed important subjects. At a meeting held in June, 1831, Mr. Williams offered a resolution proposing measures for convening the teachers of the West and South in a general congress. The proposal was carried into effect, and a convention was called to meet in Cincinnati in October, 1832. The object of the convention, as announced in the newspapers, was "to promote the interests of education and to secure the co-operation of parents and the friends of science in the aid of scholastic institutions, whether of a public or private character." A goodly company of teachers responded to the call. The meeting convened October 3, and continued in session four days. A complete organization was effected under the name of "The Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers." A constitution was adopted, in which the object of the society is stated to be "to promote, by all laudable means, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to education, and especially by aiming at the elevation of instructors who shall have adopted instruction as their regular profession." This declaration of the main objects of the association went straight to the heart of education—the improvement of the teacher.

The proceedings of the college in the years 1834–1840, inclusive, are contained in six volumes of "Transactions," a set of books now rare. The college continued to hold meetings annually for some years after it ceased to publish its proceedings. The sessions of 1843 and 1844 were held in Louisville. The far-reaching influence of the body is indicated by the fact that delegates came to its meetings from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. The people of Cincinnati crowded to its daily sessions, which were held in the largest churches, and all listened to essays and addresses with critical attention, and with something of religious enthusiasm. The movement, indeed, was a sort of renaissance in the history of education. It awakened general interest, it formulated public opinion on school matters. There were a gravity and deliberative wisdom in the deportment of the leading members, which remind one who reads the "Transactions" of the dignity and foresight of the fathers who framed the Constitution, and the Ordinance of 1787. The veteran Picket, white-haired and honored, was president, and opened

each annual session with a formal address. The professional teachers invited to these councils distinguished representatives of the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the press. Lyman Beecher, Calvin E. Stowe, Joshua L. Wilson, Alexander Campbell, Archbishop J. B. Purcell and other noted clergymen took part in the debates. Daniel Drake, E. D. Mansfield, Samuel Lewis, and Nathan Guilford were participants in the discussions. Several prominent women shared the benefits of the great revival, though their names do not appear on the roll of membership. In the year 1837 Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz read a poem before the college, in which she speaks of the work of education as being "Woman's Task."

The college encouraged the formation of adjunct societies, being in fact the mother of the western system of teachers' associations and institutes. It gave birth in 1841 to the "Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge," the most important section of which survived, under the fostering care of O. M. Mitchell, as the Astronomical Department. The energy of the college was transmitted to different institutions—the Mechanics' Institute, various libraries, schools of Medicine and Law, the Historical Society, and the Academy of Fine Arts. But especially was it the adjunct and ally of the public-school system which came into legal being in the year 1825. The impulse which the ruling spirits of the College of Teachers gave to popular education spread over the State of Ohio, and throughout the West, and the schools of to-day inherit a legacy of vital force from that vigorous and progressive pioneer organization. From it Nathan Guilford and Samuel Lewis, and many others whose hands helped to lay the foundation of Ohio's common schools, drew courage to keep on in the good work.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of Ohio, declare it to be the State's function to encourage education, and to provide means for the support of schools. The means at first relied upon, namely funds derived from the rent or sale of school lands granted by government, proved a broken reed. The income from public lands was scanty, and the lands themselves were often frittered away by careless management. As time went on, and wise men became anxious concerning the prospects of a State whose children were in danger of growing up without the advantage of free schools, the people discussed the burning question, and Ohio finally organized her school system on a permanent basis. The citizens of Cincinnati were naturally among the first to "agitate" the community on the supreme subject. We have seen that the teachers of the city were, as a class, public-spirited and disposed to unite for the common good. Dr. Thomas W. Harvey records that "the first association of teachers for mutual improvement in the State of Ohio was organized in Cincinnati in 1822. It was probably the second of the kind in the United States." The College of Teachers became the arena in which the champions of the common school fought and won.

Though there was occasional school legislation in the Ohio Assembly from the very organization of the State, not much was efficacious for the good of the whole people until the year 1825, when Nathan Guilford, senator from Hamilton county, with the aid of Ephraim Cutter, of Washington county, and others, secured the passage of an act authorizing a general tax levy for the benefit of the schools. Nor was it until as late as 1830 that anything like a system of graded schools could be started, even in Cincinnati, then the educational nucleus of the West.

Dr. Alston Ellis succinctly states the facts in his "Centennial Sketch" of 1876, when he says: "From 1802 to 1821, legislative action regarding education, under the power conferred by the constitution, was confined to the passage of acts authorizing the incorporation of seminaries, religious and educational societies, and providing for the leasing of school lands. The law of 1821 carried with it nothing more

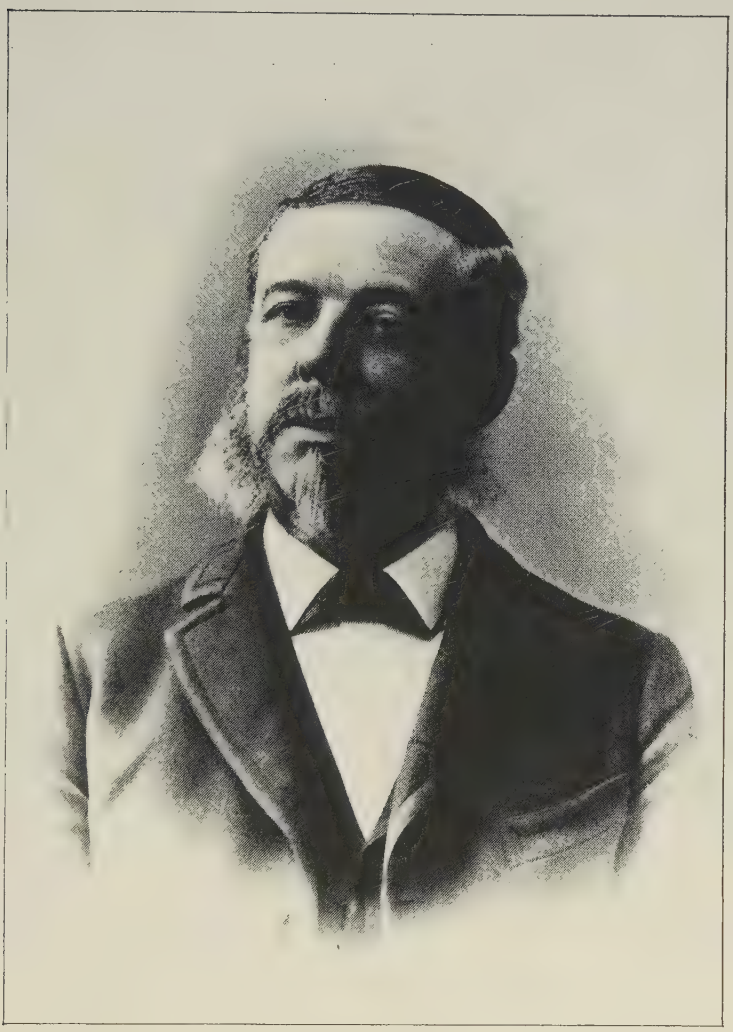
than a moral force. As late as 1825, there were no public schools, properly speaking, in Cincinnati."

Nathan Guilford was born in Massachusetts in 1786. He graduated from Yale in 1812, came west, and began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1816. Always deeply interested in education, he joined hands with Samuel Lewis and other advocates of the public-school system. He fought a good fight, and gained a signal victory. In 1822 Guilford published a letter on free education, urging a general county *ad valorem* tax. This letter was published by the General Assembly of 1823–24; but, to use the words of Hon. W. D. Henkle, "The Assembly was not wise enough to risk advanced school legislation." However, on account of his zeal, Mr. Guilford was elected to the State Senate for the express purpose of securing the enactment of a law that would actually create adequate "means of education." Side by side with Ephraim Cutter, of Washington county, also a Massachusetts man, and the son of Manassah Cutter, founder of the Ohio Company, he labored for the passage of a school bill which authorized the assessment of *half a mill* on the value of taxable property. This bill passed the Senate January 26, 1825, by a vote of 28 to 8, and the House, February 1, by a vote of 48 to 24. The law of 1825 contains the germ of the present school system.

Opposition to the Law of 1825.—The law of 1825 was not well received by some of the large tax-payers of Cincinnati, nor by all the proprietors of private schools, nor by a short-sighted class of the "proud poor," who decried the contemplated free schools as institutions of public charity. But the mass of thinking people, rich and poor, hailed the establishment of the "People's Colleges" with joy, and regarded them as bulwarks of civilization. Samuel Lewis, discussing the matter before the Teachers' College in 1835, said: "The people are more unanimous on this subject than on any other, and we are in favor of just as much provision as will make the common schools the best in the country." The reformers made way, surely if slowly, against continued opposition.

The Law of 1828–29.—The inadequacy of the law of 1825 was remedied by special legislation in the Ohio Legislature of 1828–29. A bill was then introduced into the Senate by Col. Andrew Mack, to amend the charter of the city of Cincinnati. The friends of education seized the opportunity to secure a State law authorizing the city to organize her own schools and pay for their maintenance by local taxation. The bill became a law. It empowered the city council to "lay off the city into ten (10) districts, and, at the expense of the city, to provide for the support of the common schools; to purchase for the use of the city a suitable lot of land in each district, and to erect thereon a substantial schoolhouse; and in addition to the tax of one mill on the dollar for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, the city council was authorized to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar to defray the expenses for teachers and fuel."

The "Model Schoolhouses."—In accordance with the provisions of the law of 1828–29, the city was divided into districts, and a board of directors was chosen. Teachers were employed, and schools were organized in such apartments as could be procured for the emergency. The rooms were not convenient for school purposes, and steps were taken to build. The writer of this sketch recollects a conversation with the veteran George Graham, one of Cincinnati's intellectual benefactors, who related his personal experience in causing proper schoolhouses to be erected. Graham asked the city council for an appropriation to construct a suitable schoolhouse in his ward, then the Second Ward. Said he: "They voted a pittance insufficient to pay for a decent building. I told them I would not have such a house in the district; I would build one to suit myself. 'Where will you get the money?' I answered that it was none of their business, but that I would make them pay at the last. So I had an architect draw the design of a 'Model Schoolhouse,' and got a builder to construct it on our lot, on the west side of Race street, between Fourth



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and Fifth. In order to catch the public eye the house was surmounted by a cupola. When I demanded of the council the cost, $5,500, of the building, they at first refused to make it good, but finally agreed to pay all, except the price of that cupola."

This first model schoolhouse was completed in the summer of 1833. Nine others, patterned after it, were afterward built, at a total cost of $96.159.44. They were of brick, two stories high, each floor divided into two rooms. The girls were assigned to the upper floors.

Public School Parade in 1833.—It was George Graham who conceived the idea of bringing the public schools into prominence by showy examinations, speech making, and by a conspicuous parade of school children through the city streets, on the Fourth of July, 1833. The pageant proved very successful, notwithstanding the fact that some of the teachers refused to march, and were discharged for insubordination. The whole number of pupils in the procession could not have exceeded two thousand. Three years afterward, in 1836, the entire enrollment, according to Charles Cist, was but twenty-four hundred, with only forty-three teachers. In 1841, there were only nine public schoolhouses in the city, and only five thousand pupils with sixty teachers.

Public Schools from 1830 to 1850.—For the first twenty years of their history, the public schools of Cincinnati were conducted without the services of a superintendent. At first but one trustee was elected from each ward; but in 1837 the number was increased to two from each ward. A board of seven examiners was instituted, to determine the qualifications of teachers. Teachers' salaries in the "thirties," ranged from three hundred to five hundred dollars for men, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars for women. Yet, poorly as they were paid, the teachers had the pride to organize a city association, which met twice a month to discuss professional subjects. Dr. Stevenson, in his historical sketch of "Graded Schools," "states that the first attempts at systematic grading and classification in Ohio were made in the schools of Cincinnati, from 1836 to 1840." In 1839 the Board of Education made provision for the establishment of orphan asylums. In 1840, by a special act of the legislature, the board was authorized to establish departments of instruction in the German language, and to provide night schools. In compliance with this law the existing system of German teaching was inaugurated, and an efficient organization of night schools was effected. Special teachers of penmanship were employed in the schools in 1840. No very important change took place in the theory or practice of the district schools for the next ten years, though within that period were established the high schools, the history of which we reserve for special treatment on other pages. In the year 1850 the number of public schools under the control of the board was fourteen, with an aggregate attendance of more than five thousand pupils taught by one hundred and thirty-eight teachers.

Superintendency of Nathan Guilford.—A special act of the Ohio legislature, passed March 23, 1850, authorized the election, by a popular vote, of a superintendent of common schools for the city of Cincinnati. Under this law, Hon. Nathan Guilford was elected as the people's choice for the important office, at a salary of only five hundred dollars per annum. He held the position for two years. In his annual report for the year ending July 1, 1852, Mr. Guilford said: "No one can visit a school in which the teacher has the art, tact, and force of character, to govern without the rod, and witness the love and confidence existing between the teacher and pupils, and the beautiful order and progress in their studies, without being convinced of the infinite superiority of this mode of government. I am happy to say that we have many instructors of this kind in our schools. *Such teachers should if possible be retained and well paid.* And all such as find it necessary to have frequent recourse to the rod, and, like so many petty tyrants, can govern only by brute force, should be dismissed as having wholly mistaken their profession."

In another place, the superintendent made a vigorous and wise protest against "*verbatim* recitations," in history and geography. The practice of the memoriter plan was introduced, he complained, by teachers in the recently organized Central High School.

The president of the school board, at the period of Mr. Guilford's administration, was the Hon. Bellamy Storer. The board of examiners included William Greene, John B. Stallo, H. H. Barney, Henry Snow, D. Sheppardson, Joseph Ray, and E. S. Brooks.

Nathan Guilford was succeeded in office by Dr. Merrell, who, however, resigned before the close of the year for which he was chosen. A general State law was enacted in 1853, providing that superintendents of city schools should be appointed by the local boards of education. Under this law Andrew J. Rickoff was created superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, in April, 1854. The president of the board, at that time, was Rufus King, a most able and energetic officer, who held the position for some fourteen years, much to the advantage of the schools, and to the honor of the city.

A. J. Rickoff's Administration.—Mr. Rickoff, whose distinguished services in the cause of education constitute a worthy part of the history of this State and of the nation, was a positive and efficient superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, from April, 1854, to June, 1859. His will was strong, his opinions were definite and practical, his power was not much limited, and he worked with indefatigable industry. It may be said that Mr. Rickoff gave the school system of the city its fixed organization, its classifications, and most of its formulæ and regulations. The methods of grading, of keeping records and school statistics, introduced by him, are essentially the same as are now in use in the schools. The question has arisen, of late years, whether indeed some of his rules and regulations may not have outlasted their usefulness, or whether the minute and restrictive organization which he gave to the schools has not impeded the progress it was intended to accelerate. Be the opinion of educators what it may, there can be no question that Mr. Rickoff followed his convictions and enforced his theories. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties he visited the schools of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and made a careful inspection of educational methods. In his first report, completed in June, 1854, he says: "My attention has been directed (1) to the classification of the schools; and (2) to the quality of instruction administered in the several departments." The superintendent put much stress upon the value of moral instruction, and thought the formal reading of Scripture, in school, was an essential support to the pupils' character. The security upon which he mainly depended for the real worth of the schools was the efficiency of the teacher, not the excellence of any system. He says: "If the *teacher* be incompetent or unfaithful, all is ineffectual." Mr. Rickoff recommended that there should be created a "Professorship of Didactics," in each of the city high schools, and the president of the board, Hon. Rufus King, endorsing the suggestion, urged the establishment of a Normal department in connection with the high schools. In March, 1857, a Normal class was formed in Hughes High School, for the training of teachers, with H. H. Barney as principal. The experiment was only partially successful, and the plan was abandoned. But the effort led to the establishment, a few years later, of the Cincinnati Normal School.

Mr. Rickoff strongly insisted on the value of examination tests as a basis for the promotion of pupils from grade to grade, and as a measure of the competence and fidelity of the teacher. Much difference of opinion then existed and now exists, as to the soundness of his views on this important subject, but this is not the place to discuss the topic. However much thinking men and women may object to his mode of employing examination tests, few or none will be found to disagree with Dr. Rickoff's opinion of the "memoriter" method of learning. In regard to this the

superintendent says in his report of June, 1856: "In the most cases in which it is continued to be used, *being as it is the consequence of incompetency*, it will never be entirely corrected till we are supplied with teachers especially trained in their profession." It appears from the School Report of 1857 that complaints against the abuse of the "memoriter" system, which Mr. Guilford named "verbatim reciting," and which is now called "cramming," became so clamorous that a committee was selected by the board of education to report on the subject. The chairman of this committee was Dr. C. G. Comegys, and other members were R. C. Cox, William B. Davis, William J. Schulz, and William H. Harrison. In their special report, dated May 23, 1857, these gentlemen say: "The genius of education sits, like Niobe, in our schools, weeping over the maltreatment of the minds which she would endow with so many charms; and memory, the deity to whom all incense is offered, palls at last, and rejects the proffered sacrifice." The report closes with the emphatic resolution: "That this board is as much as ever opposed to the use of the 'memoriter' method only, because it injures the mind of the scholar, and greatly impairs the efficiency of the teacher; and that the superintendent make it a special duty to eradicate it from the schools."

Later Administrations.—In 1859 Mr. Rickoff, having established a private school in Cincinnati, retired from the superintendency of the public schools, though he remained a member of the board of examiners for teachers, and in 1864 he was chosen from the First Ward to the board of education; in 1860 he was elected president of the board, on the retirement of Hon. Rufus King. His successor in the superintendency was *Dr. Isaac J. Allen*, who held the position for two years, and in whose administration the "Objective" method of teaching was in high favor in the schools. At this period the distinguished Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, a prominent member of the board of education, took a leading part in the new movement, and became one of the authors of a text-book on "Object Lessons."

Dr. Allen was succeeded by *Lyman Harding* who discharged faithfully, with wise moderation, the duties of the office, for a period of about seven years. His administration covered the disturbed years of the Civil war, during which public attention was much diverted from local interests. The schools prospered, and Mr. Harding possessed the confidence and esteem of everybody. He retired from the office and from educational work, in September, 1867. In July of that year, the board of education reëlected Mr. Rickoff to the superintendency, but he declined the position, and soon after was called to Cleveland to become superintendent of the schools of that city. John Hancock was chosen by the Cincinnati board to the position of superintendent, in September, 1867. Samuel S. Fisher was at the time president of the Cincinnati board of education.

In the spring of 1868, the board granted to the superintendent a three weeks' leave of absence, and made an appropriation to pay his expenses, in order to afford him an opportunity to visit some of the eastern cities to study the workings of their public schools and other educational institutions. Mr. Hancock set out on this tour of inspection on May 15, 1868, and, after his return, embodied in his first annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1868, the results of his observations. The report is a lengthy one, extending over sixty-two pages, and is a valuable document of its kind. The first schools visited were those of Cleveland, Ohio, then recently reorganized by Mr. Rickoff; and of these a pretty full description is given. From Cleveland he passed on to Oswego, and saw the Normal and other schools, under the guidance of E. A. Sheldon. Proceeding to Boston, Mr. Hancock was entertained by Supt. Philbrick, who explained to him all the peculiarities of the common-school system as exhibited in the famous center of Yankee culture.

After recounting the particulars of this eastern sojourn in a graphic manner, the report for 1868 deals with several other topics, viz.: State Normal Schools; Education in France, Prussia and England; and the Condition of the Cincinnati schools. The

superintendent dwelt upon the importance of "good reading" in the schools, and still more earnestly on the paramount necessity of "moral education" in all grades. A step in progress is marked in the announcement that, "It is proposed, the coming year, to begin the instruction of all the pupils in our public schools in drawing." "This," says the report, "is an experiment that has not been made in any other city in this country."

Mr. Hancock's semi-annual report, January, 1869, discusses the several branches of learning required to be taught in the city schools. It states that the experiment of introducing drawing in all grades had proven successful; and recommends that phonography be made a regular exercise in the intermediate schools. The superintendent took much interest in the City Normal School, which was first opened in 1869, with Miss Sarah D. Dugan, of Oswego, as principal. Discussing the condition of pupils in the lower grades, Mr. Hancock suggested to the board that fewer hours of study be required of the children. He said, "I believe they are kept in school too long."

In his report of June, 1869, he calls attention to the fact that the gap is too wide between the intermediate and the high schools, and proposes a better adjustment of the courses of study. He warns the board and the teachers against the danger, always imminent in the schools of a large city, that modes of instruction may fall into mechanical routine; and deprecates such a result as fatal to the best ends of human training. He would have more attention paid to cultural studies such as lead to generous ideas, wide sympathy and lofty aspiration. As regards school government he declares, with the emphasis of experience, "Too much importance can not be attached to discipline in a great school system. It lies at the very foundation of both intellectual and moral success. A more thoroughly demoralizing institution does not exist than a disorderly school."

The superintendent's reports for 1870 are devoted largely to general discussion of the philosophy of education, and to an urgent presentation of the importance of higher learning as supplementary to the common-school courses. The merits and claims of the Cincinnati University are set forth with much force. Another question considered is that of compulsory laws to secure school attendance, which Hancock strongly favored.

The report for 1871 devotes many pages to school statistics. It also enters into the practical consideration of several minor details of advice, suggestion and criticism concerning methods and motives of school teaching and management. Objection is made to concert reciting, to mere memoriter tests of knowledge, to the abuse of the percentage system, and to a blind and mechanical dependence upon text-books and records. Dr. Hancock's opinion respecting the inutility of records of recitation is very positive. He says: "*I am sure* that the record of recitations of the pupils kept by the teachers of the higher grades of the district schools, and in all the grades of the intermediate and high schools, might be profitably dispensed with." In order to break up the prevailing tendency to parrot-like repetition of words without ideas, the method of objective teaching, to which the Normal School of Oswego, N. Y., had given a new impulse, was adopted in Cincinnati, and, for a time, it produced excellent results. The method was applied especially to language teaching, with the design to animate the observing powers and to elicit original expression. Mr. Hancock wrote with enthusiasm: "If the Cincinnati schools possess one distinguishing trait above all others, it is the prominence that language culture occupies in the course of study."

Following out the theories suggested by the objective method, and persistently combating rote study and perfunctory teaching, the superintendent made the most of drawing, music, and language lessons, as means of awakening the mind and firing a genuine interest in school work. With a similar purpose he introduced a new plan of imparting the facts of history—a plan of continuous and animated reading,

instead of the cut-and-dried method in vogue. It was hoped the experiment would relieve the pupils of drudgery hateful to them, and as ineffectual as repulsive; but the new departure was only partially successful.

Taken throughout, the administration of Mr. Hancock, covering a period of seven years, was characterized by his policy of opposition to dullness, routine, "cram," and, in general, to mechanical as distinguished from vital education. The superintendent thought constantly of the development of the children's faculties, and measured the value of all books and methods by their result in producing mental power and moral conduct. He saw no probability of much good to be derived from any study or system that was not intelligently applied by competent and conscientious teachers. His reports insist again and again upon the necessity of professional fitness on the part of instructors in every grade, and therefore upon the paramount importance of Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, and above all, the habit of reading. One of his reports strenuously urged the city teachers to make a systematic study of the science of education, and counsels every teacher to possess himself of a collection of reference books. The principal test that he would apply to ascertain the character and culture of teachers and pupils is the test of a liberal, but pointed and suggestive written examination.

Dr. John B. Peaslee (1874 to 1887) became superintendent of the Cincinnati schools in 1874, and served until August, 1887, a period of thirteen years. He is a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of Cincinnati Law School, and, before his election to the superintendency of the public schools, he had been principal of the Fifth District School, and afterward of the Second Intermediate School.

Dr. Peaslee brought to the office of superintendent great energy and enthusiasm, good scholarship, decided views on the subject of education, and a remarkably inventive and versatile genius for arousing the ambition of children, and directing the current of school work in profitable channels. Perhaps the schools were never more in touch with the general interests of the city and with the demands of practical every-day life, than while under his control.

In the first year of his administration he instructed the teachers not to require home study of children in the lower grades. The number of hours of tuition was cut down also, and the length of the school year was reduced to forty weeks.

As regards courses of study to be pursued by the young, Dr. Peaslee held that "The greater the range of studies that can be taught well, the better." And that "The fault of too much study for little children lies in the direction of cramming in some of the branches, and not in the variety of studies."

The abuse of "Object Lessons," of which Dr. Hancock had complained, was an evil which Dr. Peaslee also labored to correct. Rules were devised forbidding a resort to forced and mechanical methods of employing a pedagogical principle designed to prevent routine. The superintendent substituted the phrase "Object Method," for the misleading term "Object Lessons."

In 1875, originated a lively movement to introduce systematic moral instruction in the schools. A special report on the subject was prepared by Thomas M. Dill, principal of one of the schools, and public attention was for a time strongly directed to ethical training. Nor was the the physical condition of the children neglected. The sanitary needs of the schools were looked into, and the eyes of the school children were examined by the expert oculist, Dr. D. B. Williams.

The School Report for 1876 outlines several of Dr. Peaslee's opinions and enterprises in education. A new method of teaching addition and subtraction, called the "Tens Plan," designed to secure quickness and accuracy in arithmetical calculations, was put in practice. The method came to be known as the "Cincinnati plan," and was adopted in other cities. The superintendent zealously advocated the study of the German language in the public schools, he himself acquired the language,

and recommended all parents to put their children in the German department of the schools, believing that both the English and German may easily be acquired in the time generally devoted to English. The subject of drawing was made very prominent in the schools, under the general direction of Mr. Forbriger who had the honor of being the first superintendent of drawing ever appointed in this country. Music, too, received a great deal of attention, and the choral singing of the school children, on public occasions, became a matter of city pride. The school choruses were employed in connection with the Musical Festivals, and did much to aid in the establishment of the great College of Music.

In 1876 the school board of Cincinnati appropriated seventeen hundred dollars to defray the expense of preparing a Centennial Exhibit of Educational Work for the National Exposition at Philadelphia. The work of the pupils in written examinations, drawing, etc., was displayed conspicuously, making the fullest and most interesting exhibit of the kind in the Fair. A similar, but much more elaborate, exhibit of pupils' work, in numerous large volumes, was placed in the World's Exposition at Paris in 1878. Of this, Hon. John D. Philbrick, United States Commissioner of Education to the Paris Exposition, wrote: "No other exhibit of scholars' work equal to that of Cincinnati was ever made in the known world." The international jury awarded a gold medal diploma and a silver medal diploma to the Cincinnati schools. The practice of preparing written work for public inspection did much to establish careful habits in the children of the schools. The superintendent, in his visits to the various school rooms, always inspected the slates and books of the pupils, and they took pains to try to please him by doing their best with pen and pencil. He felt justified in claiming, in his report for 1878, that "No schools in the United States have given so much attention to system, order, neatness, on the part of pupils, as those of Cincinnati during the last four years."

The sin that so mischievously besetteth those engaged in the work of education, whether as pupils or teachers—the pernicious evil which Guilford, Rickoff and Hancock recognized and deplored—was as clearly seen and as vigorously opposed by Dr. Peaslee. This was the unintelligent adherence to the "memoriter plan"—the routine practice of committing words to memory and reciting them, parrot-like, without a correspondent effort to think and reason. As one means of possibly correcting this fault the superintendent put great stress on the practical use of language as a means of expressing conscious thought, not as material to fix in memory merely. In his annual report for 1879 he says: "Believing that the time now devoted to technical grammar in the first five years of school is practically wasted, I recommend that a systematic course of language lessons be substituted." Feeling that the results aimed at in the study of history were lost, owing to the prevailing wrong method of teaching it, the superintendent tried also a reform in that direction. He says: "History can not be taught by the memoriter plan. It kills the life of the subject. It disgusts the pupil." New plans were brought into practice in the schools; history was vigorously taught by many teachers in its true substance. The scholars were induced to read and investigate. Especially were they encouraged to study the lives of great men, influenced by Dr. Peaslee's precept that "Biography is the soul of history." Written examination in history, physics and object lessons were discontinued.

Decidedly the most distinguished and important service that Dr. Peaslee did for the schools was in the way of literary stimulation. He introduced books to the children and the children to books. American authors and publishers owe him a debt of gratitude. The beginning of the "literary movement" in Cincinnati schools dates from the introduction of Peaslee's "Memory Gems" as part of the course of education. These "gems" were choice passages in prose and verse, to be learned by heart and recited by the pupil, as a basis for further literary study. It is claimed that Dr. Peaslee was the "first in the country to introduce into the

schools a systematic and graded course of gem selections from English literature." He prepared a little book of selections for the use of schools. The zealous impulse which led him to devise ways and means of aiding the young people to make a start in reading and loving good books carried him on to a still more inspiring mode of enlightening the children, and of calling forth willing and profitable efforts on their part. It was a happy thought of his to vary the monotony of school life by occasional celebrations, commemorative of the life and services of distinguished authors, statesmen and others whose word and example might serve to stimulate the rising generation to nobler and better conduct. The first celebration of the kind was held on December 17, 1879, the anniversary of the birthday of John G. Whittier. This was followed in 1880 by celebrations on the birthday of Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson and others. Commenting on the value of this new feature in education, Dr. William T. Harris, the present United States Commissioner of Education, said "it was the best thing that had been done for the schools for fifty years." The innovation proved popular as well as salutary, and was adopted throughout the whole country. In Cincinnati the movement found further development, by Dr. Peaslee's activity, as an adjunct to Arbor Day celebrations. On April 27, 1883, under the direction of the superintendent, and as a part of a general civic Memorial Day, the school children of Cincinnati planted "Authors' Grove," a plat of ground six acres in extent in Eden Park. A vast number of beautiful trees, each dedicated to some distinguished writer, were planted, and granite tablets with the names of the several authors were afterward placed near the trees. The visitor to Eden Park will now find "Authors' Grove" one of the most delightful portions of the place.

Other incidental means of adding to the interest and utility of the schools, Dr. Peaslee's versatile mind discovered in the organization of "Bands of Mercy," in encouraging the study of local history, in modes of beautifying school rooms, and in unique school exercises for imparting "general information."

Near the close of his administration the superintendent states that "The time has come when phonography should constitute a part of the regular curriculum of the public schools."

As regards the difficult and oft-recurring question whether or not the promotion of pupils from grade to grade should depend upon per cents determined by written examination, the superintendent recommended, in his Report for 1884, that the board should pass a rule, "making the average between the teacher's estimate of the pupil's standing expressed in per cent, and the results of his final examination in June, the basis for promotion, in all grades below the F."

Dr. Peaslee's last year in office ended August 15, 1887, and his successor, Hon. E. E. White, entered upon the duties of the position the next day.

Dr. Emerson E. White (1887 to 1889) brought to the office of superintendent a national reputation, acquired by a succession of distinguished services in the broad field of public education. He had experience as teacher and superintendent, had been editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, State Commissioner of Education for Ohio, president of Purdue University, and had held the highest positions in the National Educational Association. In educational authorship he was well known as the writer of a series of schoolbooks, of a treatise on "The Elements of Pedagogics," and other works.

Dr. White's administration covered only three years, 1887-8-9—but was crowded with work. Considerable revision was made in the course of study—technical grammar was entirely omitted from the district grades of the school, a new system of "graded observation lessons" was introduced, together with an elaborate course in "morals and manners," and changes were made in modes of teaching several branches. But by far the most significant and radical alteration effected in the schools by Dr. White was a total change in the mode of determining the pupils'

standing in scholarship and of promoting them from grade to grade. It will be remembered that, in 1884, Dr. Peaslee recommended the board to pass a rule making the average between the teachers' estimate of the pupils' standing, and the result of the final written examination, the basis for promotion in all grades below the F. Superintendent White depended wholly upon the teachers' estimate as the basis of promotion in all grades. Written examinations were not done away with, but, to quote the Report for 1887: "The written test is no longer made the basis for the promotion of pupils, and it no longer occurs at stated times, but it is continued as an element of teaching where its uses are many and important." In the Report for 1888 we find the method stated thus: "The monthly estimates are made on the scale of 1 to 10, the number 4 and below denoting very poor work, 5 to 6 tolerable, 7 good, 8 very good, 9 excellent, 10 perfect. In reporting estimates the initial letters are used, Pr. denoting perfect work; E, excellent; *G*, very good; G, good; T, tolerable; P, poor; *P*, very poor."

In the period of Dr. White's administration a law was passed making it the duty of the superintendent to appoint all the teachers in the city, with the consent of the board. In the discharge of this delicate function Dr. White did not escape embarrassment. As a rule, old teachers were reappointed, though some were dropped, and a few were quietly removed for cause. Discussing the subject the superintendent says: "The fact has been too often overlooked that the possession of a position by a teacher is of itself a claim to reappointment, if there be no good reason against it. But neither possession nor length of service can be urged as a claim in the face of inefficiency or incompetency, or moral unworthiness."

The law in regard to colored schools was so altered in 1887, as to do away with the distinctions of privilege that had existed, and to permit the black children to enter any of the schools on the same footing as the white.

The year 1888 was the centennial of the settlement of Ohio, and a great central Exposition was held in Cincinnati to commemorate the event. The grand Fair was opened July 4 and closed on November 10. The exhibit of the public schools was superior in every way, and its excellence was recognized by the commissioners of the Exposition who awarded it several prizes. "School Children's Day" proved one of the most notable of the distinguished days of the Fair.

The law requiring special instruction to be given in the public schools of the State, on the nature and use of alcoholic stimulants, and narcotics, went into effect while Dr. White was superintendent, and he was active in enforcing its provisions. One of his services in this line was to propose a special Report calling the attention of the school board to the violation of the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to school boys.

Dr. White devoted his energies, with great vigilance, to the direct task of visiting schools, and instructing the teachers on all possible occasions. So vast and varied did he find the field of labor, that, in the Report for 1888, he declares that "The experience of the past two years shows conclusively that no one man can fully perform the duties now imposed upon the superintendent of schools in the city." He gives it as his opinion that at least two assistants should be employed.

On retiring from office, at the close of his third year, the superintendent surveyed the whole situation of popular education in Cincinnati, in a full report, in which he says: "The most gratifying fact, in the progress of the schools in the past three years, is the increasing appreciation of true methods of instruction, by the teachers, as a body, and their earnest efforts to get out of the ruts of mechanical routine."

The present superintendent of the public schools is *William H. Morgan*, who came into office in 1890. The history of his administration, of course, can not yet be written with completeness. Mr. Morgan came to Cincinnati with his parents in 1838. He entered the Third District School in 1844, passed through the several

E. H. Rendleton

grades of the schools, graduating from Woodward High School in 1856. Entering the schools within one year after their organization, Mr. Morgan has since occupied almost every relation to them. He was at one time president of the school board; for sixteen years he was principal or assistant, and was elected principal while he was still one of our country's defenders in the Civil war. Thus he was fitted by an experience in school affairs, of more than forty-five years, to understand the history and conditions of education in this city.

Though a review of Supt. Morgan's official acts and policy would be premature, there are some features of his Reports that may properly be mentioned. His judgment in regard to the utility of written examinations, and their value as furnishing a basis for promoting pupils, differs from that of his predecessor. In his first Report he writes: "It is my firm conviction that the progress made in the efficiency of the public school work in the last half century in our land has been largely the result of the influence of a regular and judicious system of examinations —examinations not for curiosity's sake, but for that of thoroughness of the pupils' work."

Mr. Morgan recommended to the board, that promotions should rest upon the combination of "estimates" by the teacher, and "examinations;" and in his report for 1892, he reiterates the same belief. He says: "The exclusively estimate plan has been tried and found wanting, and the same may be said of the 'one examination' plan, although I think the latter has less of sin than the former to atone for. The first has surfeited our grades with unprepared pupils, while the second has probably retarded some, who, if relieved of the embarrassment of examination, might have been advanced to higher grades and to advanced work, although I do not think this is pertinent to cases where the promotions sought were from grade to grade in the same department. It is, however, safe to assume that a pupil who is an applicant for promotion, should, at the year's close, be able to tell something of what he has been studying during the year. The excess of damage done is, in my opinion, fairly chargeable to the plan of promotion based exclusively upon 'estimates.' The main charges laid to the door of the examination system is that pupils will, in anticipation of the trial, pursue a method commonly styled 'cramming,' which in some mysterious manner may become something of doubtful service to them."

Supt. Morgan's Report for 1892 is a vigorous document, and sets forth clearly his fundamental doctrines on education. The tenor of it is emphatically in favor of sound, practical training, which, he maintains, is only to be obtained by downright hard work. "Pupils," he says, "must not live in expectancy of becoming scholars by *playing school.*" In another paragraph he says, wisely: "I care little what may be the rules governing the schools, or what may be the *narrowness* or *wideness* of the course of study; or how elaborate or attractive the text books may be, the result of school effort will be a failure unless these implements or accessories be in the hands of a *teacher*, an educator."

Supt. Morgan's latest Report, for the year ending June 30, 1893, again returns to the discussion of the irrepressible question "Promotion of Pupils," holding firmly to his original views on the subject. In his opinion, "The best and most faithful teachers are not willing to have their year's labors measured by their own estimate; nor is the world at large willing to promote under the advice of one who, very naturally, might be biased." He affirms that "Instead of examinations being a bugbear, most pupils enjoy them. They have proved their efficacy with us for sixty years, and still the Colleges and Universities in our land are looking for graduates of our schools." Of course the superintendent's theory and practice in regard to the matter of examinations met with opposition in some quarters, and elicited much debate. But no voice of dissent was raised against his earnest declaration that "The pupil must be taught to think," and that "No public money is better

expended than that spent in procuring the very best teachers, in building the very best houses, and in obtaining the very best apparatus for the instruction and training of our boys and girls."

The School Reports issued since Mr. Morgan's entrance upon office give ample evidence of zeal and energy upon the part of the school boards, the Superintendent, the Teachers and the Taught. These formal school documents, no less than the files of the newspapers, and the utterances of the orator of the pulpit and the platform, indicate an all pervading, all prevailing interest in educational thought and action. Mr. Herrlinger, president of the school board, well calls the period one of "Educational Revival." Though conservative in many things, the leaders of public opinion, in Cincinnati, are progressive in their pedagogical wishes and aims. The agitation on educational themes, popular and professional, that has affected the whole country, especially the cities, and that is still shaking the school world in general, could not fail to affect education in the Queen City. Whatever profoundly moves the system at large must act on every local system, for "all are but parts of one stupendous whole." Our educational prophets, our literature, our plans of organization, our usages, and even our school fashions and "fads," belong not to any one State or city, but to the nation.

The Cincinnati teachers, alive to their reputation and power as a body, have, of late, manifested their professional energy and pride by various combined efforts. Looking to their material welfare, and conscious that self-help is the only efficient and dignified means of support, they established, in 1890, the "Teachers' Aid and Annuity Society," under the able presidency of Mr. James E. Sherwood. In furtherance of general culture and social progress, the "Teachers' Club" was formed in March, 1891. The first president was Dr. W. H. Venable, who was succeeded in 1892 by Dean William O. Sproull. Under the auspices of this club several of the most distinguished educators of our times have spoken in Cincinnati, such as Pres. Angell, Prof. Lawrence, Dr. Mayo and Col. Parker. The membership of the club is about 400. In December, 1893, the "Male Assistants' Association" was organized, to afford an arena for the discussion of practical questions in school affairs. Prof. J. Remsen Bishop was chosen president. The three important societies just named, in addition to the "Principals' Association," the "German Teachers' Association," and the annual city "Institute," give to the educational forces a more complete and efficacious organization. Perhaps a special body of working, representative woman teachers is yet needed.*

The "Principals' Association," as the name indicates, is made up of the heads of the several district and intermediate schools, namely: James E. Sherwood, Abram S. Reynolds, William S. Flinn, Isaac H. Turrell, H. H. Fick, C. J. O'Donnell, John H. Morton, C. C. Long, H. H. Raschig, William B. Wheeler, William P. Gault, George F. Braun, J. B. Scheidemantle, L. Rothenberg, John C. Heywood, John S. Highlands, G. W. Burns, William T. Harris, Lewis Freeman, George W. Oyler, George W. Nye, Louis M. Schiel, F. M. Youmans, R. C. Yowell, J. R. Trisler, W. C. Washburne, D. L. Runyan, La Fayette Bloom, E. A. Renner, Charles S. Mueller, principals of the district schools, and G. A. Carnahan, John Akels, Edward H. Prichard, and George F. Sands, principals of the intermediate schools.

The following is a list of names of special teachers connected with the public schools: *Music.*—G. F. Junkermann, superintendent, J. L. Zeinz, Walter H. Aiken, Louis G. Wiesenthal, Louis Aiken, George Dasch, Joseph Surdo, Julia V. Ghio, William Rickel, C. H. Robinson. *Drawing.*—Christine Sullivan, superintendent, Frances Kohnky (High Schools), William H. Vogel, 1st assistant, Kate Whiteley, Ella Brite, Jannette Cist, Arthur O. Jones, Elsie Whiteley. *Writing.*—Howard Champlin, Mary H. Stevenson, Maggie A. Delehanty, Carrie P. Dehner, Lizzie Schott.

* Since the above was written, the lady teachers of the city have formed a professional club, with Miss Christine Sullivan for first president.

Physical Culture.—Carl Ziegler, superintendent, Gustav Eckstein, Arthur Knoch, Florence Wells, Adele Spills. *Oral Deaf Mute School.*—Virginia A. Osborne, Emma Vettle, Mary S. Breckenridge, Louise Karger. *Manual Deaf Mute School.*—Carrie Fesenbeck.

A novel event, in the recent history of the public schools, was the distribution in the summers of 1890 and 1891, of what are known as the "Cincinnati *Enquirer* Prizes," given by John R. McLean to pupils receiving the highest per cents in the intermediate and high schools. These prizes were in gold coin, and ranged in value from five to twenty dollars. The sum of three hundred dollars was bestowed in 1890, and six hundred dollars in 1891.

"Columbus Day" was duly celebrated by the Cincinnati schools, with literary exercises, music and processions. A very creditable exhibit, consisting of 103 volumes of written work, by pupils of all grades of the schools, was shown at the great Chicago Exposition in 1893. This display was much praised, and it received official commendation and award.

The administration of Supt. Morgan and the present board of education and union board of high schools will be memorable for the changes it wrought in the courses of study, and for the service it rendered the cause of physical culture. The gymnasium buildings at Woodward and Hughes schools, completed at a cost of nearly twelve thousand dollars, and equipped at a cost of three thousand dollars, are a proud addition to the educational facilities of a great city. Special credit is due Francis B. James, president of the union board, for the establishment of these elegant improvements.

Closely connected with the exercises of the gymnasium are the military drills of the cadets of the high schools, whose companies are now uniformed and supplied with arms. The Hughes Battalion is commanded by Maj. J. R. Bishop; the Woodward, by Maj. A. M. Van Dyke.

For the convenient reference of those who may wish to consult, in brief, the school statistics of Cincinnati in the year 1893, a summary of leading facts is here given. According to the Sixty-fourth Annual Report, the population of the city is 320,000. The city is divided into thirty wards, and from each ward a member is elected to the school board. The roll of members for the year 1893–94 is the following: William McAllister, E. R. Monfort, Ernst Rehm, W. F. Hartzel, A. J. Boeckman, G. D. Jobe, H. H. Mithoefer, Thomas J. Knight, H. W. Albers, John Grimm, Jr., George Friedlein, S. H. Spencer, George Bardes, George W. Long, L. J. Fogel, J. M. Robinson, B. Bettmann, L. Mendenhall, Joseph Parker, Joseph W. O'Hara, M. H. Mersch, John Grace, A. L. Herrlinger, J. E. Cormany, C. W. Whiteley, D. H. Lehnkering, Charles Weidner, Jr., Rudolph Fischer, J. C. Harper, J. J. Geiger.

Statistical Summary.—Number of youth between six and twenty-one years of age: Male, 43,715; female, 41,951; total, 85,666; number of youth between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, male, 11,339; female, 9,930; total, 21,269; number of youth between six and sixteen years of age, male, 32,376; female, 32,021; total, 64,397; number of youth reported as attending school: Public schools—Male, 18,436; female, 17,285; total, 35,721; Private schools—Male, 1,236; female, 1,168; total, 2,404; Church schools—Male, 7,610; female, 7,703; total, 15,313; number of youth reported as not attending any school: Male, 16,433; female, 15,795; total, 32,228.

The number of school buildings owned by the board of education is fifty-nine; the number rented is ten. The number of school rooms is 798; the number of seats for pupils, 41,000. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for 1893 was 37,648. The number of teachers employed in the schools is 774. The amount paid to these in the year ending June, 1893, was $641,388. The total value of the school property is $2,995,000. The expenses for 1893 were $986,312.

The officers of the school board at present are: A. L. Herrlinger, president;

James M. Robinson, vice-president; George R. Griffiths, clerk; William Grautman, assistant clerk. The officers of the schools are: W. H. Morgan, superintendent; Henry Klein, superintendent of buildings; William C. Ziegler, clerk superintendent of schools; A. B. Clement, truant officer.

HISTORY OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Woodward High School.—The Cincinnati high schools, Woodward and Hughes, named for their founders, are not wholly under the control of the Board of Education, but are managed by a Union Board, and are supported partly by endowment funds and partly from the regular school tax. Both were endowed before the free school system went into operation. The fund which sustains the Woodward school is derived from the income on property originally bequeathed to the city by William Woodward, a farmer who became rich by the rise in value of his lands. Mr. Woodward was born in Connecticut, in 1770, and died in Cincinnati in 1833. He was a typical New England character, shrewd, industrious, frugal, and strictly religious. Of a thrifty, business turn, he combined, with the management of his acres, the occupation of surveyor, tanner and shipbuilder. His home was the usual log house of the rural pioneer. The Woodward estate lay mainly within the area now bounded by the streets Woodward and Liberty, Main and Broadway.

Shakespeare says: "Good men, at their death, have good inspirations." A good inspiration was breathed into William Woodward a score of years before he died. The benevolent impulse came into his heart to leave to the poor of his city the best fortune possible, the means of gaining such elementary education as would enable them to overcome poverty. What should he do with his worldly goods when he no longer needed them? He had no heirs, and so, with the wise and friendly counsel of his neighbor Samuel Lewis, Woodward resolved to endow a school. With this end in view he transferred that portion of his farm lying nearest the city, in trust, to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Coggswell, November 23, 1826. These two men were constituted trustees for life, with power to appoint their successors. By the act of incorporation, January 24, 1827, the power to appoint three other trustees was vested in the city council. The trustees accepted their office, and a deed of confirmation was signed March 24, 1828. Jonathan Pancoast and Lewis Howell were made trustees. Mr. Coggswell was a nephew of Mr. Woodward.

According to the first intention of the founder and his advisors the proposed school was to be quite elementary, and the name chosen for it was the "Woodward Free Grammar School." But, in 1830, the public schools of the city being organized to meet the demand for free primary instruction, Mr. Woodward was induced to sign an additional legal paper empowering the trustees to enlarge the original design, and to create a high school. Indentures made and signed December 17, 1830, established Woodward High School, which was incorporated in January, 1831. The trustees in that year were Lewis, Coggswell, Howell, Oliver Goode and John P. Foote. Mr. Foote tells us in his "Schools of Cincinnati," that "Mr. Lewis was the chief manager of the trust, and that it soon became the principal business of his life." Under his direct supervision a school building, 40 x 50 feet, was erected, and the school was opened October 24, 1831. By January 1, 1832, the number of pupils enrolled was 144, much the larger number of these paying a fee. The first teacher appointed was T. B. Wheelock, and the special subject he taught was mathematics. After the lapse of about five years, the trustees took action resulting in the transmutation of the high school into a college. The first session of Woodward College (the eleventh since the organization of the school) began August 15, 1836. From that date until May, 1851, a period of fifteen years, the college organization was kept up, and within that time 1,377 students received tuition, and forty graduated with the degree of A. B., fifteen of whom afterward received the degree A. M. Among the most distinguished trustees, besides Lewis

and Foote, were William Greene, Salmon P. Chase and Judge William G. Gholson. Those who, in turn, held the position of college president were T. J. Matthews, Benjamin P. Aydelott, and Thomas J. Biggs. Distinguished among the professors were Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey, T. S. Pinneo, L. A. Hine, and John L. Talbott.

In May, 1851, the work of the college was virtually suspended. Action was then being taken to unite the funds of the Woodward bequest with those of the Hughes, and to place the two high schools in affiliation with the public-school system. The last meeting of the board of trustees was held July 22, 1851. A contract was entered into by which the funds were united, and increased by public taxes, and the two schools put under control of a union board made up of representatives for each endowment fund, and members chosen by the city authorities. Work was begun on a new high-school building, the present Woodward High School, July 28, 1854. It was a suggestive coincidence that Samuel Lewis died on the same day.

Since the reorganization of the schools in 1851, the Woodward High School has steadily gone forward in its career of usefulness. The entire enrollment of pupils for the year 1852 was but 102; the number enrolled in 1892 was 841. The first principal of Woodward was Dr. Joseph Ray; the second, D. Shepardson; the third, M. Woolson; the fourth, George W. Harper, the present incumbent.

The Central High School.—It will perhaps conduce to historical clearness, to give here a sketch of the old Central High School, which, in time, holds the precedence over Woodward and Hughes, and of which, in a sense, Hughes is the continuation, the principal and three other of the teachers on the original corps at Hughes having held over from the Central. In October, 1845, Peyton Symmes, president of the school board, recommended the organization of a public high school, and on the 11th of the following February, 1846, the State legislature authorized the board to provide such a school. The question of consolidating the Woodward and Hughes funds had already been proposed, and the Central School seems to have been regarded as provisional. The board took action, and, in November (other authorities say July), 1847, the school was commenced in the basement of the German Lutheran Church, on Walnut street, below Ninth; "very considerably below the ground," said Prof. Cyrus Knowlton, one of the teachers. In February, 1848, the school was removed to more commodious quarters on Center street. Up to this time the only teachers in the school were the principal, Mr. H. H. Barney, and Mr. John M. Edwards. Mr. Knowlton was then added to the force, and also Miss Eliza Bush and Mr. E. D. Kingsley. In 1849 Miss Bush resigned, and her place was filled by Miss Mary Atkins. Other teachers in the "Old Central" were Miss F. Ellen Cassat, Messrs. Locke and Aikin, professors of music; Mr. A. Brunner, professor of French; Mr. Bowers, professor of penmanship, and Prof. Shattuck, professor of drawing. The number of pupils enrolled in the Central High School was, in 1848, ninety-seven; in 1849, eighty-seven; in 1850, seventy; in 1851, sixty-three; and in 1852, ninety-eight—in all, 415.

Hughes High School.—Some mystery broods over the story of the life of Thomas Hughes, founder of Hughes High School. The memorials of his private life are scanty and somewhat contradictory. It is known that he was an Englishman, probably born near the Welsh border. He was a Christian, but not a sectarian. Early in life he seems to have been unhappily married, though little is known of his wife, and he had no children. He practiced the trade of shoemaker, having his shop in his dwelling-house, a log structure on the corner of his small farm, a tract of some thirty acres, principally on the hillside north of the old corporation line. One of his intimate associates, J. Sampson Powers, has recorded that Hughes "lived alone, in a humble cabin, on the north side of Liberty street, Cincinnati, which cabin, if now standing, would be west of Sycamore street." Mr. Powers further reveals that

the solitary shoemaker cherished certain pets, a sorrel dog, a sorrel pony, and a few favorite chickens, for each one of which he had a familiar name. "In regard to his last illness and death," continues the same witness, "I only know about it from what my kind friend John Melendy told me in 1825. Peter and John Melendy took care of Thomas Hughes in his last illness. He died in their house, on the west side of Main and south of Liberty street, on the 26th day of December, 1824. His remains were interred in the Twelfth street burying-ground, and when that ground was converted into Washington Park, his body was exhumed and reinterred in Spring Grove cemetery."

This is the simple story of Thomas Hughes, who was a friend and neighbor to William Woodward. To him, also, as to his more prosperous fellow-toiler, came a good angel, whispering blessed counsel. Hughes was moved to give his possessions for humanity's sake, to the world, in the form of a school, which should stand as his monument and a perpetual benefaction to the young, especially to those who might not be able to gain an education without the advantages of a free school. In the year and month of his decease, December 4, 1824, Thomas Hughes bequeathed his land to William Woodward, William Greene, Nathan Guilford, Elisha Hotchkiss, and Jacob Williams, as trustees, the property to be "applied to the maintenance and support of a school or schools." In April, 1827, the land was laid out in lots, since which time it has been improved and managed by the trustees, for the benefit of the school. The original trustees of the Hughes fund were William Woodward, Elisha Hotchkiss, Jacob Williams, and William Greene.

On the 19th day of May, 1851, the board of trustees and directors of the common schools, the trustees of the Woodward College and the Hughes School, and the board of trustees of the Hughes Fund, entered into a triplicate contract for the establishment of the Cincinnati Woodward High School, and the Cincinnati Hughes High School. As we have stated, work was begun on the present Woodward building July 28, 1854. The Hughes High School building, located on the south side of Fifth street, opposite Mound street, was begun in March, 1852, and completed in January, 1853. The school was immediately organized, with H. H. Barney as principal. The first graduating exercises were held in the school hall, Friday, January 27, 1854, beginning at one o'clock, P. M. Ten pupils graduated, four boys and six girls. Among these was R. D. Barney, one of the present trustees of the Hughes Fund. H. H. Barney retired from the principalship in 1854, and was succeeded by Cyrus Knowlton, who died in 1860. Dr. Joseph L. Thornton was the next principal. After six years he resigned, and the present principal, Dr. E. W. Coy, was elected to the position.

The number of pupils now enrolled in the high schools is 1,430. The number graduated in 1893 was, from Woodward 85, from Hughes 79, total 164. The members of the Union Board of High Schools for the year 1893–94 are: *Delegates from the Board of Education.*—W. F. Hartzell, A. L. Herrlinger, Ernst Rehm, H. H. Mithoeffer, J. E. Cormany, C. W. Whiteley. *Delegates from the Woodward Fund.*—A. H. Bode, John B. Peaslee, William H. Taft, S. S. Davis, and Francis B. James. *Delegates from the Hughes Fund.*—R. D. Barney and Charles H. Stephens. The officers are: Francis B. James, president; C. W. Whiteley, vice-president; George R. Griffiths, secretary.

The present teaching force consists of thirty-seven men and women, namely: *Woodward School.*—George W. Harper (principal), Chauncey R. Stuntz, William H. Pabodie, A. M. Van Dyke, Ferd. C. Gores, Henry H. Brader, Nettie Fillmore, Eleanor C. O'Connell, M. W. Mosbaugh, Emma R. Johnston, Adeline A. Stubbs, M. Louise Armstrong, Margaretta Burnet, Rachel V. Wheeler, Eulalie Artois, Frances Kohnky (drawing), Tillie M. Lambour, Isabel H. Neff (cooking). *Woodward Colony.*—Atley S. Henshaw, Clara Davis Klemm, Margaret E. Layman, Mary E. Magurck. *Hughes School.*—E. W. Coy (principal), W. H. Venable, Alan Sanders,

J. Remsen Bishop, Albert F. Kuersteiner, O. W. Martin, Lucia Stickney, Clara B. Jordan, Ellen M. Patrick, Josephine Horton, Alice W. Hall, Anne M. Goodloe, Celia Doerner, Therese Kirchberger, Emma Morhard, Frances Kohnky.

A new high school building is in course of construction on Walnut Hills, at an estimated cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

CINCINNATI NORMAL SCHOOL.

In our sketch of the public schools it is mentioned that, at Supt. Rickoff's suggestion, normal classes were instructed by H. H. Barney, in Hughes High School, and that, while Dr. Hancock was superintendent, a regular Normal School was established under the principalship of Miss Sara Dugan, from the Boston Training School. This was in 1868. The school was located in the Eighth District schoolhouse.

Miss Dugan resigned at the end of a year's service, and the board elected in her place Miss Delia A. Lathrop, who retired from the principalship of the city Normal School, Worcester, Mass., to come to Cincinnati. Miss Lathrop remained in charge, with great acceptance to the people, and much to the advancement of professional spirit and qualifications among the teachers, until her marriage, in 1876, to Prof. Williams, when she removed to Delaware, Ohio.

The valuable services of Albert Knell and John Mickelborough were successively enlisted in the management of the Normal School. These gentlemen were succeeded by the present accomplished principal of the school, Mrs. Carrie Newhall Lathrop. The president of the board of education, A. R. Herrlinger, says of the school, in his annual Report, dated September 1, 1892: "The Normal School has now been in existence about twenty-four years. Its usefulness has long been an established fact. During this period of time almost one thousand students have graduated as teachers. Wherever these graduates have located, they have done honor to their alma mater; as well in our public schools, as in numerous private institutions of learning. During the past year the theory and practice departments have been again united, much to the benefit of the school. Mrs. Carrie N. Lathrop, principal, and her efficient assistants, deserve well of the board and the public for their diligence and energy." The present corps of teachers in the Normal School, besides Mrs. Lathrop, are Johanna M. Huising, Anna Bewley, Agnes L. Brown, and Mary Coleman Burnet.

The Normal School comprises two departments — a Department of Instruction, and a Department of Practice. Two years are required to complete the full course. By a rule of the board, "graduates of the Normal School shall have the preference, other things being equal, for positions in the Public Schools of the city."

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

Highest in the series of Cincinnati's free, popular, educational institutions, is the University, an organic part of the public-school system. All residents of Cincinnati are admitted to its courses, without charge, and the city High Schools largely reinforce its annual Freshman classes.

No clearer or more succinct statement of its history and condition can be given than is found in the college catalogue for 1892-93, from which we quote. "The University of Cincinnati owes its existence to the generosity of Charles McMicken, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Cincinnati in 1803, accumulated a large fortune, and died here in 1858. By the terms of his will he bequeathed to the city of Cincinnati property worth over one million dollars, to found an institution of learning in which students should 'receive the benefit of a sound, thorough and practical English education, and such as might fit them for the active duties of life, as well as instruction in the higher branches of knowledge, except denominational theology, to the extent that the same are now or may hereafter be taught in any of the secular colleges or universities of the highest grade in the country.'

"In April, 1870, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education, under which the city of Cincinnati accepted the bequest of Charles McMicken, and proceeded to establish the University of Cincinnati. Academic instruction was actually begun in 1873 in the building and by the teachers of the Woodward High School, and the University was formally organized in 1874 by the appointment of professors of mathematics and civil engineering, of Latin and Greek, and of physics and chemistry. During the academic year, 1874-75, instruction was given by these professors in the Woodward High School building, but at the beginning of the year 1875-76 possession was taken of the new building then erected on the site adjoining the McMicken homestead, where the institution is still located. The resources of the University have been largely increased by the 'Brown Endowment Fund,' from the estate of the late Rev. Samuel J. Brown, by the large bequest of Matthew Thoms, and by a tax-levy of one-tenth of a mill by the city. Donations to the Observatory have also been made by John Kilgour and Julius Dexter.

"The University forms the culmination of the school-system of Cincinnati. Tuition is free to all residents of the city, and even necessary expenses, such as laboratory fees, are reduced to the lowest practicable limits. An opportunity is afforded to every citizen to obtain a thorough education at a minimum of expense. From its inception the University has admitted on equal terms persons of either sex, with eminently satisfactory results. It has constantly been the aim of the Faculty to carry out, to the best of their ability, the spirit of the passage quoted above from the will of the honored founder of the University.

"The University offers eight courses of study, of four years each. On the one hand, it recognizes the fact that the same studies and the same routine are not suited to all minds. It admits that different tastes and powers on the part of students call for diversity of instruction. On the other hand, the University, led by its own experience, and by that of similar institutions, perceives clearly that college students need guidance in the selection of their studies, and that such guidance is best provided in the presentation of symmetrical and distinctive courses of study from which the student is to make his choice.

"Each of the several courses here offered is planned to meet the wishes and needs of a different body of students. The freedom of the student is properly exercised in the selection of that course which best accords with his talents and aims in life. To the Faculty is reserved the duty of determining, in the main, what particular studies will best promote a broad and symmetrical development in each of the given directions. It may be added that while all the studies of the first two years are prescribed, there are some hours in the third and fourth years which are to be occupied with elective studies. In the matter of Biblical instruction, the University has endeavored to comply with all existing requirements. By the terms of Charles McMicken's will, the Bible, in the Protestant version, is to be used as a book of instruction; but, as a public institution, supported in part by taxation, the University can not insist upon any form of religious compliance from its pupils. The Protestant Bible is taught by the professor of philosophy. The instruction is expository, and is believed to be in full accord with the spirit of the founder's will. In order that all pupils may avail themselves of the instruction, the hour in which it is given is declared vacant of other University exercises. Attendance is voluntary. Those who attend may count the study in making up the required number of hours of their respective courses.

"The University has no dormitories. Excellent homes may be found in different parts of Cincinnati. The price varies for boarding and lodging from five to seven dollars a week. Lists of desirable places are kept by the Registrar, and can be had on application.

"Besides the departmental libraries of the University Cincinnati has the follow-

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ing libraries: The Public Library, which, besides the current newspapers and periodicals, has extensive collections of standard works in literature, the classics, theology, art, the sciences, medicine and engineering, aggregating over two hundred thousand volumes. Its privileges are open to all students of the University free of charge. The Mercantile Library contains over sixty thousand volumes, and in its reading room is found a carefully chosen collection of newspapers and periodicals. The collection of the Historical and Philosophical Society contains over eight thousand volumes, and its books may be freely consulted by all. The Young Men's Christian Association building contains a reading room and free library, as well as a complete gymnasium and health department. Other public institutions having collections of special value to the student are the Art Museum, the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, with its extensive museum, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and the Zoological Gardens. The Cincinnati Gymnasium, with its athletic grounds and fine equipment, offers every advantage for physical culture."

The University originally comprised three departments, the Academic, the Observatory, and the School of Design. The last of these was transferred to the Cincinnati Museum Association in 1884. There are now affiliated with the University a Medical Department embracing the Miami Medical College, established in 1852; and the Medical College of Ohio, established in 1819; and the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital, established in 1821; also a Dental Department, consisting of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery; and a Pharmaceutical Department, consisting of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

The Academic department, now embracing the Observatory, conducts well-organized courses of University Extension Lectures, and sustains a Philological Society.

The chairmen of the Board of University Trustees have been Hon. Rufus King, Hon. George Hoadly, Hon. Alphonso Taft and Hon. Samuel F. Hunt. The present chairman is Dr. Cornelius G. Comegys. The first clerk of the board was William T. Disney; the second, Joseph F. Wright, still holds the position.

In December, 1877, Thomas Vickers was made rector of the University, and held the office until June, 1884, when he resigned. Hon. Jacob D. Cox was chosen president, April 13, 1885. He resigned in June, 1889. Prof. H. T. Eddy was then elected acting president or dean. Prof. Eddy being called to the presidency of Rose Polytechnic Institute, withdrew from the University, when the directors elected Prof. W. R. Benedict to assume the duties of dean for one year, then to be succeeded by the professor next in seniority. At the close of Prof. Benedict's administration, December, 1891, he was succeeded by Prof. E. W. Hyde, who gave place at the end of the year, 1892, to Prof. William O. Sproull, the present dean.

The Faculty and assistant instructors of the Academic department of the University of Cincinnati at the present time are: William Oliver Sproull, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of Latin language and literature and of Arabic; Wayland Richardson Benedict, A. M., professor of philosophy; Edward Wyllys Hyde, C. E., professor of mathematics; Thomas French, Jr., Ph. D., professor of physics; Thomas Herbert Norton, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; Jermain Gildersleeve Porter, Ph. D., director of the Observatory and professor of astronomy; William Everett Waters, Ph. D., professor of Greek and comparative philology; Edward Miles Brown, Ph. D., professor of English language and literature; Philip Van Ness Myers, LL. D., L. H. D., professor of history and political economy; Ward Baldwin, C. E., M. S., professor of civil engineering; James Playfair McMurrich, Ph. D., professor of biology; Charles Frederick Seybold, A. B., LL. B., professor of French and German; Everett Irving Yowell, C. E., instructor in mathematics; Paul Francis Walker, instructor in Spanish; Herman Elijah Newman, Ph. D., assistant in chemistry; Charles Henry Turner, M. S., assistant in biology; Ellis Guy Kinkead, B. A., LL. B., assistant in Latin; William Osgood Mussey, A. M., assistant in English.

It is a matter of great public interest in the Queen City that on the 20th of September, 1889, the common council passed an ordinance giving to the University forty-three acres of land in Burnet Woods Park, on condition that $100,000 be expended in the construction of buildings, etc., upon this tract, within five years, and that the main building be begun within three years of the date of the agreement.

CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY.

The Cincinnati Observatory, now part of the University, demands special treatment in this sketch, being one of the most important astronomical stations in the country. Its telescope has the distinction of being the first "at all commensurable with the needs of a modern observatory, to be erected upon the soil of the Western continent."

In the winter of 1841–42 an enthusiastic public interest was aroused in Cincinnati, by a course of eloquent lectures on astronomy, delivered before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge by Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, then professor in Cincinnati College. An Astronomical Society was organized, and Mitchel proposed to raise seven thousand five hundred dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each. The stock was subscribed within three weeks, and on May 23, 1842, the shareholders organized a society, adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers: President, Hon. Jacob Burnet; treasurer, William Goodman; secretary, Milo G. Williams; directors, E. Poor, James H. Perkins, E. D. Mansfield, H. Starr, John P. Foote, T. J. Brooke, J. Jonas, G. P. Torrence, J. P. Harrison, Miles Greenwood, M. T. Williams.

Prof. Mitchel was authorized to procure a telescope, and he immediately went to Europe, where, after much search, he found, in Munich, a lens of nearly a foot in diameter, which he purchased. The sum of at least ten thousand dollars was required to mount the glass properly, and Mitchel undertook to increase the subscriptions to this amount. On his return to Cincinnati, a site was secured for the Observatory, on Mount Adams, near the present "Highland House," a tract of land being donated to the society by Nicholas Longworth. The corner stone of the Observatory was laid November 9, 1843, on which occasion an oration was delivered by John Quincy Adams, who, in 1825, had vainly urged Congress to found a National Observatory. The erection of the building was begun in June, 1844, and was carried on, under many difficulties, under the direct and constant supervision of Prof. Mitchel. The building was at length completed, and Mitchel continued to act as director of the Observatory until 1860, when he was called to take charge of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y. Soon after this the Civil war broke out, and the fame of the astronomer was merged in the glory of the soldier. The brilliant military career of Gen. O. M. Mitchel fills a splendid page of the nation's history.

For a short time the Observatory was under the care of Henry M. Twitchell, who had been the assistant of Mitchel. Mr. Twitchell resigned in 1861, and for some years the telescope was in the careful keeping of Mr. Davis, father-in-law of Dr. Rickoff, but not much astronomical work was done until 1868, when Mr. Cleveland Abbe, of the National Observatory at Washington, was called to the directorship. The officers then controlling the Astronomical Society were: President, Robert Buchanan; secretary, William Hooper; treasurer, William Goodman; directors, Alphonso Taft, Miles Greenwood, Samuel Davis, Jr., Edmund Dexter, L. B. Harrison, Rufus King, T. D. Lincoln, John Shillito.

Prof. Abbe carried on the scientific work of the Observatory with vigilance, much retarded in his work by the smoke and dust of the city. In 1869 he organized a party to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Sioux Falls. But the peculiar genius of Prof. Abbe was exercised in giving system and practical value to meteorological observations concerning the weather. Prof. Jermain G. Porter, who is now the efficient director of the Observatory, in an admirable historical sketch to which

we are indebted for our facts, says: "Probably the most important work which Prof. Abbe did during his connection with the Observatory was the establishment of a system of daily weather reports and storm predictions. Having secured the coöperation of observers stationed at various points, throughout the country, he began to issue this bulletin on September 1, 1869. Although the Observatory only maintained this service for a few months—it passing then temporarily into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company—still the experiment had the effect of arousing popular interest in the subject, and led to the speedy establishment, by the General Government, of the Weather Bureau. To the Cincinnati Observatory thus belongs the honor of being pioneer not only in the field of astronomy, but also in this important field of weather prediction. Upon the establishment of the National Signal Service, it was but natural that Prof. Abbe's ability and experience in meteorological work should be in demand at Washington. He resigned the directorship of the Observatory in 1870, to accept the professorship of meteorology in the Government Weather Bureau, a position which he still holds."

Important action was taken in 1872, by which the Astronomical Society surrendered its trust to the city, and by which the Observatory became an adjunct of the University. The first annual report of the directors of the University states the conditions of the transfer as follows: "The property on Mount Adams, which was donated by the late Nicholas Longworth, Esq., for an Observatory, having become unsuitable for that purpose, his heirs have joined with the Astronomical Society in an agreement to give and convey the ground to the city, upon the specific trust that it shall be leased or sold, and the proceeds applied toward endowing the School of Drawing and Design, which is now established in connection with the University; the city agreeing, as a condition of the gift, to sustain an Observatory, also to be connected with the University. To enable the city to comply with the latter engagement, Mr. John Kilgour has agreed to give four acres of land as the site for a new Observatory, and also the sum of ten thousand dollars for building and equipping it. The Astronomical Society also gives to the city, for the same object, the equatorial and other instruments, with all the apparatus and astronomical records and books belonging to the present Observatory." A new building was erected on the summit of Mount Lookout, and by act of legislature the board of education was authorized to assess and levy an annual tax for the support of the Observatory. A meridian circle was purchased in 1888, and a new dome was constructed in 1892.

Prof. Ormond Stone, of the National Observatory, was called to Cincinnati as professor of astronomy in the University and director of the Observatory, in 1875. He resigned in 1882, to accept the directorship of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia; and Mr. Herbert C. Wilson remained in charge until 1884, when the present director, Jermain G. Porter, was appointed director. Prof. Porter had been connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Ohio Mechanics' Institute is one of the oldest, most efficient and most praiseworthy of Cincinnati's popular agencies for the advancement of civilization. It is decidedly an educational organization, bearing directly upon the interest of industry and art. Founded, in 1828, by a few philanthropic men who devoted their leisure, their money and their hearts to its objects, the Institute has been fostered and sustained, now for nearly three-quarters of a century, by the unfailing zeal and stubborn energy of its friends, among whom have ever been found the best and most generous of our citizens. To the Mechanics' Institute the public owes the inauguration and successful development of the system of Industrial Fairs or Expositions, for which Cincinnati is distinguished, and which furnished the model after which so many other cities and States patterned similar displays. The vast influence of

these expositions as modes of objective instruction to the masses entitle them to be regarded as schools for the diffusion of useful knowledge. But these expositions, however valuable, and however imposing, were but grand incidents in the history of the Institute, not the regular staple of its yearly work. The institution was organized as a means of enlightening and training working people, especially mechanics, through the instrumentality of books, lectures, teachers, and by study and manual skill. It has come to be accepted as a motto of the members of the old Institute that they

> Live for those who need them;
> For the good that they can do.

A journalist reporting his impressions of the academic department, in 1890, describes it as " A school where the son of the millionaire elbows the bootblack." The description conveys the literal truth, for the winter evening sessions of the school bring together all sorts of learners, from college graduates to street cripples, and six or seven hundred youths may be seen amicably and diligently at work, with perfect democratic equality of rights, all bent to acquire some special knowledge.

The prime mover in forming a Mechanics' Institute in Cincinnati was John D. Craig, who, at the close of a course of popular lectures on physics, suggested the propriety of organizing a society for the promotion and practice of the mechanic arts. A meeting was held on the evening of October 25, 1828, at which John P. Foote, Luman Watson, John Locke, J. Bonsall and W. Disney were selected as a committee to report a plan for carrying Mr. Craig's suggestion into effect. At a succeeding meeting, held November 20, 1828, over which Rev. Elijah Slack, president of Cincinnati College, presided, Mr. Craig explained the nature and purposes of Mechanics' Institute, and John P. Foote presented the report of the committee, and submitted a constitution which was adopted. The Ohio Mechanics' Institute was duly incorporated on February 9, 1829, though the charter was amended in 1846-47. The names of the charter members are John D. Craig, John P. Foote, Thomas Riley, Luman Watson, William C. Anderson, David T. Disney, George Graham, Jr., Calvin Fletcher, Clement Dare, William Disney, William Greene, Tunis Brewer, Jeffrey Seymour, Israel Schooley and Elisha Brigham.

In the winter of 1828–29, classes were formed in chemistry, by Dr. Cleveland; in geometry, by Dr. John Locke; and in arithmetic, by John L. Talbott. The lectures in chemistry were given in College Hall and in the city council chamber; the mathematical instruction was imparted in Mr. Talbott's school room. In 1830 the Institute purchased the Enon Baptist church, on Walnut street between Third and Fourth. The main room of the church was used as a lecture hall, and the ground floor was divided into three apartments, to be used as library, reading room, and recitation room. After some years, not being able to pay for the quarters which had been bought on credit, the Institute was obliged to abandon the church and to seek new accommodations, which were found in Cincinnati College. Meanwhile, occasional lectures were given by Prof. Calvin Stowe, of Lane Seminary; Judge James Hall, the western author; Dr. Craig, and others, for the benefit of the struggling Institute. In February, 1838, a grand "Mechanics and Citizens" ball was held, at the National Theater, the profits of which put about twenty-four hundred dollars into the treasury. This was followed in May by a fair, in the locally famous Bazaar building, erected by Mrs. Trollope. About four hundred articles were on exhibition, and the rooms were crowded with visitors for three days. This fair was the precursor of the long series of "Expositions," the latest of which took place in the Centennial year, 1888. The Bazaar, facetiously called "Trollope's Folly," was purchased by the Institute, in February, 1839, for ten thousand dollars. However, as in the case of the Enon church, the Institute was unable to discharge its obligations, and the Bazaar property reverted in February, 1847, to Messrs. Longworth

and Blachly, who foreclosed the mortgage which they held on it. After many financial misadventures, and many enforced removals "from pillar to post," the long suffering, courageous Institute at last secured a permanent home, and entered upon a new career. A lot on the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine streets was procured, and on the Fourth of July, 1848, the corner stone of the present Mechanics' Institute building was laid. Though burdened with a heavy debt, the Institute, by the generosity of Miles Greenwood, Marston Allen and others, and by the vigorous energy of its trustees, was eventually put on a solid financial basis. It does not owe a dollar.

In the years 1856–57, arrangements were completed by which the directors of the Institute provided accommodation, in their edifice, for "The Cincinnati Common School and Family Library," and for offices of the public schools, and session hall of the school board. In 1870 the Public Library and school offices were removed to the new library building, on Vine street.

Courses of lectures have been given, from time to time, ever since the Institute removed into its permanent home. The lecture room, Greenwood Hall, was, for years, the scientific headquarters. Among the lecturers who appeared on its platform were Prof. H. E. Foote, Dr. W. W. Dawson, Dr. J. C. Zachos, W. M. Davis, Prof. Daniel Vaughan, Dr. Sam Silsbee; and, later, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall.

The School of Design of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1856. It supplied an actual need, and won merited success. In the Annual Report for 1870 we read: "The Board of Directors desire to call special attention to the successful results and practical workings of the School of Design. It has, in reality, proved itself the pioneer in the several branches which have been taught in its different departments. It has been, without doubt, the forerunner of the school in connection with the McMicken University, and the means of the introduction of drawing in the public schools of Cincinnati." The attendance at its first session, 1856–57, was only fifty-two, but it has steadily increased, and, at the thirty-sixth session, 1891–92, it numbered eight hundred and forty-five. The total enrollment, since organization, amounts to about eleven thousand.

The sessions of the school are now held from October to March. The instruction given falls in the several departments, viz.: Mechanical, architectural, artistic, practical mechanics, carriage drafting, and mathematics.

The Institute possesses a reference library, and a reading room well stocked with periodicals, many of which are of a scientific character.

The Institute has been peculiarly fortunate in the blessing of good officers. The first president, John P. Foote, held the responsible position for nineteen years, and was succeeded by Miles Greenwood, who was in office seven years. The next president, Charles F. Wilstach, continued in office seventeen years, and was succeeded by Thomas Gilpin, who died in office after serving seventeen years. James Allison was president from 1889 to 1892, when James Leslie was elected. The success of the Institute, of late years, has been largely due to the zeal, fidelity and genius of the clerk or superintendent, R. E. Champion, than whom no public officer in Cincinnati deserves more praise, or enjoys the meed of a more genuine love.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Technical School, Cincinnati's special school for manual training, entered upon the seventh year of its existence, September 11, 1893. From a printed sketch of the history of the institution, we take the following paragraphs: "The need of a Technical School in Cincinnati had been felt for some years, and was the subject of serious thought with a number of our public-spirited men—among whom were M. E. Ingalls, Julius Dexter, John V. Lewis, Maj. L. M. Hosea and others—who had from time to time been calling attention to the desirability of establishing such a school. However, no definite results came of these deliberations until at a meeting held by

the Order of Cincinnatus, July 8, 1886, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject and the feasibility of organizing a Technical School.

"The members of that committee were Col. William L. Robinson, Adolph Pluemer, William F. Gray and other citizens. The committee making a favorable report, an association was formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, July 27, 1886, under the name of 'The Technical School of Cincinnati.' The Association completed its organization October 25, 1886, by electing a board of fifteen directors.

"The school was formally opened for the admission of pupils November 1, 1886, in the art rooms of Music Hall. The practical work of the school began on the fifteenth day of the month, with a class of *three* pupils, and closed the year, June 22, 1887, with eighteen. The second year opened September 5, 1887, with an enrollment of forty pupils, which has since increased to 161.

"The Commercial Club of Cincinnati took formal action, as a body, on the subject of the Technical School in November, 1887—although a number of its members had been interested in the movement since its beginning—and has since borne nearly half of the expense of the school.

"At a banquet given by the *Commercial Club* on December 1, 1888, in honor of Matthew Addy, the founder of the Addyston Steel and Iron Works near Cincinnati, the subject of industrial education was mentioned. Mr. Addy opened the question with a strong appeal in behalf of technical and manual training, quoting the proverb: 'He who does not teach his son a trade, teaches him to steal.' M. E. Ingalls and others followed, urging that it had become essential to give to thinking labor in this city of diversified industries an impetus that would be felt through generations, by aiding an institution like the Cincinnati Technical School, and to do something to remove the anxiety of its founders and promoters in regard to its financial basis. The appeals of these gentlemen found an echo in the actions of the members of the club, for when a subscription list was started many of the gentlemen present responded to the appeal with great enthusiasm. More than thirty thousand dollars were raised within a few minutes, and more was subscribed afterward. The liberal donation of Charles Schiff of ten thousand dollars created a deep impression."

According to the sixth annual catalogue of the school, for the year 1892–93, the amount of cash in its treasury was then about nine thousand dollars. There are eight teachers in the School, three of whom are instructors in shop-work, four class instructors, and one in charge of drawing. The School has graduated thirty-one pupils, and awarded certificates to eight others.

The object of the School, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is to furnish pupils instruction and practice in the use of tools, Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, Mathematics, English Language, and the Natural Sciences; to develop skill in handicraft, and to impart such a knowledge of essential mechanical principles as will facilitate progress in the acquirement of manual trades. The rates of tuition range from $75 to $125 per year.

The School is provided with a fully-equipped carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and machine shop. There are, also, suitable recitation rooms, facilities for drawing, and a good working library.

The officers of the board of trustees, elected March, 1893, are president, M. E. Ingalls; vice-president, A. M. Dolph; treasurer, T. T. Gaff; secretary, Miles T. Watts. Other trustees are H. T. Proctor, Levi C. Goodale, A. B. Voorheis, Charles Fleischmann, J. G. Schmidlapp, B. S. Cunningham, Peter R. Neff, William L. Robinson, W. P. Anderson, Herman Goepper, Stewart Shillito, Drausin Wulsin. The Faculty of the school consists of James B. Stanwood, M. E., director; E. R. Booth, A. B., principal, English and political science; T. L. Feeney, mathematics and science; H. F. Brewer, physics and chemistry; Miss H. B. Whitaker, mathematics and

history; Benjamin Jones, drawing; Horace D. Chipman, in charge of carpenter shop; Fred. H. Von Eye, in charge of blacksmith shop; Gustav F. Hammer, in charge of machine shop.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS SINCE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WERE ORGANIZED.

An account has already been given of some of the earlier private schools of Cincinnati, particularly those conducted by Locke, the Pickets and Kinmont. All these flourished before public schools were started. In 1833, there were in the city public schools only 2,000 pupils with twenty-nine teachers, while there were twenty-four private schools, with 1230 pupils and thirty-eight teachers. In 1841 there were forty-four private schools with 1,500 pupils, and in 1859, according to Cist, "there was a very great number and variety of private schools and academies, besides the parochial schools—as many teachers as 150, with 4,000 pupils." In 1859 the number of teachers in the public schools was two hundred and eighty-two.

Schools for Young Women.—Many of these private schools were most excellent, and a few gained wide-spread and enviable reputation. A girls' school which grew into distinction was that known as the "Western Female Institute," founded by Miss Catherine Beecher and her sister Harriet (Mrs. Stowe), about the year 1833. When the Misses Beecher retired from the school it was carried on by Miss Mary Dutton, of Hartford, Connecticut. This school was located on the site afterward occupied by St. John's Hospital. Miss Dutton returned to New England, and the patronage of her school was largely transferred to a similar institution conducted by Mrs. Ryland, an English lady, whose school, organized before Miss Dutton came to the city, was maintained very successfully and with great dignity for about twenty years. Another school for girls, organized early in the "thirties," was conducted by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a lady then highly honored for her literary achievements, and whose novels are yet in considerable demand. Her husband, Prof. Hentz, was a distinguished teacher, and the seminary conducted by him and his wife was one of the fashionable schools of the day. It was on Third street, near Broadway.

These girls' schools were the forerunners of several more ambitious and extensive female seminaries, or colleges, of a semi-public character, and generally of some special denominational bent, that sprang up within the decade from 1840 to 1850, or not long after. Principal of these, perhaps, was "The Wesleyan Female College," founded under the auspices of the Methodist Church, in 1843, under the presidency of Rev. P. B. Wilber. This, the oldest college for women, and one of the best known in the west, has only recently suspended activity in its long and useful career. Its alumnal association includes hundreds of accomplished ladies, who recall with pride the days of prosperity of the old college. The history of the institution is full of interest, and should be written with care by some one conversant with all the facts. In the list of its presidents we find the names of Rev. R. H. Rust, Rev. David H. Moore, D.D., Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, D.D., and Rev. W. K. Brown, D.D.

The "American Female College," Glendale, Ohio, was founded about 1852 by Rev. John Covert. The "Ohio Female College," College Hill, founded in the same period, was for many years a prominent and deserving institution of higher learning. The "Cincinnati Female Seminary," conducted for a long time on the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound streets, by T. A. Burrows, was a notable seat of polite culture. Among its teachers, in 1859, were Milton Sayler, since distinguished in law, and Miss Frances C. Bauman, one of the most influential women teachers that the city has ever possessed. This seminary passed into the hands of Rev. George W. Maxwell, D.D., whose high standards and refined scholarship kept up its well-deserved reputation. The school building was finally bought by the Homeopathists, and was transformed into "Pulte Medical College."

After the suspension of "Cincinnati College," in 1845, and the dispersion of its Faculty, several of its teachers embarked their fortunes in private school enterprizes.

Among these was Lyman Harding, who had been principal of the Preparatory department in the college. He established Harding's Female Seminary, of which John P. Foote said, in 1855: "It has become so prosperous that it is considered a permanent institution. It comprizes teachers in all the branches taught in our seminaries of the highest class, and a large body of pupils constitute a testimonial of approbation of the conduct of the school, on the part of parents and guardians."

In Mr. Harding's school, Miss Elizabeth Haven Appleton was a teacher for six years, beginning in 1849. The memoir of this noble woman's life, contained in a memorial volume prepared by Eugene F. Bliss, in 1891, contains this account of her educational work. Mr. Bliss writes: "In 1855 she established a school of her own, which she continued till 1875. Usually she had a partner, but her own personality was so strongly impressed upon it that it was always spoken of as 'Miss Appleton's school.' She was absent in Europe during the school year of 1865–66, and was again abroad after she finally gave up teaching ten years later. I have no account of her labors in Mr. Harding's school, but in her own more than four hundred pupils were first and last under her instruction. Were the list to be published, the names of all the families prominent in the city for the last forty years would be found in it. What impression she made upon her pupils may be shown by the following extract from the proceedings of their meeting held December 1, 1890: 'The sphere of teacher admits of such scope for influence, and the teacher is such a factor in the moulding and shaping of our lives, that the value of such a mission can scarcely be computed. No one could have been more gifted and better qualified to fulfill this noble work than Miss Appleton. She had, to a rare degree, the faculty of imparting knowledge and of awakening interest and love of study in her pupils. By her admirable methods she not only trained the mind for careful and serious thought, but, by her instruction in art and literature, she stimulated the imagination and cultivated an artistic appreciation tending toward that harmonious development which makes life so full of interest and beauty.'"

Private Schools for Boys; after 1830.—One of the early schools for boys was that conducted by O. M. Mitchell, and called by him the "Institute of Science and Languages." It was established, probably, in 1836. Of earlier origin were "Cincinnati Adelphi Seminary," Thomas H. Quinan, principal; "Cincinnati Academy," John L. Talbott, principal, and a practical school, taught by Milo G. Williams, a prominent member of the College of Teachers. In June, 1832, an examining committee consisting of Isaac G. Burnet, Timothy Flint, and others, testified, in the pages of the Cincinnati *Mirror*, to the great merit of Mr. Williams' school. In it were taught manual labor, and the principles of the United States constitution. The proprietor supplied for the use of his school a choice library of 250 volumes. Mr. Williams removed to Dayton, where he founded the "Academic and Manual Labor Institute," one of the first technical schools in the West.

Herron's "Seminary for Boys" was begun in 1845, and maintained a high reputation for a series of twenty years. Joseph Herron came to Cincinnati in 1829. He was one of the early teachers in the public schools. Subsequently he was called to take charge of the Primary department of Cincinnati College. After the destruction of the college by fire in 1845, he, like Mr. Harding, founded a private school, of which he was principal till his death, March 26, 1863. The school occupied the lecture room of Wesley Chapel until 1848, when it was removed to Seventh street. The average annual attendance at this seminary was about two hundred. Foote, in 1855, speaks of it as "one of our permanent institutions of learning." The seminary was situated on Seventh street, between Walnut and Vine. The building was erected by Mr. Herron. The corps of teachers, in 1859, was as follows: Joseph Herron, A. M., professor of rhetoric, moral science and English literature; Miletus Green, A. M., professor of Greek and Latin; Maxwell P. Gaddis, Jr., B. S., mathematics and natural sciences; James E. Sherwood, assistant; Charles Aiken, A. M., vocal

Henry Lewis

music; Philippo Fr. Baldauff, German and French; Charles J. Sheppard, book-keeping and penmanship; Louis Schwebel, drawing and painting; Mons. Jose Tosso, instrumental music.

Mention must be made of an original and energetic institution entitled "St. John's College," conducted for some years by Dr. Colton, with the assistance of Prof. John C. Zachos. The immediate successor to this school was an academy under the care of Charles Matthews, formerly professor in old Woodward College.

Dr. Andrew J. Rickoff, after his withdrawal from the superintendency of the public schools, in 1859, opened an "English and Classical School," on the corner of Elm and Ninth streets, which he carried on successfully for nine years.

A most excellent "Preparatory School for Boys" was conducted for a number of years by Eugene F. Bliss, of Harvard, a gentleman of the finest culture and character, and whose influence on the many youths, whom he prepared for college, prepared them, also, in the best way for a pure and upright life. It was a loss to education in this city when Mr. Bliss retired from the teaching profession.

Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute. — Josiah Boutelle Chickering opened a "Select School for Boys," in the hall of the George street engine-house, between Central avenue and Plum, Cincinnati, September 3, 1855. A circular announcing the school gives the following names of citizens to whom reference is invited: Miles Greenwood, D. T. Woodrow, Samuel Cloon, Jabez Reynolds, Dr. Henry Crane, William H. Moore, Henry A. Johnson, Rev. W. R. Nicholson, Clifford G. Wayne, William P. Neff, Edgar B. Conkling, E. O. Goodman, J. W. Sibley, George T. Stedman, Dr. Charles Woodward, George H. Calvert, D. W. Corwin, James Calhoun, R. S. Holden, S. H. Burton. In a sense, these men may be regarded as the founders of the institution. The school was well attended, and the hall of the engine-house did not long afford sufficient accommodation. In 1859, Mr. Chickering bought a lot on George street, between John and Smith streets, and built thereon a substantial two-story brick edifice, well planned for the purposes of a school. Two years later a third story was added.

The school was reorganized in 1860, and the courses of study were revised by the Faculty. During the continuance of the Civil war, the business prosperity of the school was phenomenal. The first formal commencement exercises were held in June, 1864. The first four classical graduates went to Yale College, and the next three went to Harvard. In 1864 the Adelphi Literary Society was formed by Prof. George K. Bartholomew. The school paper, *Lux Luminum*, was started in 1865. The school was known as Chickering's Academy until 1866, when the name was changed to Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute.

Mr. Chickering devoted himself wholly to the up-building of the school. His indomitable will, his business tact, his untiring industry, his love for educational work, united to give his private enterprise the character of public service. He conducted all departments of the school on a liberal scale, and made every effort to employ the best of teachers.

Among the teachers who were connected with this school within its thirty-one years of existence are Prof. Chauncy R. Stuntz, Woodward High School, Cincinnati; Nelson Sayler, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati; Charles F. Vent, Esq., book publisher, Cincinnati; H. A. Morrell, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati; Dr. J. C. Christin, late assistant superintendent public schools, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. George K. Bartholomew, principal Bartholomew English and Classical School, Cincinnati; Charles S. Royce, director of Butler's Health Lift, Collegeville, Penn.; Louis Schwebel, artist, Cincinnati; Charles Aikin, late superintendent of music in the public schools of Cincinnati; Prof. J. K. Creevy, editorial rooms of Appleton Co., New York; Prof. E. G. Coy, professor of Greek in Phillips Andover Academy; Prof. H. P. Wright, professor of Latin in Yale College; Rev. J. P. Babin, proprietor of Collegiate School, Cincinnati; Prof. Tracy Peck, professor of Latin Yale

College ; Prof. William G. Lord, president Bellewood (Ky.) College ; Rev. Thomas D. Bisco, professor in Marietta College ; Prof. Winthrop D. Sheldon, professor at Colorado Springs, Colo. ; Prof. J. K. Richardson, professor in Boston Latin School ; J. T. Logan, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; Prof. H. F. Clark, publisher, New York ; A. C. Shattuck, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; William L. Dickson, Esq., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; John H. Cook, Esq. ; Prof. Hugo Walter ; Dr. C. R. Holmes, oculist ; Frank Daulte, B. S. and S., naturalist, Paris, France ; Rev. J. C. Brodfuhrer, A. M., late president Farmers' College, College Hill, Cincinnati ; C. C. Long, principal Twentieth District School, Cincinnati ; J. H. Sprengelmeyer, Covington, Ky. ; John De Han, De Han's Commercial Colleges ; Mons. E. A. Quetin, A.M. ; Ernst Lietze ; M. D. F. Campbell, A. M. ; J. B. Lutton ; F. Von Rossum, A. M., late instructor in Cincinnati University, Cincinnati ; J. M. Crawford, A. M., M.D., U. S. consul to St. Petersburg ; Joseph A. Shaw, A.M., professor in Cheshire (Conn.) Episcopal Academy; J. P. Patterson, A.M., scientific lecturer ; William Morrow, A.M., attorney at law, Cincinnati ; Charles F. Seybold, A.B., professor of languages in Cincinnati University ; Dr. Orin Cady, LL.B., Ph. P., physician, Cincinnati ; J. N. Caldwell, civil engineer ; Henry W. Crawford, piano dealer ; A. D. Binkerd, M.D., physician ; Prof. August Fredin, Prof. Alphonse Monsch, Lucien F. Plympton, William R. Hoeg ; Mrs. Mary V. Venable, Tusculum, Cincinnati ; Miss M. P. Knox ; Miss Rebecca A. W. Hale (Baker), Ipswich, Mass. ; Miss Martha R. Hale, Washington, D. C. ; Miss Lucy R. Branson, Boston, Mass. ; Mrs. W. W. Robinson; Miss L. W. Huntsman, proprietor Central Select School, Cincinnati ; Miss Mary E. Eagle, teacher in the Collegiate School, Cincinnati ; Miss E. M. Merriam (Goodnough), Loveland, Ohio ; Miss E. J. Merriam (Eastman), Pottsville, N. Y. ; Mrs. B. Fredin, proprietor Girls' School, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati ; Miss C. L. Colby ; Miss Martha E. Franks (Bonsall) ; Miss Marion Palmer (Chase) ; Miss Sallie Beekley, teacher in district school, Cincinnati ; Miss Ada Chickering, West Boylston, Mass. ; Miss Ada Longley, Cincinnati ; Miss Katherine Osborn, Mrs. M. V. Longley, Miss May Bunker, Mrs. Katherine Westendorf, Mrs. Helena Klingner, Mrs. E. L. Hard, Miss Lucie Mason Parker, Miss Mary Venable.

After J. B. Chickering's death (December 5, 1881,) the principalship of the Institute devolved on W. H. Venable, who, for twenty years, had been at the head of the Scientific department of the school. Mr. Venable, on February 6, 1882, purchased the good will of the school, and leased the school building of Mrs. S. M. Chickering, widow and executrix of the founder.

Mr. Venable conducted the school until June, 1886, when for business reasons it became necessary to abandon the buildings on George street. Under the circumstances Mr. Venable decided to withdraw temporarily from the educational field.

Two hundred and twenty persons received the diploma of the Chickering Institute. These were graduated within twenty years ; twelve are deceased. The catalogue shows that nearly one-half of the graduates took higher courses of study after leaving the Institute. Many took college degrees. Thirty attended Yale, and nine went to Harvard. The following institutions each received one or more students from this academy, viz. : Amherst College, Brown University, Beloit College, Center College, Cincinnati University, Cornell University, Columbian University, Hahnemann Medical College, Hebrew Union College, Law School of Cincinnati, Ohio Medical College, Marietta College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan University, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, Otterbein College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Pulte Medical College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Williams College, Wooster University.

A majority of the graduates of the Institute reside in Cincinnati, but a considerable number are scattered in various cities and States. They are engaged, almost without exception, in active business pursuits, or in professions. Twenty-seven

have entered the profession of law; twelve are physicians; four are clergymen; four are teachers; seven are journalists. A number are prominently connected with mercantile and manufacturing interests. The record exhibits the names of bankers, pork-packers, stock-growers, farmers, engineers, architects, etc. Several of the graduates have held public offices of honor and trust.

The Franklin School.—The Franklin School, a first-class academy for boys, has its buildings on May street, Walnut Hills. This excellent institution was founded several years ago, and has grown steadily in power and in the estimation of discriminating judges, and now holds high rank, not merely as a local school, but also as one of the very best places of preparatory learning in America. Such an authority as Everett O. Fisk, of Boston, is in the habit of rating the school as the best private school out of New England. At present the teaching corps numbers eight persons, and the school has besides the regular equipment of most schools, a gymnasium with a trained instructor in physical culture. The school has primary and intermediate departments, and prepares its pupils for colleges, and schools of science and technology. Classes of about twenty are graduated each year. The list of its students who have entered colleges and scientific schools now numbers one hundred. The instructors are: *Principals:* Joseph E. White, Latin and English; Gerrit S. Sykes, Greek and modern languages; *Assistants:* Albert E. Kingsbury, mathematics and science; Adelaide A. Jackson, primary department; Eléonore Peltier, French; Marie Harff, German; and Mary Grace Hulsman, English and German.

Babin's Collegiate School.—The collegiate school for boys, at No. 6 West Fourth street, Rev. J. Babin, A. B., principal, "aims to prepare boys thoroughly for college and for commercial or professional life, and to afford the best educational advantages to those who wish to have their sons trained with reference to their individual peculiarities and wants." The name of the school was given in 1877, when the present principal and E. F. Bliss united their schools and formed a partnership, which, in 1879, was dissolved. The motto of the school is "*Age quod agis.*" The teaching force for the years 1893–94 includes, besides the principal, E. G. Kinkead, Latin; H. M. Wallace, Greek; Prof. H. T. Mueller, German; R. H. Hoeg, writing; John Zelter, drawing; Miss Flavia Babin, primary department. The collegiate department offers a four years' course of study.

Dodd Classical High School.—This school, conducted by Rev. T. J. Dodd, D. D., located in the Apollo building, began its seventh year in September, 1893. It offers to boys and young men a five years' course of study, embracing mathematics, ancient and modern languages, history, English literature and elementary science. The proprietor states the aims and scope of the school as follows: "The first purpose of the school, paramount to all others, is to train the student to the highest order of intellectual and moral manhood, qualifying him for an honorable and useful life as a member of society, a man of business, and a citizen of the commonwealth. The special aims kept steadily in view are: To create a love of study, to stimulate zeal to its highest efforts, to ascertain the student's gifts or aptitudes, to develop thought with the power of expression, to secure intelligent comprehension and appreciation of the subject studied, rather than the committing to memory of facts or rules."

Prof. Eisele's School.—One of the most popular and successful preparatory schools in Cincinnati is that of Prof. W. M. Eisele, Ph. D., C. E., in the Bradford block, now in its eighth year, which makes a specialty of preparing pupils for colleges and scientific or polytechnic schools or for business. The school also gives special courses, which provide a thorough preparatory training for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, surveying, architecture, professional and commercial pursuits. Pupils are received by the term or by the month, and three sessions are held daily. The time for completing a course preparatory for college and scientific or polytechnic schools varies from one to three years, and in favorable cases less than one year is required.

A considerable number of Prof. Eisele's pupils have passed creditable examinations for admission not only to the Freshman, but also to the Sophomore year of Yale College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other candidates from this school have been notably successful in the entrance examinations of Harvard, Sheffield Scientific School, Cornell University, Lehigh University, Cincinnati University, Ann Arbor University, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Imperial Polytechnic Institute, Berlin, Germany, and the Polytechnic School at Zurich, Switzerland. The methods of instruction and recitation adopted by Prof. Eisele have gained the approval of those who have examined into their merits. The cramming and rote system are not honored by the school, for Prof. Eisele believes that "the letter kills, the spirit makes alive." Strict personal attention is given to each pupil according to his individual requirements, so that he may be promoted in each study as rapidly as his abilities and application will justify. Among the many who bear testimony to the thoroughness and efficiency of Prof. Eisele's school may be mentioned: H. T. Eddy, C. E., Ph.D., president of Rose Polytechnic School Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., formerly dean of the Cincinnati University; Hon. Frederick W. Moore, judge of the supreme court, Cincinnati; Prof. Ferd Schwill, Ph. D., of Chicago University; Prof. W. S. Rix, formerly principal of the Mount Auburn Collegiate School; Thomas G. Smith, Esq., ex-president of the board of public affairs; D. S. Oliver, Esq.; also H. Coope, G. N. Merryweather, Herman Knost, James Landy, Herman Urban, Maximilian Briam, and others scarcely less prominent in educational, professional and commercial circles.

Prof. Eisele completed the greater part of his studies at a German university and Polytechnic academy, and has won distinction as a teacher both in Europe and America.

The Berlitz School of Languages.—The Berlitz Schools, named after the founder, Prof. M. D. Berlitz, are now to be found in a number of the larger American cities, and also in Germany and France. The first one was established in May, 1878. The branch at Cincinnati is now located at No. 93 East Fourth street, and is under the directorship of Prof. William Jaeger. In 1893 the school held a summer course, in connection with Belmont College, College Hill.

The Cincinnati Berlitz School was opened November 1, 1891. The attendance during the second year was two hundred and fifty-six pupils. Instruction is given in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and also Latin and Greek. In their prospectus the directors of the school publish as follows: "*In the Berlitz Method* we teach, from the start the various inflections, forms of words and modes of constructing sentences, not only systematically, but, as we believe, also in a novel and attractive way. The pupil, *without ever conjugating, declining or memorizing grammatical rules, is thoroughly drilled* in each inflection and form, before he passes to new ones, and these exercises are continued until all the more important elements of the language have been practiced."

The Bartholomew English and Classical School was established September 21, 1875, for the purpose of offering to girls a course of instruction in the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural science, and English, as thorough and broad as is given to boys in schools of the highest grade.

In response to the announcement of the plan proposed, seventy-five applicants presented themselves for classification on the opening day. The average number of pupils for the period of eighteen years has been one hundred and twenty-eight; the highest number enrolled during any one year being one hundred and sixty-nine.

The school is distinctively Christian in its influence and instruction. The form of morning worship is liturgical, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, including responsive readings from the Scriptures with chants and hymns.

In 1883 the present site of the school at Lawrence and Third streets was secured

by lease, with privilege of purchase, and a commodious, light and thoroughly ventilated building was erected. Every department is now well-equipped for its work, and the best facilities are given to students who desire to complete a liberal course of study, as well as to those who are preparing for the colleges and universities now open to young women. Of the graduates of the school, now numbering one hundred and twenty-six, thirty have entered Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Girton (England) or the University of Cincinnati. Many others have been stimulated to carry forward their work in particular lines of study, especially in literature, music, and art.

Among those who have been associated with Dr. and Mrs. Bartholomew as instructors, and who have left the impress of their faithful and efficient work upon the school, may be named Miss Ella M. Liggett, A. M. (Vassar), now principal of a prosperous school in Detroit; Miss S. R. Steer, whose life has been devoted to educational work in Cincinnati; Miss Annie S. Peck, A. M. (University of Michigan); Miss Elizabeth K. Eaton (Harvard Certificate); Miss Lottie Caldwell (now Mrs. Fred. W. Wood, of Chicago); Albert H. Hoyt, A. M., of Boston, distinguished for his historical research and literary labors and scholarship; Charles M. Hepburn, A. M. (University of Virginia), successor to Mr. Hoyt in the chair of literature and rhetoric; Madame Emilie des Islets, who has been fourteen years at the head of the French department; Madame Helena Klingner, well known as a teacher of the German language; Miss Mary C. Hoyt, B. S. (Asbury), now Mrs. J. Livington Brown; Miss Carrie M. Wheeler, successor to Miss Steer, and now for ten years principal of the Preparatory department; Miss Ellen C. Hoyt, B. S. (Asbury), now Mrs. John Davis Morgan; Miss Christian S. Bredin, whose art work has already given her first rank among the graduates of the Cincinnati Art School; Miss Anna Poyntz Anderson (Harvard Certificate); Miss Margaret E. Johnston (Boston School of Oratory).

The home department has been, from the first, a prominent and pleasant feature of the institution. As the number of resident pupils is limited, each one enjoys the personal care, protection and comforts that constitute a delightful home. Constant supervision is given to forming correct habits of study, to courteous manners, to ease of conversation in both English and French, and to the healthy development and moulding of high personal character. At the same time, these students have the advantage of association with day pupils in classes sufficiently large to stimulate them to their best efforts. Careful attention is paid to the laws of health and the physical training of each pupil as her special needs require. The school now enters upon its nineteenth year, strong in the support of its friends and in the loyal devotion of its alumnæ.

Thane Miller's Young Ladies' Institute, Mount Auburn.—The Mount Auburn Institute, founded in 1856, is in successful operation under the direction of H. Thane Miller and Mrs. Miller, with a Faculty of able, experienced and enthusiastic teachers. The school is situated on an eminence overlooking the Ohio river, a location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and of easy access from all parts of the city. The courses of study are broad, systematic and complete, special attention being given to literature, history and the languages. Diplomas are given to graduates, and a post-graduate course is provided for those who desire to pursue their studies further.

The Institute is supplied with an excellent library, and reading rooms, where the best magazines and newspapers are kept on file. The Polymnian Society is an organization conducted by the students for literary and musical culture. Lectures on art, music and belles-lettres are a prominent feature of the Institute, and musical recitals furnish to the students that opportunity for gaining confidence and self-possession so necessary to the proper development and use of musical talent.

The home life of the Institute is desirable in every way, and as the family is limited to twenty-five, each one of the resident students receives individual care and personal attention. The Mount Auburn Institute numbers among its Alumnæ many

ladies distinguished both in Cincinnati and in other cities for commanding social position, and not a few of its members have become well-known as musicians, artists or writers.

Miss Armstrong's School.—In the year 1875, Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, at that time a teacher in the Normal School of Oswego, N. Y., was induced by friends in Cincinnati—who were acquainted with her character and work, and who realized the need in our city of an earnest influence in female education—to come here and establish a school for girls.

A remarkable feature of the school has been its permanent Faculty. No changes have been made in the English department from the beginning, but new members have been added from time to time as growing numbers demanded. Thus, one teacher has been associated with Miss Armstrong from the beginning of the school —eighteen years; a second, sixteen; a third, fifteen; a fourth, thirteen; three others twelve, eleven and seven years, respectively. The location of the school has been twice changed. It opened in the city at No. 180 Elm street. The evident advantages of a suburban situation led Miss Armstrong thence to Mount Auburn where, in 1877, she leased the beautiful Reakirt homestead, now torn down and replaced by a row of residences.

The rapidly increasing compactness of Mount Auburn and the growing need for still more room necessitated a second removal in 1888. The school now occupies a charming location in Avondale, on the corner of Main and Linden avenues, formerly the residence of H. T. West. This location combines the advantages of easy access from all directions, pure air, extensive views, large and beautiful grounds, and convenient proximity to the city. The commodious and elegant mansion of Mr. West is used as the home, and a new building for the school has been added under Miss Armstrong's supervision. This is admirably adapted to its purpose, being spacious, light, airy, well heated, and without fatiguing ascents, as the classrooms are all on the first two floors.

The course of study is comprehensive and systematic, exacting in its requirements, yet capable of adaptation to individual needs and powers. Recognizing no limit to the capacity and energy of the mind, the teachers discouraged the idea of a "finished" course of study, so flattering to the vanity of a young girl, and so dangerous to her progress. Above, and beyond, the impartment of facts, they strive to give that power and love of mental activity which is a higher educational acquisition and a better preparation for a happy and useful life. Claiming no name but that of school, and conferring no title but that of student, this institution sets no limit to the work which an earnest, bright and persistent girl may accomplish under its guidance.

Miss Nourse's English and French Family and Day School, Walnut Hills.—Miss Nourse, whose services to the cause of education in Cincinnati deserve the highest commendation, is at the head of a girls' home school, located in an attractive building, erected for school purposes, at No. 804 Gilbert avenue. The school affords preparation for the best colleges, and awards diplomas. It possesses a gymnasium, an excellent private library, and fine facilities for social and literary culture. The instruction in French is regarded as of the highest order. The school is patronized and recommended by many of the most distinguished families of the city. It is at present represented by pupils in the University of Cincinnati, Vassar, Smith and Wellesley.

Madame Fredin's Eden Park School.—"*Toujours Mieux,*" the motto of the Eden Park School for Girls, has been well interpreted and closely followed, as a short sketch of the school will show. The school opened in September, 1881, and was located at No. 15 Morris street. The pupils numbered twenty-three, and were from the best families of Cincinnati. Three years later the number had increased so much as to make it necessary to enlarge quarters, and No. 16 was rented. In

1887, to give more room to the pupils, who then numbered sixty, Madame Fredin rented No. 17. Finally, in the summer of 1889, a new building was added to the three houses; this, with a handsome hall, meets all the requirements of light, ventilation, drainage, etc. The hall, recitation rooms and cloak rooms are all on the first floor. The school proper is entirely independent of the residence, though all four houses communicate with each other.

The school is remarkable for its broad and systematic teaching, Mme. Fredin being herself a teacher of thirty years' experience, an earnest and enthusiastic educator. English composition and literature, history, modern languages and sciences, are taught in all grades, for Mme. Fredin is a strong advocate of the doctrine of development rather than juxtaposition. Latin is optional, as are also advanced mathematical studies. The school is unsectarian, but strongly Christian—all teaching being based upon the Scriptures. Mme. Fredin has increased the number of her associates whenever the increase of pupils rendered it necessary, choosing her assistants among able and experienced teachers and college graduates. Mme. Fredin does not give diplomas, but prepares young ladies for life, and tries to realize the *desideratum* of the Latins—"*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" A few daughters of gentlemen can find in Mme. Fredin's family a refined home life and the advantages of European education.

The Preparatory Day School, formerly The Central Select School.—The Central Select School—primary and intermediate—for girls and boys, was opened by Misses E. B. and L. W. Huntsman in September, 1879, it being the "pioneer" among the private schools of Cincinnati to continue co-education through a course of study beyond the primary grades. The school was opened and was continued in the interest of such parents as hold in favor of the system of co-education, and who esteem a thorough "grading" according to individual attainments in the primary and intermediate grades as the surest way of laying a good foundation for an academic course of study. The success of the school more than realized the hopes of its originators.

In September, 1893, Miss E. B. Huntsman, principal of the Central Select School, having discontinued regular teaching, Miss L. W. Huntsman opened a preparatory school for upper primary and intermediate classes, regularly "graded" according to the public-school course of study. It is guaranteed that pupils in good standing in any of the classes named will be prepared to enter a corresponding class in any school, public or private, if a change be unavoidable before the full "course" is completed. The school is located at No. 134 Locust avenue, Walnut Hills. Both girls and boys are admitted to its privileges.

The Hillebrand School for Boys and Girls.—For more than twenty years Miss Hillebrand and Miss Gardthausen's English, German and French boarding and day school for boys and girls has been an institution in Cincinnati. Established in 1872, it was kept on Clark street until 1889. It is now located at No. 299 McMillan street, Walnut Hills. The aim of this school is not only to impart intellectual culture to the pupils, but also to develop their moral faculties. Instruction is given in all the English branches of study. German and French resident teachers offer to the pupil every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge and practical use of the German and French languages. The classical and mathematical studies are under the charge of a resident Harvard graduate. Special attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. The excellent repute of this school may be inferred from the fact that it is vouched for by Hon. Carl Schurz, New York; Judge Taft, Sr., Cincinnati; Ph. H. Hartmann, Cincinnati consul of the Netherlands; A. E. Wilde, foreign bookseller, Cincinnati; Dr. Wise, rabbi, Cincinnati; Edwin L. Godkin, editor of *The Nation*, New York, and Messrs. Ax and Gail, Baltimore, Maryland.

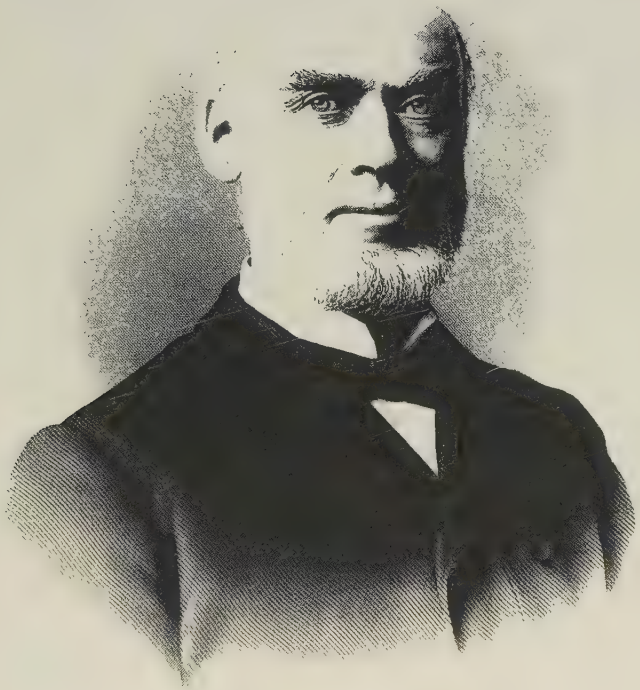
Miss Lupton's School.—A school for girls was established in 1881 by Miss Storer and Miss Lupton. Besides serving the purpose of a broad general culture, it has always given especial opportunity for college preparation. In this work it has been

very successful. A number of pupils have taken the Harvard examinations, receiving certificates for several subjects; and others have passed without conditions the entire examination which admits to Harvard University, Vassar College, the Cincinnati University and the Chicago University.

In 1886, Miss Storer withdrew from the school, and since that time Miss Lupton alone has conducted the school, removing its location from the Cocknover House on Seventh street to Mt. Auburn. It is centrally situated at No. 44 East Auburn avenue, within convenient access from the Sycamore and Vine street cables, and the Mt. Auburn Electric road, and from the Oak street station of the Cincinnati Northern railroad. Prof. George Schneider is in charge of the piano department of the school, and Miss Newton conducts the water-color painting classes. Afternoon classes of ladies and girls out of school are formed for the special study of English or the sciences. The boarding department of the school is at Miss Lupton's residence, No. 31 Bellevue avenue.

The Misses Harbaugh's Family and Day School for Girls and Boys (Misses Joanna V. S., Margaret E., and Mary F. Harbaugh) is located on East Walnut Hills, at the northeast corner of McMillan street and Madison road. It was established by F. Eugenia Fisher in 1888, and conducted successfully under her management until 1892, when she was succeeded by the Misses Harbaugh. There are three departments: Primary, a three years' course; Preparatory, a three years' course; Academic, a four years' course. In the academic department there are two courses, the English and the Classical. The Classical affords thorough preparation for any of the colleges which admit women. The English offers to those who are not preparing for college broader courses in history, literature and science, than are afforded by the Classical course. In the English course two languages in addition to English may be elected, one is required to continue through the Academic department. If begun in the last year of the Preparatory department the language elected may become an optional study after the third Academic year. The study and practice of the English language is a special feature of the school. Classical and modern languages receive careful attention. The Art department offers thorough instruction in drawing and painting. Pupils in piano music are instructed by a skilled teacher. Lectures on topics connected with the regular class work are given from time to time. The aim is to furnish thorough instruction after the most approved methods. Children are received at six years of age. Boys may remain in the school until ten years old. Classes are arranged for those wishing to pursue special studies. This school has successfully introduced Swedish Wood Sloid.

Miss Butler's School for Girls was opened in 1892, and reopened September 27, 1893. The proprietor and directress is Miss Sarah Butler, formerly connected with Miss Lupton's school. The aim of the school is to develop the mind and character of the pupils, and to train them to careful and systematic habits of study by a constant cultivation of concentration and application. As far as possible, it is desired to reduce home study and to have the instruction given by the teachers; with this aim in view, some time for study is given to each pupil during school hours; this time, if properly used, is sufficient for the preparation of all the work required of the younger pupils. From the beginning of the course, constant practice is given in the correct use of spoken and written English, and, in all departments, written exercises are criticised in regard to the manner in which they are expressed. The work in reading is designed to form the foundation of a later study of history and literature. In all departments the constant aim is to have the pupils learn to depend upon themselves, to do their own work and to form careful habits of thought. Every effort is made to have the work thorough and progressive. Pupils are fitted for entrance into the University of Cincinnati, or any institution of similar requirements. Especial attention is given to children who have just passed the Kindergarten age In addition to the English branches, German, French and Latin are taught. The



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schoolhouse is centrally situated, on Oak street, the fifth door from the Reading road, and is easily accessible from Mt. Auburn, Walnut Hills and Avondale.

OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mrs. Westendorf's School of Elocution.—Mrs. Katharine Westendorf, whose special training in voice culture and the art of expression was obtained of the best teachers in the East, started a school entirely devoted to reading and elocution, in Cincinnati, in 1874. Having subsequently graduated from the Boston School of Oratory, she resumed her chosen work in her native city, and was called to the department of elocution in the College of Music, in its first Faculty. About the year 1882 she withdrew from the college, and organized a school on Ninth street. Of this school the principal of the Chickering Institute wrote in June, 1882: "It is ten years since Mrs. Katharine Westendorf first entered upon the work of elocution in Cincinnati. She started out very quietly and modestly, and has gradually won her way to her present rank as an authority in her specialty. She is a diligent student, and has made a close, scientific and philosophical study of her art. The aim of the school just opened on Ninth street is not to make recitationists and declaimers of pupils, but to correct their individual faults and supplant them by a knowledge of the inherent laws of expression, through gesture, voice and speech. Those who are the best acquainted with Mrs. Westendorf's system esteem it highly, because it gives a dignity and vast educational importance to a subject hitherto much abused by a mountebank horde of so-called elocutionists. It is not Mrs. Westendorf's intention to create a sensation. The work she proposes to do is radical, earnest and conscientious. Her quiet, impressive mode of training is in strong constrast with the stormy and insincere spouting of the old school."

The school grew and prospered, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. From the latest prospectus issued by its enterprising head we take the following:

"*Historic outline of the school.*—The school of elocution is essentially a Cincinnati institution. Since its modest beginning in the 'School of Reading,' in 1874, its influence has quietly made itself felt throughout the country. Many of its representatives are filling responsible positions in public and private schools, colleges and universities, not only in this city and throughout the State, but in the east, west and south as well, while some of the recognized teachers of the oratoric and dramatic schools of Boston and New York received their training in the School of Elocution of this city. The pulpit, the rostrum, and the stage have received worthy additions from among some of its earnest young men and women students. During the first ten years the founder of the school devoted much time to teaching in schools and colleges in the city and throughout the State. The work growing steadily, however, necessitated concentration, to which end a suitable place was found, and in 1882 the 'School of Elocution' was informally established at No. 138 West Ninth street. The success of the school was assured, and before long it became apparent that what were regarded as very desirable and commodious quarters, were entirely unsuitable and outgrown. In the city proper, the noise from increasing traffic, granite streets, and cables did not encourage the permanent establishing of a school, where speech and voice work were conducted almost every hour of the day. The suburbs, therefore, were the only resource, and a building, suitable in every respect, was accordingly planned and constructed to meet the needs of the school, so that now, in 1892, after nearly twenty years of substantial growth, it has entered upon what may be termed its third period, enlarged, beautified, and with nobler promise for good than ever before."

The Phonographic Institute.—This Institute was established in Cincinnati by Benn Pitman in the year 1853. The Institute was at first, as its name implies, a school for the teaching of phonography, or Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand—instruc-

tion being given by both Mr. Pitman and his wife—and it retained the character of a school more or less distinguished for a score of years.

In 1854, only one year after the establishment of the Institute, Mr. Pitman found it necessary, because of the insufficiency of the English text books for American use, to publish a "Reporter's Companion," containing the then best development of phonography for verbatim reporting, and this work was the first of the famous series of text-books which has held such a high place in the estimation of American shorthand writers, and which presents in its original purity what the Commissioner of Education at Washington has lately called "The American system of shorthand." The popularity of the text-books soon reached a point which made their publication and sale the chief business of the Institute, and the dissemination of phonography within its walls by personal instruction gradually fell into the background, until with the death of Mrs. Jane Pitman, in 1878, it was suspended altogether. In 1881 Jerome B. Howard was admitted to a partnership with Mr. Pitman, and assumed the business management of the Institute, assisting Mr. Pitman, moreover, in a complete and thorough-going revision of the series of text-books. Since this revision the sale of the books has increased to a phenomenal extent, the annual issue of the "Manual of Phonography" being at the present time over thirty thousand copies. In 1892 the Phonographic Institute Company was incorporated, for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the business theretofore conducted by Messrs. Pitman and Howard, who became the president and general business manager, respectively, of the new company. In organizing the company the following was stated by the incorporators as being among the objects of the corporation: "The dissemination of the knowledge and practice of phonography by means of schools by it organized and conducted." A comprehensive plan was matured for the re-establishment of the Phonographic Institute as a school of phonography of the most modern and complete type.

The school went into operation March 1, 1893, and its success was immediate. The course of study includes phonography, typewriting, business correspondence, business forms and tables, legal forms, copying, filing, and special lessons in law reporting and the teaching of phonography. The faculty consists of Benn Pitman, president; Jerome B. Howard, director; Julius E. Rockwell, principal; and a full corps of instructors.

The Nelson Business College.—Richard Nelson, president of the Nelson Business College Company, of Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, is the author of a well-known "Mercantile Arithmetic," published in 1859, and of Nelson's "Bookkeeping." For many years he has been identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city; and the college, which he established here in 1856, has been carried on by him with indefatigable energy and zeal. It occupies two separate buildings, and has all the departments of a completely equipped business school. The branches taught are business penmanship, mercantile law, banking and business transactions, bookkeeping, correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, etc. The institution has a special "Practical School for Boys," in which are taught reading, business forms, writing, bill-making, penmanship, geography, civil government, and composition. The College provides an annual course of lectures by prominent men.

The Nelson Business College, originally located on the corner of Court and Central avenue, was in 1859 removed to the southeast corner of Fourth and Vine streets, where it remained till 1885. It now occupies two sets of rooms, the one on the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut, the other on Fifth and Walnut. The officers who manage its business are Richard Nelson, president; Ella Nelson, vice-president and treasurer; Alice Bagott, secretary.

Bartlett's Commercial College.—Robert M. Bartlett, founder of "Bartlett's Commercial College and School of Business," in 1834 established in Philadelphia "the first exclusively commercial college in the world." Later he organized a similar

institution in Pittsburgh. He removed to Cincinnati in 1838, where he built up the school which bears his name, and of which he was the head until March 7, 1892, when he died at the ripe age of eighty-four. The college is now conducted by his son, C. M. Bartlett.

The subjects taught in the college are commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, concise correspondence, mercantile forms and customs, business penmanship, commercial geography, banking, spelling and composition; and, as special branches, phonography, typewriting, telegraphy, and artistic penmanship.

Cincinnati Business College.—This institution, located in the Miami building at Fifth and Elm streets, is under the direction of Prof. C. W. McGee, a practical stenographer and instructor of shorthand of more than thirty years' experience, who is also president of the college, with W. R. Hoeg as secretary, and M. A. McGee, as treasurer. The course of instruction is ample and complete in all its parts, and will with proper attention enable young men and women of ability to take charge of and conduct large and complicated business, or keep the books of the same upon scientific principles. It embraces business, bookkeeping, actual business practice and banking, commercial law, penmanship and correspondence, commercial arithmetic, clerking and office drill and lectures. The system of bookkeeping here taught is exceptionally thorough and practical. The system of actual business practice conducts the students through a course of transactions, correspondence and records, its scope is large, embracing a great variety of transactions, the keeping of a practical set of books, the drawing of business and legal papers, etc. The students engaged in this work conduct their business in connection with the College National Bank, Merchant's Emporium, Commercial Exchange, Transportation Offices, and various lines of business houses, precisely as does the business man on the street; banking business is conducted in banking as in the best regulated banks. Each department is in charge of a principal who is a thorough master of the work in hand. The College is zealous and successful in securing positions for its graduates.

Louis Traub's Shorthand and Business College.—A knowledge of phonography and bookkeeping, and the use of the typewriter are necessary in this progressive age, and this institution, which affords such knowledge, has a wide and well-earned reputation. It was founded by Louis Traub, November 1, 1888, an expert phonographer and typewriter operator, who possesses a peculiar knack of imparting his knowledge to his students. The College is devoted to phonography, typewriting and business education, giving to the students a thorough and practical training in all the branches necessary to become competent shorthand writers and bookkeepers; teaching the Graham system of phonography. Mr. Traub is highly recommended by the legal fraternity, stenographers, merchants, manufacturers and ministers, and endorsed by Andrew J. Graham, author of the Graham system. The College is centrally located at Seventh and Walnut streets, well ventilated and lighted, and every convenience is provided to enable pupils to obtain a thorough practical training and become proficient shorthand writers, operators of the typewriter and bookkeepers.

LAW SCHOOL.

This school was founded in May, 1833, by lawyers who had received their instruction in the Law School of Reeve & Gould, at Litchfield, or in the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, and who sought to introduce the advantages of that method of the study of the law in the West. It is understood to be the first law school established west of the Alleghany Mountains. The first term began on October 7, 1833. In 1835 the Law School was incorporated with the Cincinnati College, a literary and academic institution founded in the year 1819; and from that time it has been conducted under the name of the "Law School of the Cincinnati College." As such it became permanently located in the College buildings, on Walnut street, Cincinnati, and has been liberally endowed from the college funds for the establish-

ment of professorships, and for the formation of a law library adequate to the purposes of the School.

Prof. Rufus King, who died March 25, 1891, after a long connection with the School, had a hereditary interest in it, for his father, Edward King, was one of its founders. This interest Rufus King manifested, not only by his earnest and able work as professor and as dean, but he provided in his will for the future endowment of the chair of constitutional law. The School has a library of five thousand volumes, comprising the works of the best writers on law and jurisprudence, and the more important reports. It has been selected with special reference to the wants of the School, and is devoted to its exclusive use. Large additions are annually made, a yearly appropriation of one thousand dollars for that purpose being provided by the corporation. Students who are non-residents have, by the courtesy of the directors of the Public Library of Cincinnati, the use of the library, and are admitted to the reading rooms without charge. Very valuable advantages are thus open to those who have time for pursuing any branch of literary or scientific culture in connection with the study of the law. The number of students in the Law School for the academic year 1892–93 was: Senior class, 106; junior class, 61—total 167. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the corporation upon all students who have been regularly admitted to the senior class, have attended the full course of senior lectures, and have passed the examination required for graduation. This examination is both oral and written, and is conducted by a committee appointed by the supreme court of Ohio.

The Faculty of the Law School consists of the following gentlemen: Jacob D. Cox, LL. D., dean, professor of constitutional law, civil procedure, real property and elementary law; George Hoadly, LL. D., emeritus professor of the law of appellate jurisdiction and practice in the Federal courts; Henry A. Morrill, LL. D., professor of the law of contracts and torts; George R. Sage, LL. D., professor of equity jurisprudence and criminal law; Channing Richards, M. A., professor of commercial law and the law of contracts; Hiram D. Peck, LL. D., professor of the law of corporations and of evidence; Francis B. James, LL. B., lecturer on the statute law. *Trustees of the Cincinnati College.*—William Howard Neff, president; Alex. H. McGuffey, secretary and treasurer; Stephen C. Ayres, M. D., Samuel P. Bishop, Rev. Alfred Blake, Jacob D. Cox, John F. Follett, Marcellus B. Hagans, George Hoadly, William Hooper, E. W. Kittredge, Sidney D. Maxwell, George R. Sage, Edward Sargent, Rt.-Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., and Obed J. Wilson.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI.

From the latest edition (1891) of Dr. John H. Rauch's "Medical Education and Medical Colleges in the United States," published by the Illinois State Board of Health, we obtain severely authentic data for the brief statements that follow.

The Medical College of Ohio, a "regular" college, in the prevailing sense of the word, was organized in 1819. In 1858, the Miami Medical College was merged into the "Ohio," but was separated from it in 1865. The Faculty consists of ten professors, ten assistants, three adjunct professors, two lecturers and four demonstrators. After the sessions of 1890–91, four years' professional study and three regular courses of lectures will be required as conditions of graduation. Since 1879 the College has graduated 863 students. The percentage of graduates to matriculates is 33.2. James G. Hyndman, M. D., secretary.

Miami Medical College, also "regular," founded in 1852, was in 1858 merged into the Ohio Medical College, but was re-established in 1865. It has eleven professors, six demonstrators, and one assistant demonstrator. Lectures on all the subjects usually taught in the best medical colleges. Requirements for graduation, four years' study, and three courses of lectures. Graduates since 1860, 313. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, 29.6. W. H. Taylor, M. D., dean.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1849. It has eleven professors, seven special and adjunct professors and demonstrators. Requirements for graduation, same as the "Ohio" and "Miami." Graduates since 1880, 205. Percentage of students graduated, 40.2. William R. Amick, M. D., secretary.

Women's Medical College of Cincinnati, a department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, was organized in 1887. The Faculty consists of ten professors, one demonstrator and three lecturers. A three years' graded course is required, with four years' study, to graduate. Within the four years of its existence, eighty-two ladies have matriculated, and thirteen have received diplomas. a percentage of 19.1. D. D. Bramble, M. D., dean.

Eclectic Medical Institute. the successor of Worthington Medical College (organized in 1832), was organized in 1845. In it were merged the American Medical College, in 1857, and the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1859. The Institute has eleven professors, one adjunct professor, one lecturer and a demonstrator. Students applying for graduation must have read medicine for four years, and attended three courses of lectures. Number of graduates within the last ten years, 750. Percentage of graduates to matriculate, 36.1. John M. Scudder, M. D.

Pulte Medical College was organized in 1872. It is homeopathic. The Faculty consists of fifteen professors, three lecturers, and one demonstrator. For graduation, three full courses of lectures of at least six months each, and three years' study. Number of graduates within last ten years, 253. Percentage of graduates to matriculates, 38.6. Charles E. Walton, M. D., registrar.

Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital was organized in 1821. Its medical staff is derived from the Faculties of the Ohio and the Miami Colleges. It is controlled by a board of trustees presided over by Dr. David Judkins. The medical staff consists of two consulting physicians, two consulting surgeons, four visiting physicians, four visiting surgeons, four obstetricians, two oculists, two pathologists, four curators and microscopists, one resident physician, seven internes and seven externes. In 1891–92 there were 233 students.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery, established in 1845, is controlled by a board of nine trustees, the president of which is now C. L. Keely, D. D. S. The Faculty numbers six professors and five demonstrators. The number of students matriculated in 1892–93 was 120.

The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, established in 1871, has a Faculty of seven professors. The dean of the Faculty is Charles T. P. Fennell, Ph. G., Ph. D. The number of students in 1892–93 was sixty-seven.

The Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College, the purpose of which is "to furnish to women a thorough medical education of the highest standard," was organized in 1892. The college building is No. 424 West Sixth street. The president of the board of trustees is Mrs. Alexander McDonald, and all the trustees are ladies. The dean of the Faculty is Dr. John M. Withrow. There are eighteen professors. The number of matriculates for 1892–93 was fourteen. The number of graduates for 1893 was three. The requirement for graduates calls for four years' study and three courses of lectures.

The entire number of students matriculated in the eight schools briefly described above, for the year 1892–93, as shown in their published reports, was 946. If we deduct the number 233 attending the clinics at the hospital, as probably having been counted twice, the number remaining amounts to 713, which may fairly be taken to indicate the demand for medical and kindred information, and yearly supplied by the schools of Cincinnati.

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The historian of the early history of Lane Seminary, Rev. G. M. Maxwell, D. D., gives the origin of the institution in these words: "In the summer of 1828 occurred

what led to the first decisive steps towards the foundation of this Seminary. Mr. E. Lane and brother, merchants of New Orleans, Baptists, moved with a desire to bring the means of education within the reach of 'pious but intelligent young men,' offered assistance thereto to their Baptist brethren in Cincinnati. The Baptists declined the offer. It was then proposed that it should be a joint affair, the Baptists and Presbyterians uniting. This partnership the Presbyterians declined to go into. The offer was then made to the Presbyterians alone, and by them entertained, and the first meeting was convened in the First Presbyterian church, September 27, 1828. To this meeting a paper was presented exhibiting the plan of an institution, and containing the proposition of the Messrs. Lane. It was resolved to act upon it, and committees were appointed to wait on Messrs. Lane, draft a constitution and prepare a circular for appeal to the public."

In October, 1828, an association was organized, having for its purpose the establishment of a "seminary of learning, the primary object of which shall be to educate pious young men for the Gospel ministry." In January, 1829, Elnathan Kemper donated sixty acres of land on Walnut Hills, on which buildings were erected from the years 1830 to 1836. The Seminary was incorporated February 11, 1829. Rev. George C. Beckwith, of Lowell, Mass., was called to take charge of the theological instruction, and he accepted. The Seminary was opened in "Kemper's Schoolhouse," the old quarters of an academy founded by Rev. James Kemper, in 1819, and suspended in 1825.

In September, 1830, Prof. Beckwith resigned, and on the 22nd of October following, Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Litchfield, Conn., was chosen president of the Seminary, and professor of theology. Dr. Beecher, however, did not come to Cincinnati until 1832. On December 26, 1832, he was inducted into the chair of systematic theology, which he filled until 1850, when he resigned. Before this, in January, 1831, Rev. Thomas J. Biggs was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity, which chair he occupied until 1839. Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover, was appointed professor of Biblical literature, August 9, 1832. He resigned in 1850. In October, 1835, Rev. Baxter Dickinson was made professor of "Pastoral Theology," and he held the position until 1839. Rev. D. Howe Allen succeeded Prof. Dickinson. In 1851, after the resignation of Dr. Beecher and Dr. Stowe, Rev. George E. Day and Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., became professors in Lane. Prof. Condit was succeeded, in 1855, by Rev. Henry Smith. Other noted names of professors connected with Lane are Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., Rev. E. Ballantine, D. D., and Rev. T. E. Thomas, D. D.

The institution has been brought into prominent public notice, of late years, on account of discussions concerning higher criticism in theology, resulting in the trial for heresy of one of its distinguished professors, Rev. Henry Preserved Smith. The later history of the Seminary is succinctly stated by a writer in the *Commercial Gazette*, September 17, 1893. "In 1890 there were in the Faculty Rev. Drs. Edward Morris, Henry Preserved Smith, William Henry Roberts, Arthur McGiffert, Llewellyn Evans and Edward Craig. Smith, Evans and McGiffert were pronouncedly on the side of the higher critics; Morris and Craig leaned that way, but with a conservative inclination, while Roberts was the sole advocate of that orthodoxy which the General Assembly lately indorsed. Before the battle warmed, Craig left, and Evans accepted a call to the Seminary at Bala, Wales, in which country he died before the full force of the attack on the higher critics, begun by the Cincinnati Presbytery, was felt. Then came the trial and conviction of Dr. Smith by the Cincinnati Presbytery, followed by the resignation of Dr. Roberts. Quickly followed the acceptance by Dr. McGiffert of a call from Union Seminary, from which school he had graduated, and the conviction of Dr. Briggs by the General Assembly. At the time of his conviction Dr. Smith tendered his resignation, but the board refused to accept it, and he was allowed to continue his teaching in the Seminary for the

term. He, however, declined to resume with the new term, as it would appear to be a defiance of the Church authorities. So his resignation was renewed and accepted, and Dr. Morris, who assumed the presidency of the Faculty on the death of Dr. Allen, as the remaining member of the dispersed Faculty, was charged with the election of a corps of instructors for the session at hand."

The following statement of Dr. Morris' plans, for the year 1893–94, is taken from the Cincinnati *Tribune:* "Naturally, Prof. Morris himself stands first in this extemporaneous faculty. He will continue his courses in theology and apologetics as well as lecture upon important epochs in the history of Christian doctrine, and on the structure and delivery of sermons. He will also have charge of all rhetorical exercises and act as dean of the Seminary. The instructor in Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, as well as in general and special introduction, will be Rev. Kemper Fullerton, Princeton '88 and Union Seminary '91. Mr. Fullerton has been in Berlin during the past ten years as a Fellow of Union. His specialty has been Hebrew.

"Among the lecture courses, which Dr. Morris has arranged, is one of eighteen lectures on the 'External History of the Christian Church,' by Prof. Henry W. Hulbert, A. M., of Marietta College. Rev. S. M. Maxwell, D. D., will lecture once a month on 'Studies Scientific and Practical in the English Bible.' Rev. A. B. Riggs, D. D., will lecture weekly on 'The Pauline Epistles.' Other lecturers include Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, upon 'The Christian Evidences;' Pres. G. S. Burroughs, D. D., of Wabash College, on 'Old Testament Prophecy as Illustrated in Isaiah;' Pres. W. A. Williams, D. D., of Franklin College, on 'New Testament Exegesis;' Pres. S. F. Scovel, of Wooster University, on 'Biblical Ethics,' especially as applied to current questions in society and government. In practical theology, W. E. Moon, D. D., will lecture upon 'Church Government;' G. H. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, on 'The Christian Pastor;' H. A. Nelson, editor of 'The Church at Home and Abroad,' on 'Our Church and Her Work;' Rev. W. F. McCauley, president of the Ohio C. E. Union, on 'The Christian Endeavor Movement.' Other courses, in which lecturers have not yet been secured, deal with 'Historical Persons' and 'The Art of Preaching.' An eminent lawyer will lecture on 'The Relations of Civil Law to Church Polity, Property and Discipline.'

"It is probable, also, that lectures will be given upon missions, Sabbath-schools, revivals and kindred topics, as it is intended to make the department of training especially prominent. Many isolated lectures are also contemplated. The general aim of the year's work will be to make it as popular and practical as is possible without loss of scientific thoroughness. Prof. Morris has been authorized by the executive committee to assure to all deserving students who may come to Lane precisely the same amount and measure of financial aid they would ordinarily receive in any other seminary of the Presbyterian Church."

The Lane Seminary buildings occupy very beautiful grounds, in Walnut Hills. The institution has an extremely valuable library of theological books. The endowments of the school produce about thirteen thousand dollars annual income.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE.

The institution, known at present as St. Xavier College, was established October 17, 1831, by the Rt.-Rev. E. D. Fenwick, D. D., first Bishop of Cincinnati, under the name of the "Athenæum." In the year 1840 it was transferred, by the Most-Rev. Archbishop J. B. Purcell, D.D., to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who have conducted it ever since under the title first mentioned. It was incorporated by the General Assembly of the State in 1842. In 1869 an act was passed which secures to the institution a perpetual charter, and all the privileges usually granted to universities. The course of study embraces the doctrine and evidences of the Catholic religion, logic, metaphysics, ethics, astronomy, natural philosophy,

chemistry, mathematics, rhetoric, composition, elocution, history, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, actual business, commercial law, the Latin, Greek, English, German, and French languages. The College is provided with suitable chemical and philosophical apparatus, and possesses a valuable museum, containing a large collection of mineralogical and geological specimens. The library numbers about sixteen thousand volumes. There are also select libraries for the use of the students. The institution is not endowed, it is entirely dependent for its support on the fees paid for tuition. Tuition per session of ten months, for all classes, sixty dollars.

There are two main courses of study in the College, the classical and the commercial. The classical course has a Collegiate and an Academic department. The number of students in all departments, for the academic year 1892–93, was 423.

The College sustains the following societies: The Alumni Association; The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception; the Acolythical Society; the Philopedian Society; the German Literary Society; the Students' Library Association; the Glee Club; The Gymnasium. The president of the College is Rev. Henry A. Schapman, S. J.

OTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Besides St. Xavier College, there are, in Cincinnati, a number of other colleges, academies, and select schools, under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Joseph's College, West Eighth street, according to the latest statistics has 175 students.

St. Francis' Gymnasium, on Bremen street, a classical school for young priests, has eighty-one students.

Notre Dame Academy, East Walnut Hills, has seventy-five pupils.

Notre Dame Academy, corner of Court and Mound streets, has 185 pupils.

Mt. St. Vincent Academy, Glenway avenue, has 110 pupils.

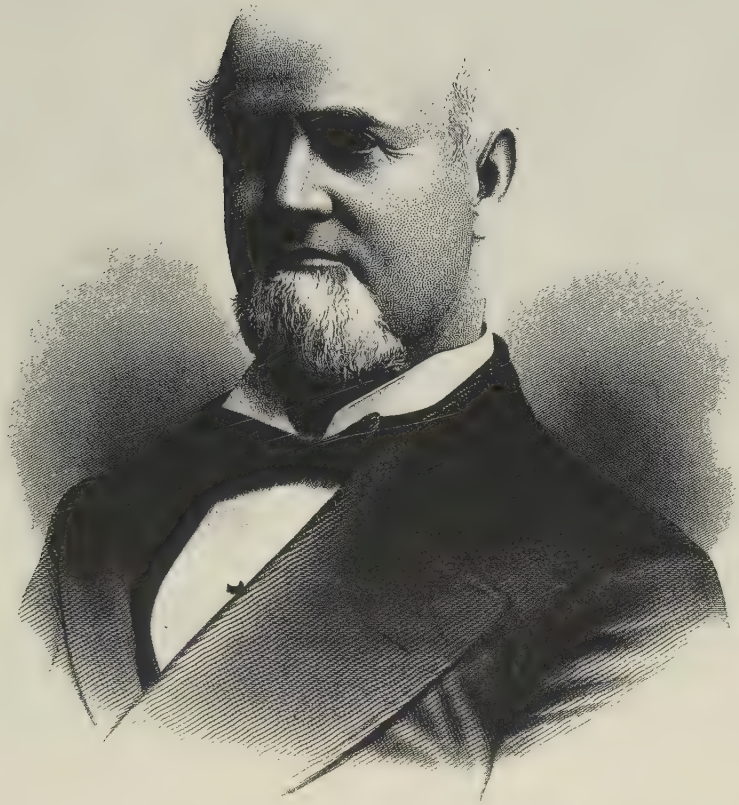
The Young Ladies' Literary Institute, East Sixth street, has 190 pupils.

The Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Clifton, and the *Freeman Avenue Academy*, have together 104 pupils.

For elementary education the Church maintains a system of parochial schools, conducted in accordance with the religious views of the Catholics. The number of parochial schools at present is thirty-three, in which are employed 214 teachers, and in which are taught 13,662 pupils, of whom 7,142 are girls, and 6,520 boys.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.

The following account of the Hebrew Union College is taken from Mr. Kenny's "New Illustrated Cincinnati:" The Hebrew Union College on West Sixth street was founded in 1875, and permanently established in the city of Cincinnati. It is entirely supported by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The College provides free instruction to every one, irrespective of religious belief, who may wish to avail himself of its benefits, and it is hoped that the future rabbis and Sabbath-school teachers of American Israel may be selected from its graduates. The Bible is studied in the original language, translated into English and German, and read with commentaries in Aramean, Syriac, and Chaldean, and the students are introduced into the whole of that wonderful literature, the Talmud. In order to obtain a thorough, liberal, secular education, students of the College are required by its rules and regulations to be regular attendants at, or graduates from, high schools, colleges, and universities. Worthy poor students, a large number of them selected from the best inmates of the Jewish Orphan Asylums throughout the United States, have their boarding, clothing, books, and other necessities paid from the fund of the College, and from voluntary contributions, especially those subscribed by the



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Hebrew ladies of America. All students are placed with respectable families and watched over by the board. The nineteenth annual report, for 1892, says: "We find that the receipts from all sources, during the past seventeen months, have amounted to $30,969.80, and that the expenses for the same period, all told, have amounted to $26,591.99. The cost of properly maintaining the Hebrew Union College for seventeen months, with all its expenses in every direction, has only amounted to $22,804.01. It is questionable whether there exists a similar institution of learning anywhere on this continent, which produces so much good at such comparatively slight cost."

MUSIC IN CINCINNATI.

Music as a fine art, and as a branch of education, has received so much attention in Cincinnati, and has been so long a favorite study and amusement of our people, that the city holds a pre-eminent rank on these accounts. The excellent singing in the public schools, the celebrated bands and choral societies, the far-famed May Music Festivals conducted by Theodore Thomas, the proud reputation of many individual singers and instrumental players, conductors, and composers, who were trained here, all join to make the Queen City a musical center, known and respected by all lovers of the divine art. The musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, H. E. Krehbiel, wrote, in 1888, as follows: "There are more phases than one in which the musical culture of Cincinnati is an interesting subject of study. Eight years ago I spent a long time searching through the musty old newspapers in the file-room of the *Gazette*, and turning over all the historical data afforded by public and private libraries, in search for facts appertaining to the origin and growth of music in the Ohio Valley. To the discoveries made then I have often turned since with surprise at the vigor and fertility of its social soil in the early days of the State. Three years later, when I undertook a similar task in New York City, this surprise grew into amazement." Mr. Krehbiel gives a summary of the growth and progress of music in Cincinnati, from the time of the Haydn Society, in 1819, to the great Centennial Festival of 1888. We have no space for even a bare outline of his survey, but must be content to furnish the reader with only a brief account of some of the music schools now flourishing in the city.

The College of Music.—The fifteenth academic year of the Cincinnati College of Music closed June 29, 1893, and at the annual commencement diplomas of graduation were presented to twenty-one persons, and certificates to sixty-five. The College is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and among its hundreds of pupils, studying the various branches of music, are found representatives of every State.

The College is an incorporation under the laws of the State of Ohio. Its objects are in the act of incorporation stated as follows: "To cultivate a taste for music, and, for that purpose, to organize a school of instruction and practice, in all branches of musical education; the establishing of an orchestra; the giving of concerts; the production and publication of musical works, and such other musical enterprizes as shall be conducive to the ends mentioned." The first session of the College began October 14, 1878. It is an eleemosynary institution handsomely endowed by Reuben R. Springer and a number of benevolent citizens of Cincinnati. Its entire income is devoted to instruction and cultivation in the art of music and collateral branches, such as dramatic action, modern languages and elocution. No stockholder can own more than one share of stock, which is valued at fifty dollars. This stock can not be transferred without it is first offered to the College trustees, and upon the death of the stockholder it reverts to the College, to be disposed of in its discretion. The board of trustees numbers fifteen, who are elected by the stockholders from their own body. At the first election they classify themselves by lot in five classes. One-fifth goes out each year, and their places are filled in turn by election of the stock-

holders at each annual meeting. The officers of the College are annually elected by the board of trustees from their own body.

The value of the Springer endowment, comprizing stocks, building and equipment, is estimated at $306,750. The buildings alone are valued at $150,000. The valuable buildings and land the College occupies adjoin the great Music Hall. Besides some forty rooms for purposes of instruction, the College has a large and beautiful concert hall—the Odeon—which has a seating capacity for 1,200 persons. The stage is thoroughly equipped for operatic and dramatic performance. An additional hall has been erected with a seating capacity of about 400, with a large, new Roosevelt organ. In this new hall, named The Lyceum, the Saturday students' recitals, frequent professors' piano recitals, chamber concerts, annual examinations, orchestra classes, and organ recitals are held. Through the generosity of R. R. Springer there is a fund in the College, the interest of which is annually devoted to the distribution of prizes, consisting of gold medals. The Springer prize gold medals, ten in number, are presented to students who have been selected from those who have superior ability, have been in the College at least one year, have complied with the rules, attended obligatory classes, have been diligent and punctual, and have good character. Free scholarships are established for the purpose of assisting poor but talented young people who study music as a profession, and are conferred by the board of trustees upon the recommendation of the board of examiners. The scholarship for the voice has been established in memory of the first president of the College, George Ward Nichols, and the scholarship for the organ in honor of the present president, Peter Rudolph Neff.

In regard to the plan of education in the College, the catalogue states that: It is the object of the College of Music to educate the student upon a well-regulated and scientific plan of instruction. This plan includes instrumental and vocal instruction, with that for theory and musical composition, and direction of chorus and orchestra.

There are two departments—an academic department and the general music school.

1. The academic department is the College of Music proper, which students can not enter for less than one academic year, from September 1st to June 30th. Its members will be required to pursue a definite course of study described in the following pages. In order to be members of said department, students must begin the entire course of obligatory studies with the beginning of the year; but the official admission by the board of examiners can be delayed, though not later than the January examinations. To its members alone certificates and diplomas are awarded at the end of each scholastic year, after an examination by the board of examiners. This department embraces thorough instruction in all studies appertaining to each specialty, and the more advanced education in solo and ensemble playing of orchestral instruments and the piano; in the study of the piano and organ, solo and chorus singing, and finally in the participation in musical performances, wherein the resources developed in the school are utilized.

2. The general music school, which serves as a preparatory department, is for general or special instruction, where any one may enter for a number of terms, receiving the valuable instruction which is afforded by the presence of a large number of excellent teachers (with the advantage of free admission to "lectures," "pupils' recitals," "chorus," and all free classes), with the best methods, exercises, text-books, and the discipline of a well-appointed school. The general music school gives to many thousands of persons, who have neither the means nor time for graduation, a certain amount of the best kind of musical instruction at low prices.

The College of Music was undoubtedly the outgrowth of an enthusiasm developed by the influence of a series of Saengerfests and May Music Festivals, which originated in the German singing societies of Cincinnati and surrounding towns. A union

of several of these societies was effected in June, 1849, when the German Saengerbund of North America was formed. This organization held its Festivals or Saengerfests in Cincinnati in 1849, 1851, 1853, 1856, 1867, and 1879. The first of the celebrated May Festivals was held in May, 1873, the second in 1875, the third in 1878. These Festivals, managed by an association of which George Ward Nichols was president, were conducted by Theodore Thomas, and it was owing to their brilliant success that Mr. Springer conceived the idea of founding a Music Hall and organizing a College of Music.

The first officers of the College were: President, George W. Nichols; treasurer, Peter Rudolph Neff; secretary, J. Burnet; other directors, R. R. Springer, John Shillito. Upon the death of Mr. Shillito, A. T. Goshorn was elected in his place. The number of directors was increased to seven, and Jacob D. Cox and William Worthington were chosen to complete the board. Theodore Thomas was called to the position of Musical Director of the new College, and he controlled its internal affairs until the end of the year 1879, when he retired.

George Ward Nichols died September 15, 1885, and he was succeeded in office by Pres. Peter Rudolph Neff. From his annual report, for 1893, in behalf of the trustees, to the stockholders of the College, we extract the following exceedingly interesting passage: "With the exception of Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas the College has been open daily. Consequently for three hundred and ten days of 1892 our work has been continuous and constant. In the department of the voice lessons are given by five professors and ten instructors; in the department of the piano there are eleven professors and nine instructors; in the department of the organ, two professors and one instructor; in the department of theory, four professors and two instructors; in the department of the violin, one professor with two assistants; in that of the cello, one professor and one assistant; in the bass viol, oboe, flute, cornet, French horn, trombone, bassoon, clarionet, guitar, mandolin and harp, one professor for each instrument. In the department of elocution, one professor and two assistants; in English literature, one professor; in the school for the opera and dramatic expression, one professor; chamber music and ensemble classes, one professor; sight-reading chorus classes, two professors; normal classes, two professors; prima vista piano classes, one professor; choral and oratorio department, two professors; orchestral department, one professor; history and esthetics of music, one professor; Italian, one professor; German, one professor; French, one professor. The board of examiners consists of sixteen professors. The duties of this board are to prepare a standard for the admission of students to the academic department, and to make the requisite examinations therefor. They also examine and pass upon the musical qualifications of candidates for free scholarship, certificates and diplomas of graduation, and the board of trustees grant these honors upon the recommendation of the board of examiners, unless there are good reasons for withholding them. The number of lessons given during the year 1892 was 49,771.

"The capacities of the College buildings and of the Faculty are severely taxed to properly care for the students, who numbered nine hundred and seven for the academic year ending July 1, 1892. This year the number will probably be larger. Over seven thousand students have attended the College since its organization. Of this number, over one thousand are teaching, and it is within bounds to say that the income of these persons last year was not less than $1,000,000. As to the pecuniary value of a musical education, a few instances from our own experience may be interesting. The College has paid one of its eleves as large a sum of money for singing fifteen minutes as her vocal instruction cost her for a year. A young man who entered the College as a free scholar received a three years' engagement as a teacher in the College, at $3,000 per annum. A graduate of 1883 received, for singing and vocal teaching in a sister city, during the two years preceding her marriage, the sum of

$5,000 per annum. Of those who have received our certificates or diplomas, twenty-two have found engagements as instructors in the College, and twenty-three others have been, or now are, regular members of the Faculty. Our first graduate has been, ever since his graduation, one of our honored and successful professors of the piano. The expenditures of the College, during its existence, have been over $1,250,000. Seven gold medallions have been granted in the department of elocution and oratory. Eleven prizes in money, for best original musical compositions, have been presented; one hundred and thirty Springer gold medals have been distributed; two hundred and thirty-seven certificates have been granted, and one hundred and eighteen diplomas."

Students board in the college dormitories which immediately adjoin the College, and are under the charge of a competent matron and steward. Parents can send their children direct to the office of the College with confidence that they will be provided with a suitable and comfortable home.

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.—This institution was established in 1867. In the history of music in Cincinnati, the Conservatory of Music stands as the first organized school of art modeled after European conservatories. In a spirit of conscientious ambition, the founder and present directress determined to offer an artistic education on a par with the best European schools. Three things are necessary for the perfect efficiency of a music school, a distinct consistent method in all the departments of art, a larger and varied faculty of musicians prepared both by natural gifts and by culture to present their specialties, and thorough, straightforward business methods combining energy and foresight. In the case of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, we have a conspicuous illustration of the solid and brilliant success that crowns such a combination of excellencies as here indicated. Despite all the changes in the evolution of our city's musical history, the Cincinnati Conservatory has continued to grow, strengthen and spread.

The vocal department has always been under the immediate supervision of Miss Clara Baur herself; of her method of dealing with the human voice, it can be said with truth that she is, in the best sense of the words, artistic, original and consistent. Certain effects which are habitual with her students rank among the very highest known in the vocal art, and are too rare in these chaotic and spuriously dramatic days, such, for example, as steadiness of the breath current, approximating the tone to that of the organ, distinctness of consonants by which the stamp of definite meaning is placed upon the phrases, and equality of scale from the lowest to the highest tone, may be mentioned. Her method is that of the old Italian masters, who brought about the golden age of vocal art, modified as it must necessarily be to cope with the wider demands of modern composition and the changes of style which have been made from epoch to epoch. The piano department has always been equally consistent, having placed as its corner-stone, square and solid and based upon the bed-rock of eternal principles, a clear, technical system from which it has never deviated. The public can have only two criteria for deciding the methods of a school, viz.: the students' concerts and the artists' concerts which it gives, in both which respects the Conservatory has been industrious and successful. The pupils' concerts of the Conservatory are of a high order of merit, showing judicious taste, catholicity in the selection of numbers, infinite patience in the development of technique, and a deep, poetic insight into the highest significance of music.

The harp is taught by the celebrated artist, Mrs. Louis Hosea; the violin has during a number of years been under the efficient direction of Jacob Bloom, and is in a state of artistic prosperity. In the early days of the Conservatory the pianist, H. G. Andres, was at the head of the piano department; but in 1883 a brilliant New York pianist, George McGrath, who had been six years in Europe as student and concert player, was engaged by the Conservatory. In 1889 Frederic Shailer Evans, also of New York, and fresh from a four-years' residence abroad, was added

to the Faculty; and Theodore Bohlmann, who brings the strongest credentials from D'Albert, Bülow and Moszkowski, and has won reputation as a composer, became one of the corps of instructors in 1890. All the adjuncts, such as theory classes, elocution, languages, and lectures on history and æsthetics, which are implied in the name Conservatory, are thoroughly developed.

In its early days, the school was located on West Seventh street, near Vine; it was then changed to the corner of Eighth and Vine, and when that building became insufficient for its purposes, it was transferred to Fourth and Lawrence, where it has commodious quarters. In providing a boarding department for students from a distance, the Conservatory differs from all other schools in the city, and such a safeguard for young ladies pursuing a course of study at a distance from home can not be too highly estimated.

Cincinnati Music School.—This excellent school, founded by its present proprietor, George Schneider, in 1880, is now located at Room 62, Pike building. Miss Emma Cranch, the well-known vocalist, now of Chicago, was for years at the head of the singing department. Since her departure the teaching in the school has been more than ever concentrated on theory and the practice of piano playing. No master in Cincinnati is more respected or more accomplished in his art than Mr. Schneider. He is a thorough musician and musical scholar, as well as teacher. A special feature of his school has been the piano recitals by Mr. Schneider (from sixteen to twenty every year), by which the pupils became familiar with a great part of the old and the modern piano literature.

ART ACADEMY OF CINCINNATI.

The Art School, formerly the School of Design, founded in the year 1869, now known as the Art Academy of Cincinnati, constitutes a department of the Museum under the administration of the Cincinnati Museum Association. The Academy building is the gift of David Sinton. It is adjacent to the Museum on an elevated position commanding an extended view of the city and surrounding country. The Academy was liberally endowed in February, 1884, by Hon. Nicholas Longworth, in fulfillment of the desire of his father, the late Joseph Longworth, the first president of the Museum Association, and long a patron of art education. From a sketch of the "Art Museum and the Art Academy," prepared in 1888, by the director, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, we obtain the following particulars:

"The Cincinnati Museum Association was organized in the year 1880 as a result of the late Charles W. West's offer to give $150,000 toward establishing an art museum in Cincinnati, on condition that other citizens should give as much more. The subscription within thirty days reached $166,500. In addition to the money thus provided for the erection of the museum building, an endowment fund of $250,000 was secured, toward which Mr. West contributed another $150,000. This building, dedicated on the seventeenth day of May, 1886, and covering an area of 17,227 square feet of ground surface, was erected at a cost of $330,000, and composes the centre and west wing of the building designed, of which the east wing remains to be constructed. The Art Academy building, which stands north and west of the Museum, was completed in October, 1887. It is the gift of David Sinton. The Academy has an endowment fund distinct from that of the Museum, amounting to $397,000, given by the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, in accordance with the wish of his father, the late Joseph Longworth, a warm and active friend of the Museum and Academy, and the first president of the Cincinnati Museum Association. The Academy is the outgrowth of the old School of Design, started in the year 1869 by the trustees of the McMicken University, and afterward continued as a department of the University of Cincinnati until the year 1884, when it was transferred to the Cincinnati Museum Association, the transfer being followed by Mr. Longworth's endowment. Twelve instructors are engaged in teaching and lecturing, and during the past year over four

hundred students were in attendance. The regular session begins at the end of September, and continues into the following May. There are both day and night classes. The only charge is an enrollment fee of $10. This year a summer term of ten weeks has been added. The subjects in which instruction is given in the regular course, are drawing, from elementary outline drawing to studies from life, painting in oil and water color, modelling, decorative design and wood-carving. Lectures are delivered on artistic anatomy, perspective, and occasionally other subjects. The students are admitted free to the Museum, and are encouraged in studying and copying the objects there."

From the ninth annual catalogue of the Academy, 1893–94, we learn that the school has courses of instruction in drawing, oil painting, original composition, sculpture, pen drawing, decorative design, water color painting, carving, illustration, anatomy, perspective, etching, china painting, and photography. The number of pupils enrolled for the academic year 1892–93 was 380. A certificate is given to students who have completed any prescribed course. Home and foreign scholarships and other prizes are awarded, to aid deserving students, to stimulate skill.

Prof. Thomas S. Noble, who has been principal of the Faculty ever since the organization of the Academy, thus expresses his general view of the utility of the work which he directs: "Training in the various directions embraced in the Art Academy, in the serious way in which it is gone about with us, may be made to form a very important factor in general education; it tends to round out and render practical the powers of observation, it enlightens regarding facts and reveals charms in the ordinary aspects of nature, it makes the common uncommon, the familiar resplendent. It gives direction to the powers of the mind gained by the study of other subjects. It confers upon the eye accuracy, to the hand nicety of touch and precision.

"The intelligent study of the arts of the past, architecture, sculpture and painting, furnishes the mind with correct standards of taste, which cause it to reject whatever is ugly or incongruous, this taste, extending to standards in ideas, becomes a guide in the selection of books, the choice friends, to personal manners and conversation.

"The response that I made to Mr. Larz Anderson decided my being chosen to conduct the school. He asked me, 'What can an art training do for a country boy in Ohio?' 'Sir,' said I, 'he would plow a straighter furrow.' The systems and methods are largely personal; they are not copies of any other institution. I have endeavored to create a system as free from faults as I could devise."

The instructors now in the Academy besides Prof. Noble are Vincent Nowottny, T. H. Sharp, L. H. Meakin, Caroline A. Lord, Henrietta Wilson, Rebecca R. W. Gregg, Louis T. Rebeiso, William H. Humphreys, William H. Fry, F. H. Lungren, Anna Riis, and Kate Reno Miller. The officers of the Museum Association are: President, M. E. Ingalls; vice-president, Alexander McDonald; treasurer, Julius Dexter; director, A. T. Goshorn; secretary, R. H. Galbreath; assistant director, J. H. Gest; cashier, M. Rochester; clerk of Art Academy, H. A. Foster. The trustees are the first four officers, above named, W. W. Seely, L. B. Harrison, J. G. Shmidlapp, W. P. Anderson, Thomas T. Gaff, Charles P. Taft, and, on behalf of the city, Leon Van Loo, Herman Goepper and John B. Mosby, mayor, *ex-officio*.

Other Art Activities.—There are many accomplished artists in Cincinnati who devote a portion of their energy to instructing special students in painting, drawing or modeling. The most distinguished of these is the eminent Charles T. Webber, whose skill in the chief departments of art, especially in painting, has won him a deserved fame on both sides of the Atlantic. T. C. Lindsey, one of the best of American landscape painters, also gives lessons to a favored few. Among Cincinnati ladies who teach arts in which they excel as specialists are Mrs. C. A. Plimpton and Miss Mary Spencer. The women of Cincinnati have achieved eminent success in several of the fine arts, more particularly painting, pottery, and

wood carving, for which they enjoy a wide credit. The display of their art products in the Cincinnati room of the Woman's Building in the Columbian Exposition won universal admiration. The Cincinnati School of Design was organized by women in 1854. The "Woman's Art Museum Association of Cincinnati" was organized in 1877. The "Pottery Club" was formed in 1879 under the presidency of Miss M. L. McLaughlin, author of several hand-books of instruction on china painting, etc. Mrs. Storer established in 1880 the celebrated "Rookwood Pottery," the products of which are sought and admired by lovers of ceramic art the world over.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In a "Petition for a Building Site in Eden Park" by the Cincinnati "Society of Natural History," addressed to the board of public affairs in 1888, is included a "Sketch of the property and of the objects and aims" of the Society, which is here copied, with some omissions: "This Society in its present condition is the outgrowth of and the upgrowth from individual associated exertion through a space of time of over fifty years. A regular combined association of individuals for the purpose of investigation into the realms of natural history, and promoting study therein and the science thereof, was formed in this city in the year 1835. At the first meeting of such a society or association, held on April 25, 1835, James H. Perkins was chosen its secretary, and there were present as participators in the movement the following-named gentlemen: Robert Buchanan, Hon. James Hall, Dr. John T. Shotwell, Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. William Wood, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. J. L. Riddell, Joseph Clarke, Samuel Eells, Peyton Symmes, Mr. Flagg, Dr. Josiah Whitman, W. D. Gallagher, Dr. Isaac Colby, George Graham, Jr., Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, Dr. V. Marshall, James H. Perkins, Dr. James M. Mason, J. S. Armstrong and Dr. John Locke.

"Following upon this meeting for association application was made for, and on February 5, 1836, a perpetual charter, incorporating the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, was granted by the State of Ohio to Robert Buchanan, Dr. John Locke, Dr. Daniel Drake, George Graham, Jr., 'and their associates.' In this year the following well-known names were added to the academy, viz.: John G. Anthony, Dr. John A. Warder, Dr. James Lakey and S. T. Carley; and later on U. P. James, Horace Grosvenor, Jacob Resor, Henry Probasco, Robert Clarke, John Talbot, John Bartlett, John P. Foote, David Christy and David E. Bolles became members. Henry Probasco, Robert Clarke and S. T. Carley are now the only surviving members of the academy.

"The Association of the Western Academy of Sciences served the purpose of a nucleus for concentrating the efforts of the few who were inclined that way and who were then the representatives of the population of a new and growing, but small, city in the right direction, and, after as great a success as could have been expected by a pioneer body, fell into a state of inaction and desuetude. It had made some collections for a museum, had a library of 265 volumes, and an accumulated fund of $351.45, which was the sum of its possessions, all of which were on the 5th of September, 1871, merged into (the present) The Cincinnati Society of Natural History (a then newly organized body) by an act of donation, signed by Robert Buchanan and six others, as representing said academy. In addition to which 'At the meeting held on January 2, 1872, the same society received from Robert Buchanan 111 volumes from his library and three upright cases with drawers, containing fossils, shells and minerals.' This donation was a valuable acquisition to the Society, and was brought about through the generosity of Mr. Probasco and nine other gentlemen, who presented Mr. Buchanan with $1,000 as a partial compensation for his parting with his collection. The same society elected Robert Buchanan an honorary member at the meeting held the following month,

and on March 5, 1872, at a regular meeting Robert Clarke, U. P. James, George Graham, D. E. Bolles, John Talbot, S. T. Carley and Robert Buchanan, surviving members of the Western Academy of Sciences, were duly elected to life membership in the Society in pursuance of the arrangement made at the time of receiving the donation from the Western Academy. Dr. John A. Warder also should have been so elected, and would have been, save by oversight, because of his being chairman of the electing body. The Cincinnati Society of Natural History was organized and a constitution adopted on January 19, 1870, at No. 6 West Fourth street, in the city of Cincinnati. The following persons were enrolled as original members: Dr. F. P. Anderson, Ludlow Ap-Jones, Robert Brown, Jr., Dr. R. M. Byrnes, J. B. Chickering, Robert Clarke, Lucius Curtis, V. T. Chambers, Julius Dexter, Charles Dury, C. B. Dyer, John M. Edwards, Dr. H. H. Hill, R. E. Hawley, Dr. W. H. Mussey, R. C. McCracken, Dr. C. A. Miller, S. A. Miller, Dr. William Owens, Henry Probasco. J. R. Skinner, Dr. John A. Warder, Dr. E. S. Wayne, Dr. E. Williams and Horatio Wood.

"By Article II. of said constitution it is declared that 'The object of the association shall be to investigate natural history; to carry on observations which may tend to increase the sum of scientific knowledge; to establish a public museum and a scientific library, and to provide for the diffusion of science,' under which last clause, as the true meaning and intent thereof, it is declared in the April number, 1878, of its journal, that The Cincinnati Society of Natural History is an institution of learning and teaching, 'devoting all its energies to the advancement of science and free education. Its rooms are kept open to the public.' It may be stated emphatically that from the time of its organization the Society, following these declarations, has regularly, systematically and unremittingly essayed the fulfillment of these objects, and its measure of success has been satisfactory and gratifying. The Society was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio on June 20, 1870, as shown by Church Record Book No. 2, page 633 of the records of Hamilton county, Ohio.

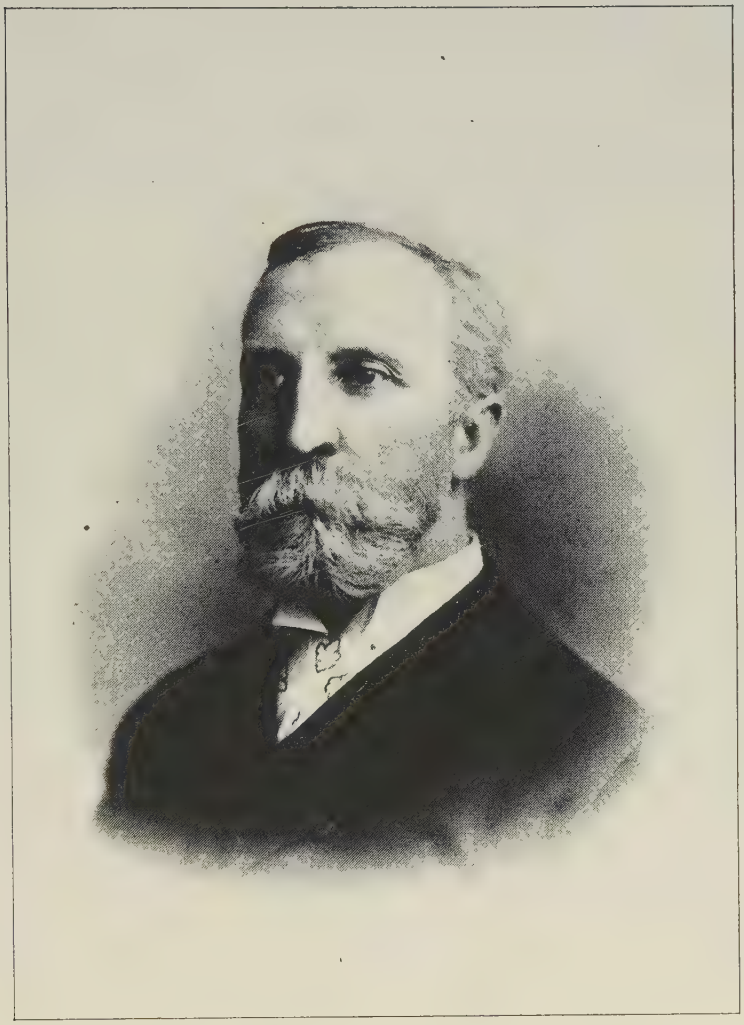
"On May 10, 1875, Charles Bodman, who had been elected a member September 1, 1874, died, leaving a will containing a bequest to this Society of $50,000, which was paid over to the trustees of the same July 16, 1877. In the month of October following about $11,500 was invested in the purchase and repairing of the property on the southeast corner of Broadway and Arch street in said city. The collections and other property of the Society were at once transferred from the rooms, 46 and 48 College building (which had been kindly placed at its disposal by the trustees of the Cincinnati College, and which the Society continued to occupy until it was able to purchase a building), and removed to No. 108 Broadway to the new premises, where the Society has remained ever since, the Society having held its first meeting therein on November 6, 1877.

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

A complete history of this important Society* includes the partial history of many other literary institutions, and furnishes an extremely valuable chapter of our Western annals educational. It was chartered in Columbus in 1831. In 1849 the Society was removed to this city, where it has since remained, and has grown steadily in size and usefulness under the fostering care of such men as Robert Clarke, Judge M. F. Force, Julius Dexter, Eugene Bliss and a few other devoted friends of such institutions.

The Society is properly classed among educational organizations, for it constantly exerts a strong intellectual influence of the highest and purest kind. Article I of its constitution states that the object of the Society shall be the collection and

* See Venable's "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley," pp. 147-160.



G. K. Bartholomew

preservation of everything relating to the history and antiquities of America, more especially of the State of Ohio, *and the diffusion of knowledge concerning them.*

In the summer of 1885 the Society purchased a fine three-story building on Eighth street, No. 115, west of Race and next to Lincoln Club building, where its books and other possessions are now deposited. The library now contains over twelve thousand volumes and over fifty-three thousand pamphlets. Valuable lectures have recently been read before the Society by Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, on "The Treaty at Greenville;" by Judge Joseph Cox, on "Historic Persons and Places in the Miami Valley;" and by Prof. P. V. N. Myers, on "The Coming of Apollo." The officers of the Society are as follows: Eugene F. Bliss, president; Frank J. Jones, vice-president; Nathaniel Henchman Davis, vice-president; Robert Clarke, corresponding secretary; Miss Clara B. Fletcher, recording secretary; Julius Dexter, treasurer; Mrs. Catherine W. Lord, librarian; and Mrs. Louise N. Anderson, Albert H. Chatfield, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, Jerome B. Howard and Reuben H. Warder, curators.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The clubs of a city afford a good criterion by which to measure its people's intellectual state and tendency. Cincinnati has long stood preëminent among American centers of culture for the number and variety of her polite associations having for their object some special class pursuit combined with social enjoyment. A club is a supplementary school or college—it often does more for its members than did the routine of years in some regular seminary. Reading-rooms and small collections of books are usually part of the equipment of the city club, whether its specific function be religious, political, mercantile, artistic, musical or athletic. The leading political clubs of the city—*The Lincoln*, *The Blaine* and *The Duckworth*—possess libraries and give occasional entertainments in the way of popular instruction. There are lecture courses under the auspices of the *Society of Natural History*, the *Historical Society*, the *Mechanics' Institute*, the *Teachers Club* and the *University*. The *Unity Club* is known far and wide, and deservedly so, on account of the courses of Sunday afternoon lectures that for many seasons have been given by it through the personal efforts of A. W. Whelpley, librarian of the Public Library. These lectures, by the most eminent, popular orators of the age, educate the million at a trifling cost. They have accomplished a world of good by bringing to the people knowledge and thought in eloquent words and in beautiful stereopticon views. There is scarcely a church society in town which has not connected with it an association which provides a series of literary, historical or musical entertainments during the winter months.

The *Queen City Club*, purely social, has the handsomest club-house in the city, and its membership is made up of wealthy citizens mostly from business circles. The *Commercial Club* is one of vast influence. The *University Club*, composed exclusively of college men, is among the most distinguished institutions of the city. The *Cuvier Club* unites with its social features the protection of fish and game by securing proper legislation. Its rooms, adorned by collections in ornithology, are very attractive.

The musical clubs of Cincinnati are famous. Prominent among them are the *Apollo Club* and the *Orpheus*, both possessing fine musical libraries. The *Ladies' Musical Club*, the membership of which includes much of the best singing talent in the city, is a noble instance of what women can do in sustaining a professional society of high order.

The ladies of the Queen City have a distinguished reputation for united efforts in organizing and maintaining literary and art clubs. The *Women's Press Club* is an energetic and successful association of practical writers, several of whom are authors of national note. *Les Voyageurs*, a club devoted to the systematic and

thorough study of the history of civilization, may be called a model of its kind. The ladies who belong to it are true scholars, and their reading is far more profound and complete than that done by most college graduates. There are, within the city and its suburbs, a score of flourishing clubs established and conducted by women, for purposes of study and investigation. The zeal and persistent interest, with which these are kept up from year to year, prove how sincere is the interest in them, and how capable their members are of executive work, with definite aim. The *Women's Art Club*, the *Pottery Club*, and other societies for the practice of fine art, by ladies, are mentioned in the general chapters on Cincinnati.

The *Sketch Club*, the *Architects Club*, and the *Engineers Club*, are important organizations, each a power in its own field. The *Literary Club* of Cincinnati, organized October 29, 1849, is the oldest society of its class, in the United States. The membership has always been limited to a certain number of men. This, at first twenty-five, was changed in 1851 to thirty, then to thirty-five, and in 1853 to fifty. In 1873 it was increased to eighty, and in 1875 fixed at one hundred. The membership includes or has included the most distinguished professional people in the Ohio Valley. The catalogue of members past and present, shows more than five hundred names, among which are Rutherford B. Hayes, Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Corwin, Thomas Ewing, Oliver P. Morton, George B. McClelland, John Pope, John B. Stallo, Fred. Hasausek, Stanley Matthews, Benjamin Butterworth, J. B. Foraker, M. F. Force, Alphonso Taft, Murat Halstead, A. R. Spofford, William F. Poole, Thomas B. Read, M. D. Conway, Donn Piatt, John J. Piatt, John M. Crawford, and many others of distinguished character. The meetings are held every Saturday night from September to June. The club-room is adorned with rare engravings, sketches, paintings, busts and statuettes, presented by members. The library consists of several hundreds of volumes, exclusively the writings of club members.

Of clubs avowedly educational in object, and having direct relation to the schools, the *Teachers Club* is preëminent. Its meetings are held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Seventh and Walnut. In the same place are held the monthly meetings of another purely educational body, the *Philological Club*, now presided over by Prof. W. E. Waters, of the University.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

Cincinnati enterprise has given origin to many enterprizes in educational journalism, though most of the school periodicals here projected have had but short life. The oldest publication of this class now issued in the city is the *Public School Journal*, conducted by F. E. Wilson. It is a monthly, devoted to the local interests of the schools.

In June, 1893, was started *The Student*, a monthly, also devoted to the interests of the schools of Cincinnati and vicinity. It is published by "The Student Publishing Company," and edited by Prof. J. Remsen Bishop. The University students publish a monthly, the *McMicken Review*, and the city high schools sustain each a periodical, *Old Hughes*, and the *Woodward Banner*.

LIBRARIES.

As books, next to teachers, are the chief agents employed to impart knowledge and promote education; and since, as Carlyle puts it, "a collection of books is the true university of these days," it is proper to include in this chapter a brief notice of the city libraries.

The *Public Library* is, indeed, a recognized part of the school system; it is supported by a general tax, and controlled by a board of trustees, chosen by the board of education. The Library was started, in 1856, in a room in the old Central High School building. In 1857 it was united with the library of the Mechanics' Institute and placed in the Institute building, with N. Peabody Poor as librarian.

In 1866, Mr. Poor died, and the office of librarian was conferred on Lewis Freeman, who held it until 1869, when he was succeeded by W. F. Poole, now of Chicago. The present library building, on Vine street, between Sixth and Seventh, was built in 1869–70, after plans drawn by McLaughlin. The Library was opened in the new building December 8, 1870, its entire collection then amounting to about thirty-three thousand volumes. Mr. Poole resigned in 1873, and Thomas Vickers was elected in his place. On March 17, 1874, Dr. W. H. Massey gave to the Library his private collection of medical books numbering 5,513 volumes. Mr. Vickers, on being elected rector of the Cincinnati University, resigned the position of librarian, and Chester W. Merrill was his successor. The present librarian is A. W. Whelpley, who was called to the position several years ago, on the retirement of Mr. Merrill.

According to Mr. Whelpley's latest report, the number of volumes now in the Library is 197,484. The receipts of the institution for the year ending July, 1892, were $92,585, and the expenses $52,797. The total use of the Library for the same year was 766,024 books and periodicals.

The Public Library is much used by students and professional scholars, as a place of study and investigation, its collections being rare and extensive in many lines of special learning. The college students and the pupils of the public schools also make good use of the Library. The librarian is very efficient, intelligent and obliging, and his unremitting efforts to improve the library and benefit the community are highly appreciated by his fellow citizens. In his last report Mr. Whelpley presents a most important recommendation in these words: "The Library is becoming crowded, and it is inconvenient in many departments to properly shelve the books; and it is likewise growing, from year to year, at a rate that renders action necessary looking toward the building of more commodious quarters, which shall combine the latest results of library architecture and library economy, as shown in the many new structures now being erected, or recently completed. This library building does not meet the wants and needs of its patrons, and is not up to the requirements of our city, either for working purposes or for adornment. More satisfactory work, with greater economy and comfort, could be transacted with the same number of attendants in a properly-planned building, and better care and attention be bestowed on the books. An examination of our present building, and a comparison with some of the newer libraries, by the joint committee of this board and the board of education recently appointed to consider this interesting subject, will furnish convincing proof of the correctness of my statements, and the importance of early action."

Young Men's Mercantile Library.—Next in importance to the Public Library, as a resort for readers, is the Young Men's Mercantile Library, an old and favorite institution organized in 1836. This is located in "Cincinnati College," on Walnut street, opposite to "Gibson House," and its internal affairs are ably and gracefully administered by the librarian, John M. Newton. A fee of five dollars per annum admits properly introduced citizens to full library privileges. The reading-rooms are continually sought on account of the many newspapers and other periodicals there on file. The total number of volumes issued by the library in 1892 was 55,537. The number of novels taken out was 21,170. The total membership in the Library Association was 1,729.

Other Libraries.—Besides the Public Library and the Mercantile, there are in the city the library of the Historical Society, with about twelve thousand volumes and fifty-three thousand pamphlets; the library of the Mechanics' Institute, some six thousand volumes, with many current scientific periodicals; the Law Library, twenty-five thousand volumes, and the special libraries connected with the several educational institutions.

Cincinnati is well supplied with private libraries, many of which are remarkable for size, elegance, and value.

CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

[BY HON. D. THEW WRIGHT.]

EARLY COURTS AND LAWYERS—CRIMINAL COURT—THE NEW CONSTITUTION—COURTHOUSES—CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY—SUPERIOR COURT AND OTHER COURTS—BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT AND PROMINENT JURISTS.

ONE of the earliest instances of the administration of justice, in Hamilton county, occurred in the year 1788. At that time there were no settlements to speak of, and but few houses, in the country. There were no courthouses to administer the law, and not much law to administer. The citizens convened in a mass-meeting, and elected a judge and sheriff; apparently it did not occur to any one that anything further was necessary to run a community upon perfectly safe principles. No laws had been furnished or existed for the occasion; but the simple-hearted fathers, after their day's work, slept the sleep of the just, content with the belief that, with a judge and a sheriff, they were securely reposing under the protecting ægis of a legitimate Constitutional Government. The first practical application of this new jurisprudence was the arrest of an Irishman for robbing a garden patch. The case is not found in the Ohio Reports, but it seems that "a jury was regularly called" (regularly is quite appropriate in this connection), the defendant was found guilty, in some way or other, and sentenced to receive twenty-nine lashes. The judgment of the court was carried out the same day, so that an appeal or writ of error would have been ineffectual. This improvised court, however, did not last long. It came in conflict with the military. The commandant at Fort Washington and the judge differed in their views as to some matters, and a recourse was had to violence. In the interview, the civil conservator of the peace was badly damaged."

Civil government became a necessity upon the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. In October of that year Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, governor; Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong and James Mitchell Varnum, the first judges of the Territory. Armstrong declining the position, John Cleve Symmes was appointed to the vacancy. Upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1789, Judges Parsons and Symmes and William Barton were appointed judges. Barton declined, and George Turner was appointed in his place. Rufus Putnam succeeded Parsons, who died in 1790. In December, 1796, Putnam resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph Gilman. Judge Turner was succeeded by Return Jonathan Meigs, in 1798, and the judges then in commission continued in office until the Territorial government was succeeded by the State of Ohio.

The county of Hamilton was created by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, January 2, 1790, and on that day he appointed, as judges of the county court, William McMillan, William Goforth, and William Wells. Of these first judges of the Territory not much is known, but William McMillan appears to have been no ordinary man. William M. Corry, a gentleman himself well qualified to judge, and who did not bestow eulogy indiscriminately, in a published address says of him: "During his professional career there was no higher man at the western bar than William McMillan. Its accomplished ranks would have done honor to older countries, but it did not contain his superior. Some of our distinguished lawyers of that day were admirable public speakers; he was not. Some of them were able in the comprehension of their cases, and skillful to a proverb in their management. Of these he ranked among the first. His opinions had all the respectability of learning,

precision and strength. They commanded acquiescence, they challenged opposition, when to obtain assent was difficult, and to provoke hostility dangerous."

Judge Burnet says of him: "He possessed an intellect of a high order, and had acquired a fund of information, general as well as professional, which qualified him for great usefulness in the early legislature of the Territory."

But not much of written history remains of these pristine lights of the profession. We can only glean here and there an item of information which at best is uncertain and unsatisfactory.

The first Constitution of the State of Ohio does not seem to have been particularly adopted by anybody, in the sense in which that word is now used. It was prepared by the Constitutional Convention, signed by the members thereof on the 29th day of November, 1802. and appeared to go into operation of its own motion. It was not submitted to the People for ratification or approval by them, though for many years they appeared to be satisfied with it. There is a curious uncertainty about the date of admission of Ohio, under this Constitution, into the Union. As many as seven different dates are assigned, by as many different publications. April 30, 1802, has been given by the editor of the "United States Statutes at Large," in Volume I. This was the date of the passage of the enabling act of Congress, authorizing the people to form a Constitution, and for the admission of the State into the Union. But as the date of the enabling act of other States has not been regarded as the date of admission, there is no reason for making an exception with regard to Ohio. June 30, 1803, is said to be the time, in the report of the Ninth Census. But as Congress was not in session that day, having adjourned in May, this is evidently an error. November 29, 1802, being the day the Constitutional Convention signed the Constitution and adjourned, is held by many to be the proper date. Hildreth's "History of the United States" gives it as March 1, 1803, being the time when the first General Assembly met in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Another authority states March 3, 1803, that being the date of an act of Congress assenting to certain modifications proposed by the convention, relating to reservation of lands for public schools. Atwater's "History of Ohio," Mansfield's "Political Grammar," and others, give February 19, 1803.

The enabling act, as said, was passed April 30, 1802, under which the Constitutional Convention proceeded with its work, and the Constitution, with certain propositions relating to laws within the State, was laid before Congress, for its action. Committees were appointed in both Houses to whom the papers were referred. The Senate resolution was, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any legislation was necessary, and if so what, for the admission of the State of Ohio into the Union and for the extending to that State the laws of the United States. On the 19th of January, 1803, the committee reported that under the enabling act, the people had formed a Constitution and State Government, Republican in form, and in conformity with the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, and that it was necessary now to establish a District Court within the State, to carry into complete effect the laws of the United States within the same. On this report a bill was presented and passed February 7; the House took up the bill, and passed it February 19. This was the first law of Congress recognizing the new State. There seems to have been no formal act of admission at any time. There is, however, a collection of charters and constitutions compiled by order of the United States Senate, and printed in 1877. In this work, the Constitution of the State follows the enabling act, and is then followed by the act of admission. In this publication, the Constitution of Ohio is followed by the act of February 19, 1803, under the heading "An act recognizing the State of Ohio." The inquiry, probably, is of but little consequence now, its chief interest is the puzzling nature of the question.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the judicial power of the State of Ohio was vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace, and

such other Courts, as the Legislature might see fit to establish. The Supreme Court at first consisted of three judges, but was afterward increased to four. Courts of Common Pleas were composed of a presiding judge and associates. The president judge, being a member of the Bar, was supposed to be learned in the law; the supposition did not, however, prevail as to his associates, who were not lawyers. They, however, acted as probate judges, and most of them were competent to hear the probate of wills, appoint executors and administrators, and review accounts current and final. A list of the presiding judges of the Court of Common Pleas under the old Constitution is as follows, as far as can be ascertained: Thomas Gibson, in 1803; Michael Jones, in 1804; from 1805 to 1819, Francis Dunlevy; from 1819 to 1832, George P. Torrence; from 1832 to 1835, John M. Goodenow; from 1835 to 1838, David K. Este, who then went upon the Bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, organized that year. Este was succeeded by Oliver M. Spencer. Spencer was succeeded by Nathaniel C. Reed, who went upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, being succeeded by Timothy Walker in 1841. William B. Caldwell was the next presiding judge, who also became a judge of the Supreme Court in 1850. Charles Brough and Samuel M. Hart were upon the Bench in 1850, and Robert B. Warden was the last presiding judge prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. Of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas, James Silvers served for three terms; Luke Foster, from 1803 to 1810; Matthew Nimmo, from 1804 to 1806; William McFarland in 1807; John Matson, from 1808 to 1810; Stephen Wood, from 1810 to 1816; James Clark, in 1811; Othniel Looker, in 1817; William Burke, in 1818, and also John C. Short. During 1820 and 1822 Othniel Looker, James Silver and Peter Bell were judges. In 1823 and 1824 Samuel R. Miller; in 1825–26, Patrick Smith and Ben Piatt; Peter Bell, Patrick Smith, and John Jolly, from 1825 to 1829; in 1829 and 1831, Enos Woodruff; Samuel Rees, in 1831; Thomas Henderson, in 1831 and 1836. Jonathan Cilley and John Burgoyne, in 1834 and in 1836, and Joseph Brown and Richard Ayers, in 1839 and 1840. Henry Moore, in 1839 and 1845. Israel Brown and Robert Moore served from 1845, and with James Saffin and John A. Wiseman were the last associates under the old system. It is impracticable to give the exact time of service of these various gentlemen, and it is possible the list is not complete, but the sources of information are meager, and the fact that the courthouse in this county has been twice burned deprives us of those records which in law impart absolute verity.

Although Judge George P. Torrence served for a longer time than any presiding judge except Dunlevy, the record of early days show that he assumed his political functions under circumstances that occasioned considerable comment, principally of an unfavorable nature. The Legislature of 1818 appointed him, then a sitting member of that body, presiding judge of the Ninth Circuit, Hamilton county. This Circuit was created at the same session and a few days before the appointment. The appointment was claimed to be unconstitutional under the clause:

> No senator or representative shall during the term for which he shall have been elected be appointed to any civil office under the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term.

This appointment created great excitement, it being claimed to be a flagrant violation of the fundamental law, and a judicial consideration of the question would seem to indicate that the objection was well taken. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court on *quo warranto*, but was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, any expression of opinion in favor of the appointment being carefully avoided. The Legislature then endeavored to exterminate the obnoxious judicial existence, by abolishing the Ninth Judicial Circuit. The Senate passed a bill for that purpose, but the House, after considering the matter several times, refused to concur, by the close vote of thirty-six to thirty-two. Nothing, however, seems to have disturbed

the placidity of the judge's nature. He held on to his office with an aggravating persistency, and a serene indifference to fate that was a discomfiture to the evil-minded. He lived to a green old age. He was a man of amiable, jovial nature, with a kind word for every one, and he retained the respect of the entire community.

Courts and judges, in the earlier days of jurisprudence, seem to have had their own private troubles, although, to consider them in this retrospect of fifty years, they bear somewhat of resemblance to the tempest in the teapot. John M. Goodenow came to Cincinnati from Steubenville in 1832, to enter upon the practice of the law. It appears according to his own statement that he was at once solicited and urged by personal and political friends to become a candidate for presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. Affairs in the olden times were not different from the present day, as no man was ever known to seek office purely of his own volition. There are always admiring and disinterested friends who insist upon his sacrificing himself upon the altar of public welfare, although the lamb is generally led to the slaughter without vociferous remonstrance. He was chosen judge, January, 1833. One of the first duties of Judge Goodenow was to participate in the appointment of the clerk of the court, vice Daniel Gano. There were a number of candidates for the position, and the four judges differed as to the merits of the various individuals proposed. Two of the judges, after acrimonious discussion, announced that they would vote for a certain one, and no other, and the other judges might contemplate the situation from any standpoint they saw fit, with the largest liberty to do so indefinitely. The consequence was that no clerk was appointed for nearly a year. In December, 1833, the Bar took the matter up and urged that an appointment should be made. In February, 1834, Judge Goodenow and two of his associates, John Burgoyne and Jonathan Cilley, agreed upon Samuel H. Goodin, whereupon the Bar held a meeting and requested that the appointment should not be consummated. A public meeting denounced. The newspapers had a few remarks to make, it being alleged that there was bribery and corruption in the case. One of the judges stated that Mr. James Goodin, brother of the inchoate clerk, had offered to him, the judge, $1,000 lawful currency of the realm if he would vote for and secure the appointment of Samuel H., as clerk. There was much virtuous indignation. The morality of the community was shocked. Committees investigated, as they do now-a-days and will do to the end of time. Cards were published. Everybody made a statement over their respective signatures. The statement of the judge, Enos Woodruff, was that James Goodin offered him the money point blank and had the checks with him as evidence thereof. James Goodin's statement averred, that it was a mistake all round, that he simply offered to bet Judge Woodruff, that if he, Woodruff, would vote for his, Goodin's, brother, and secure the appointment, he, Woodruff, should be re-elected judge. Verily! it hath "a very ancient and fish-like smell," hath Goodin's statement. And yet it seems remarkable that for many months Judge Woodruff should give his colleagues no intimation of this dire attempt to soil the purity of the ermine, if such attempt had actually been made. Mr. Goodin, however, never exercised his high vocation of clerk. Two of the associate judges, Henderson and Burgoyne, without the knowledge of the presiding judge or third associate, and by what must be considered as an instance of sharp practice, made an entry appointing Gen. William H. Harrison. This action was acquiesced in by the Bar and community, and Warsaw was quiet.

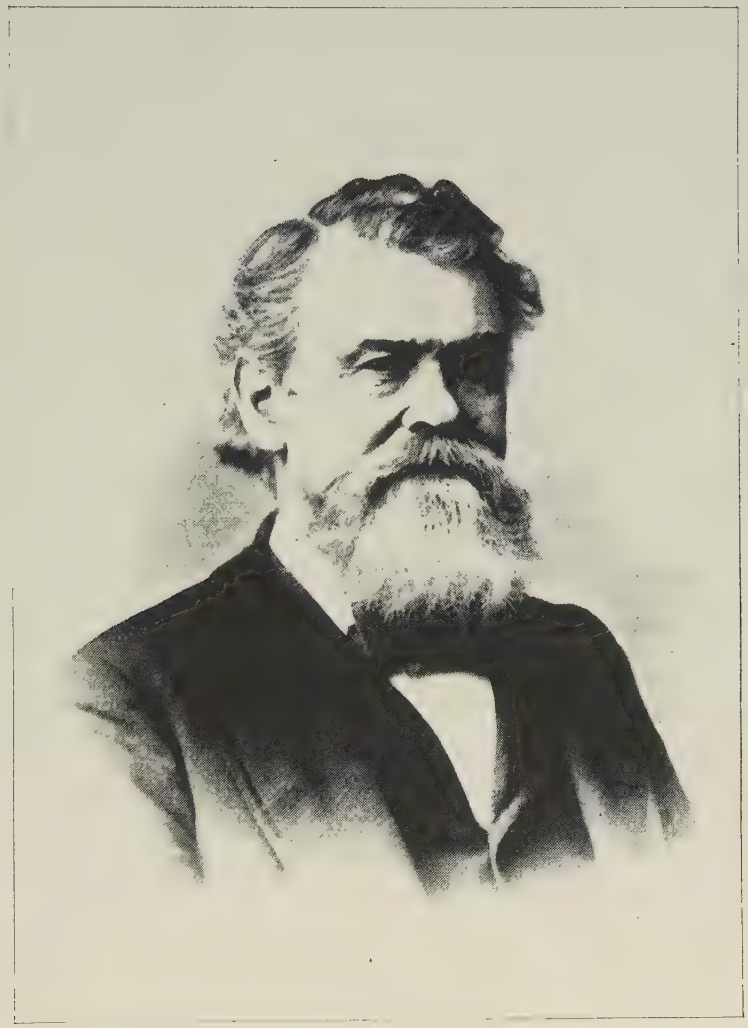
This conduct of his colleagues, as well it might, gave mortal offense to Judge Goodenow. He declared, that under the circumstances he could not longer hold his judicial position, and did resign in November, 1834, a consummation devotedly wished, no doubt, by Judge Henderson, who had asserted, with much vehemence, that Goodenow should be "driven from the Bench."

The county of Hamilton continued to grow in population and importance. In 1790 it had about two thousand inhabitants; in 1840 it had over eighty thousand.

As business increased and the affairs of men multiplied, it was found that the supply of courts was not equal to the demands made upon them. The Superior Court of Cincinnati was therefore organized by the act of March 15, 1838. It had concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas, of all civil cases in law and chancery, wherein that court had original jurisdiction. It was held by a single judge whose salary at first was $1,200 per year, which in 1846 was reduced to $1,000, by the provisions of an act, facetiously entitled an "Act to provide adequate compensation for judges, etc.," the same act giving judges of the Supreme Court, $1,300, and the presiding judge of the Common Pleas Court, $1,000. The first judge of the Superior Court was David K. Este, who had formerly presided in the Court of Common Pleas from 1838 to 1845. The following gentlemen succeeded Judge Este: Charles D. Coffin, who during his life was a leading member of the Bar ; William Johnston, who served from 1847 to 1850; Charles P. James, from 1850 to 1851, and George Hoadly, who was the last judge upon the Bench. This brief notice does not do justice to the usefulness of the old Superior Court. It relieved the pressure upon the existing tribunals of the county. For many years lawyers were able to dispatch business without having a lawsuit a synonym for Eternal Justice. For similar reasons, the Commercial Court was organized by the act of February 4, 1848. It was held by a single judge, the court having concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of all civil cases at law, founded on contract and of all cases in chancery. This court, during the period of its existence was presided over by Judge Thomas M. Key, an eccentric but able man. He was a Kentuckian by birth, but came to this State early in life. During the Rebellion he was judge advocate on the staff of that military Puss in Boots, George B. McClellan. In the latter part of 1861 the writer visited the city of Washington as it was all "quiet on the Potomac." At that time, it will be remembered, Mr. Lincoln was President. But there was a greater than Lincoln, and his name was McClellan, and when we happened to encounter the judge advocate, it occurred to us, that now was the opportunity of discovering how the problem of the war was to be solved, and we, therefore, ventured a leading question as to the existing status. Those who knew Key will remember how solemn and portentous his manner always was. But now his manner was more solemn and more portentous than ever. In the profoundest depths of a melancholy confidence, and speaking unutterable thoughts in a terrible whisper, he said: "If you have no business imperatively detaining you here, I advise you to get out of this town as fast as you can. Beauregard is lying over the river with 125,000 men, and he can walk into this city, whenever he chooses." The awful gravity of the statement, enhanced as it was by the blood-curdling way of putting it was overwhelming. After events disclosed the fact that the rebel army consisted of some twenty or thirty thousand ragged chivalry. They were, however, backed up by a supply of Quaker guns, and the young Napoleon was terrified in his heart.

Key was the reputed author of the celebrated Harrison's Landing letter, in which McClellan undertakes to instruct Mr. Lincoln as to his military and civil rights, duties and obligations. As a specimen of pure unadulterated impudence, there never was anything like it in the world, and Key had an ability of impudence, which was a talent amounting to genius, and if he did not write the paper in question, he was quite equal to doing it.

Early in 1861 McClellan sent Key to interview Gen. W. T. Sherman, to see if Sherman really was crazy, it having been authoritatively stated that such was the fact. Key performed his mission and reported to the effect, that there was a screw loose somewhere, and that, in his judgment, Gen. Sherman was not fit to be entrusted with the command of a large army. The keenness of this witticism can only be discovered as the light of history falls upon the army of the West moving from Chattanooga by way of Atlanta, Ga., and the sea, to the downfall of the Rebellion and the final triumph of the Flag.



D. Thew Wright

CRIMINAL COURT.

In speaking of the administration of justice, in Hamilton county, the Criminal Court should not be forgotten, for there was a Criminal Court. In was created by the act of March 12, 1852. The people were able to stand it for two years, when its existence was terminated by the act of May 1, 1854. The inherent defect in its condition was its judge, Jacob Flinn. He was one of the first experiments of an elective judiciary, and, so far from being a success, his court was abolished to get rid of him. A complete biography of him can not be written, for research has failed to discover material facts. This county is supposed to have been his birthplace, and he was brought up on a farm. He probably had the rudiments of an early education, though there is no evidence of the fact. It is certain that he studied law, for he was admitted to the Bar, and the law at that time required a probationary period of educational discipline before being sworn in. As a lawyer he was a very large man with an avoirdupois approximating three hundred pounds. He was very dainty in his dress, and his personal appearance, in point of elegance, might be regarded as phenomenal. As a judge, he tried many criminals and hung one or two, very successfully. Such was the general not to say the universal estimate of his talents, his learning and his integrity, that when a too critical legislature decapitated so to speak, not to put too fine a point upon it, his eccentric judicial career, without compensation for losses sustained, the entire Bar, and the community, quite as entirely were enabled to regulate, if they could not wholly suppress, the public grief.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution was adopted in 1851, and the following were the judges of the Court of Common Pleas: A. G. W. Carter; Stanley Matthews, Robert B. Warden. They were elected for a term of five years, which expired in January, 1857, the salary being $1,500 per year. Warden resigned, and Donn Piatt was appointed to succeed him April 3, 1852. Judge Piatt did not long remain upon the Bench. In 1855, the judges were Carter, Nelson Cross and James Parker. Judge Cross was succeeded by Washington Van Hamm in 1856. In 1856 the judges elected were Carter, Patrick Mallon, and M. W. Oliver. Upon Judge Oliver's resignation William M. Dickson was appointed by Governor Chase, in 1859, serving till November 7th, of that year, when he was succeeded by Isaac C. Collins. Then followed Nicholas Headington, Charles C. Murdock, Edward Woodruff, M. F. Force and Joseph Cox. Judges Force, Murdock and Cox were elected for a term beginning February 12, 1872, and ending February 12, 1877. The number of judges having been increased, Jacob Burnet and William L. Avery were elected for a term which began November 6, 1871, ending November 6, 1876. For the term beginning February 12, 1877, and ending February 12, 1882, William L. Avery, Joseph Cox and Nicholas Longworth were elected; Robert A. Johnson and Jacob Burnet, for the term beginning November 6, 1876, ending November 6, 1881. On May 10, 1878, the legislature authorized the election of two additional judges of the Court of Common Pleas, their terms to begin on the first Monday of December following their election; the term five years. Under this act Fayette Smith and Fred W. Moore were elected judges, their term beginning December 2, 1878, ending December 3, 1883. Robert A. Johnston, S. N. Maxwell, John S. Connor, M. L. Buchwalter and William L. Avery were elected for the term beginning February 9, 1882, ending February 9, 1887; Judge Avery resigned and was succeeded by A. B. Huston. Samuel R. Matthews and Charles D. Robertson were elected for the term beginning December 3, 1883, ending December 3, 1888. Phillip H. Kumler, Jacob Schroeder, S. N. Maxwell, Charles Evans and M. L. Buchwalter were elected for the term beginning February 8, 1887, and ending February 8, 1892. Matthews and Robertson were succeeded by Miller Outcalt and Clement Bates, whose term began the first Monday

of December, 1888, continuing five years. Phillip H. Kumler, M. L. Buchwalter, Charles Evans, M. F. Wilson and John R. Sayler are now judges of the Court of Common Pleas holding office from February, 1893, for a period of five years. At the election held November 7, 1893, Howard Hollister and Dan. Thew Wright were elected to succeed Judges Outcalt and Bates. The term of office of the judges elect beginning the first Monday of December, 1893.

Under the constitution of 1851 the District Court was composed of Common Pleas judges, and a judge of the Supreme Court. For a period of some years a judge of the Supreme Court did attend the sessions of the District Court, but this practice was finally abandoned, on account of the great pressure of business in the court of last resort. The organization of the District Court was not satisfactory to the Bar, it being a fundamental error that judges should sit to review their own decisions, and, in 1885, the Circuit Court was created, Hamilton county being the first circuit. It is a Court of Error, composed of three judges elected for six years. The first judges were Joseph Cox, whose term was from February 9, 1885, to February, 1887. James M. Smith, from February 9, 1885, to February, 1889; Phillip B. Swing, from February 9, 1885, to February, 1891. Judge Cox was elected in 1886 to serve until February, 1893, being again re-elected and now in office. Judge Swing was also re-elected, his term expiring in 1897.

The judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati were as follows: Oliver M. Spencer from 1854 to 1861; William Y. Gholson, 1854 to 1859; Bellamy Storer, 1854 to 1871; George Hoadly, 1860 to 1865; Charles D. Coffin, 1862 to 1863; Stanley Matthews, 1863 to 1865; Charles Fox, 1865 to 1868; Alphonso Taft, 1866 to 1871; M. B. Hagans, 1869 to 1873; J. L. Miner, and J. Bryant Walker, in 1872; Alfred Yaple, 1873 to 1878; T. A. O'Connor, 1873 to 1877; W. H. Tilden, 1874 to 1878; Manning F. Force, 1877 to 1887; Judson Harmon, 1878 to 1887. J. B. Foraker was elected in the spring of 1876; he resigned in 1882 and was succeeded by Judge William Worthington, who was in turn succeeded by Hiram D. Peck, elected in 1884 serving until May, 1889. William H. Taft's first term expired in May, 1888, and he was re-elected, but resigned and was succeeded by Samuel F. Hunt. Edward F. Noyes succeeded Judge Peck, being elected in 1889. Upon his death he was succeeded by John R. Sayler. The present incumbents are Samuel F. Hunt, Rufus B. Smith and F. W. Moore.

The Probate judges of the county were the following: John B. Warren, from February 9, 1852, to February 15, 1855; John Burgoyne, February 15, 1855, to February 9, 1858; George H. Hilton, February 9, 1858, to February 9, 1861; Alex. Paddack, February 9, 1861, to February 9, 1864; Edward Woodruff, February 9, 1864, to February 9, 1867; Edward F. Noyes, February 9, 1867, to February 9, 1870; George T. Hoeffer, February 9, 1870, to February 9, 1873; William Tilden, February 9, 1873, to August 20, 1873; Albert Paddack, August 20, 1873, to November 1, 1873; Isaac B. Matson, November 1, 1873, to February 9, 1885; H. P. Goebel, February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1891. Howard Ferris went into office February 9, 1891, and is the present incumbent, having been re-elected November 7, 1893.

COURTHOUSES.

The first courthouse was upon the corner of Fifth and Main streets. A feature of the locality was the contiguous swamp and frog pond, and the frogs of 1790 must have been more than ordinarily musical, as all the books of early times have something to say of the noises they made. Adjacent to the frogs was the public whipping-post, a feature of gentility which adorned the courthouse of every county. Our ancestors appear to have been of opinion that the sparing of the rod was a proverb not exclusively applying to the early years of human existence.

The county subsequently erected an edifice upon the same location which was quite an architectural display. It had a cupola some eighty feet high, was orna-

mented with balustrades, all of which called for an expenditure of $3,000, a sum that would now scarcely suffice for the erection of an office for a justice of the peace. The courthouse of 1851 cost $695,253.29, which illustrates the advance of civilization.

Fire has played an important part in the administration of justice in Hamilton county. During the war of 1812, the courthouse was used as a barracks for soldiers, who succeeded in setting fire to the building, to its entire destruction. A large lot was then donated to the county by Jesse Hunt, and a new building was completed in 1819. It was also destroyed by fire in 1849, and the Courts adjourned to a pork house on Court street. Legal business was here transacted, until a new building was completed in 1853. It remained until 1884, when it too was destroyed by fire, upon March 29, of that year. This disaster was the result of mob violence. A man by the name of Berner was tried for an atrocious murder. He was assumed to be guilty, and his acquittal to be the result of illegitimate methods. A virtuous but excited populace arose in their indignation to vindicate the law. With an intelligence quite as rare as its results were discriminating, the mob, instead of taking the criminal, and punishing him, fired the courthouse. The fire was disastrous. The records from the earliest times were burnt. No one can ever tell what books and papers, the accumulation of an hundred years, were thus lost. The magnificent Law Library, the result of many years wise and patient collection, was completely destroyed. It was some days before the mob was suppressed. The military took possession of what remained of the courthouse, and in the course of the rioting John J. Desmond, at the head of the company he commanded, was accidentally shot and killed. He was a brave, gallant young man, and promising lawyer; a tablet to his memory stands in the courthouse near the spot where he fell. It is a satisfaction, however, to know, as was subsequently developed, that there must have been a large number of the rioters who were killed, or wounded so that they died, by the prompt measures the military adopted. The number is said to have been as large as one hundred and fifty.

At the time this great calamity happened Governor George Hoadly was chief magistrate of the State. A law was passed creating a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Governor to build a new courthouse. Governor Hoadly appointed Henry C. Urner, John L. Stettinius, Wesley M. Cameron, and William Worthington. The successful result justified this wise selection. The Board of Trustees gave their two years and a half of public service, without compensation, and the present building is the result of their labor. On January 15, 1887, the Bar gave a banquet to the trustees and architect, James W. McLaughlin, as a testimonial of their regard for, and appreciation of, the work which had been done. It was a happy occasion, for the good will and high esteem, manifested for the gentlemen named, was a tribute they will long remember.

THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY.

Any account of the profession in Hamilton county would be altogether incomplete without some reference to the Law Library. For many years it has been, at least, a feature of the courthouse. It was organized in 1846, and incorporated in 1847, rooms being provided by the county commissioners. It was destroyed by the fire of Saturday night, March 29, 1884. At this time the Library numbered some seventeen thousand volumes. During the thirty-seven years these had been accumulating, its members had invested in their purchase $43,968.98. It was one of the most complete libraries in this country. Every department was full. It gloried also in the possession of many exceedingly rare curiosities, some of which were valuable also for occasional practical use. Among them were complete copies of the Territorial laws of the Northwest Territory and of the Territories formed therefrom; of the Territorial laws of Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi;

a copy of Justinian edition of 1535; of Grotius' first edition, containing pen and ink notes and emendations made by the author, and original copies of the first edition of Coke, Blackstone and Kent. On the walls were many paintings, portraits of early and distinguished jurists of Ohio. The room also held a collection of many valuable articles, the accumulation of years of active interest in the association on the part of its members, and of those who, although not members, yet realized that the public at large would be greatly benefited by the success of such a library. Of all that was in the library rooms that Saturday night, but one book came through the fire safely—that was an odd volume of Pennsylvania laws. A few volumes, six or seven in all, happened to be out on loan, and thus were saved. All else—reports, statutes, text-books, engravings and paintings—were reduced to ashes. The loss was a severe one. By none was it felt more keenly than by the librarian, Maurice W. Myers, who for almost a quarter of a century had carefully and zealously watched over and fostered the growth of the Library. To his indefatigable zeal and constant services it was mainly indebted for much that made it what it was—the Law Library of the country. The Library was insured in the sum of $10,000. This was looked upon as a fund for the restoration, so far as money could restore, of the Library that was gone. No one seemed to doubt for a moment that the immediate thing to be undertaken was this work of restoration. Courts and lawyers must have law books for constant, ready use, and in no other way could the demand be better met than by the association. Its affairs are managed by a board of trustees. On Monday after the fire, March 31, this board met to consider the situation. They found that several boxes of books had arrived at the depots, which, while useful to the old Library to round out its outlines in certain respects, were not necessary to a Library which, for some time to come, should contain only actually needed working material. Several orders were also outstanding for similar books. It was voted to return these books and cancel the orders if possible, and the treasurer was instructed to collect the insurance. On April 3, the treasurer reported at a meeting of the trustees, that the four insurance companies disclaimed all liability for loss, on the ground that the fire was caused by a riot. In the policies of three of the companies was found, hid away in the depths of the finely printed exceptions, a clause exempting them from losses so caused. The policy of the fourth company did not contain this clause. It nevertheless refused to pay, alleging that, by mutual agreement, it had been provided that this clause be inserted, but that it had been inadvertently omitted. The trustees promptly ordered suit to be brought on all four policies. and the five members of the board and their firms volunteered their services in the prosecution. On April 4, the association held a large and enthusiastic meeting in College Hall. Probably no better account of the spirit of this meeting can be given than that suggested by the following extracts from the resolutions that were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the loss to its members and the Bench and the Bar of this county by the destruction of our Library, which can not be overstated, this Association recognizes that the greatness of the disaster is commensurate with the complete success which had crowned the zeal, intelligence and energy of the management, and is confident, so long as the same qualities are employed in the restoration of what is lost, no misforturne can be called irreparable.

Resolved, That the support and co-operation of every member is hereby pledged to the officers of this Association in every attempt and step to replace what we have lost as speedily as possible.

But the meeting did not stop with mere resolutions. Liberal subscriptions were made to the funds necessary to restore the Library, and committees were appointed to solicit further aid, and, better still, an assessment of $100 was ordered on each member, payable in installments at reasonable intervals. With such backing the trustees did not hesitate to enter into contracts, and by April 30 they voted to accept an offer to furnish the Reports of the American Courts for $11,237.50, and, in May, one to furnish the English Courts for $5,070, and certain text-books

and digests for $1,830. By June, 1884, the treasurer had cash receipts amounting to $6,852, and during the year ending June, 1885, he had received from subscriptions and assessments $19,808, and from the insurance companies $3,300. For, though suits had been brought against the insurance companies, the riot clause in the three of them had proven an insurmountable difficulty in the way of recovering, and they were compromised. The fourth policy was paid, notwithstanding the alleged inadvertence in its draft. The Library was well known throughout the country, and received from many quarters practical expressions of sympathy. Valuable contributions of books were made by the States of New York, Kentucky, Arkansas, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa and Ohio, the Territories of Montana, Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, the city of Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Company, Soule & Bugbee, publishers of Boston, and many other individuals. The members responded liberally to the plea for funds. The total amount paid for books from the fire down to June, 1893, was $56,025.99. In addition to that it must be remembered that there were large payments for regular current expenses. The largest single subscription was made by Rufus King, who was for many years the honored president of the association, and has shown his devotion to its interests in a thousand instances. Mr. King died in 1891, and in his will made a most generous bequest to the association. On the morning of April 3, 1884, the new Library, containing nine volumes, was open and ready for use in temporary quarters in the Debolt building—as a guest in the office of J. W. Fitzgerald & Son. It followed the Courts to the Albany building, and then to its—let us trust—permanent home in the new courthouse. Its books have all been paid for. In June, 1893, they numbered 16,373. Surely the record is worthy of preservation. It is the work of a membership not exceeding in number at any one time 250 members.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT JURISTS.

Jacob Burnet.—But few men were more practically useful in organizing society in the Northwest through the enactment and administration of laws than Judge Burnet. He was of Scotch descent, illustrating in himself the best elements of that somewhat peculiar character. He was a son of Dr. William Burnet, of Newark, N. J., one of the medical directors and surgeons general in the Continental army. Judge Burnet came to the Miami Country, as it was then called, in the spring of 1796, to begin the practice of law. He was a member of the first Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, exercising a large influence in the adoption of salutary laws, and now after nearly a century has elapsed, and the work has passed in review, it must be regarded as a happy circumstance that Jacob Burnet was a member of that first Legislature. Of a truth may it be said of this early pioneer in law, and in political and social economy, "their works do live after them." In 1820 the settlers on western land were hopelessly in debt to the government for the purchases they had made. There was no money in the country. Banks did nothing but fail. The sturdy woodman who more than once had gone forth, rifle in hand, to repel the onset of the savage foe upon the frontier settlement saw nothing but ruin before him. The humble home he had so often fought to defend "when the blood of his sons fattened his cornfields, and the war-whoop awakened the sleep of the cradle," was about to be torn from him, and he driven forth to the pitiless shelter of the wilderness. It was feared that an attempt by the government to collect its debts, amounting to about twenty-two millions of dollars, would result in civil war. At a time of such impending disaster, when the wisdom of statesmen was needed to divine a method of relief, and the justice of patriotism to arbitrate between exasperated partisans, Judge Burnet was the author of a scheme by which the settlers were allowed to relinquish such land as they could not pay for, applying the money they had already paid to protect the improvements which they had made. This scheme passed into a law, and the settler could once more sleep in his humble log cabin with the healthful consciousness of knowing it was his own.

To the efforts of Judge Burnet is due in a great measure the construction of the Miami canal from Dayton to the lakes. Congress had made large grants of land to the State of Ohio to assist in the construction of canals; there were conditions, however, attached to the grants under which, after large amounts of money had been expended, the State was likely to lose its land grants, leaving its canals entirely uncompleted. Judge Burnet, then in the Senate, took up the matter with his accustomed zeal and energy. He succeeded in inducing the Senate to pass a bill removing the obnoxious conditions and obtaining additional grants. The bill became a law through his untiring efforts, and the contemplated works were completed.

Judge Burnet was a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but resigned his place to take his seat in the United States Senate, as the successor of William Henry Harrison. In the early days of which he writes, Judge Burnet and other members of the Bar were accustomed to attend the Supreme Court of the Territory at Cincinnati, Marietta and Detroit, the field of jurisprudence being a wide one. They traveled on horseback, carrying their provisions with them. The hotels of that day were not numerous, and the wayfarers slept on the ground, at the foot of a tree, using their saddles for pillows. Sometimes they would enjoy tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, but often the gnats and mosquitoes were inexorable. The roads were merely bridle paths through the woods, and there were no bridges or ferries over streams. Consequently one of the first requirements of a good horse was that he should be an expert swimmer. With such an animal under them, it seemed to make little difference to our peripatetic Bar, whether they were on land or in the water. In December, 1799, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., and Judge Burnet set out on a trip from Cincinnati to Vincennes, on professional business. They purchased a specimen of naval architecture known as an "Ark," into which they loaded their provisions, their horses and themselves. Four days of assiduous travel carried them to the Falls of the Ohio. Here they disembarked, mounted their horses, and plunged into the forest. As they were about to encamp for the night they encountered a band of Indians. The pipe of peace, however, seemed to be prevalent, and the high contracting powers established relations of amity. The Judge and his companions shoveled the snow off the ground, built a fire, wrapped themselves in their blankets, and laid down to quiet dreams. A couple of panthers, of inquisitive turn of mind, persisted in inspecting these intruders upon their own private domain, beleaguering their camp with a prolonged succession of those blood-curdling screams, the like of which can come from no other beast of prey. The next day they encountered a severe snowstorm, blinded by the fury of which they stumbled over a troop of buffalo. The surprise was entirely mutual, but the buffaloes being more alarmed than the white man, stayed not upon the order of their going. Arriving at White river, they found an old cabin deserted except by a pugnacious wild cat, who seemed to be of the opinion that possession was nine points in the law. As the night was coming on, and the storm raging, the question at issue between lawyer and wild cat, as to the tenancy of the cabin, became an interesting one. After consultation as to the proper mode of procedure, they moved upon the enemy's works and discomfited him until that he fled, when they enjoyed a coveted repose. The Judge reached Vincennes, where he remained a few days and then set out for home, stating with an unconscious but delicious gleam of humor, that he abandoned the intention of practicing law in that country "from a conviction that the profits of the business would not be sufficient to compensate for the fatigue and loss of time to which it would subject him."

Until his death in 1853 Jacob Burnet was one of the most notable figures upon the streets of Cincinnati. Tall and dignified in his appearance, he retained the style and manners of the olden times. He wore the old-fashioned queue, and in public assemblies his grave stately deportment inspired, if not awe, at least respect. In his opinions and judgments he was decided. He did not believe in anything half

way, but altogether, nor did he hesitate to state his views, when occasion required, and they were so stated as to be completely understood.

Having been judge of the Supreme Court, United States Senator, and a public man all his life, and being in affluent circumstances, he was the most prominent citizen of Cincinnati. His hospitality was generous, and his home a hostelry for the stranger. No one had appreciated fully the merits of the city, unless they had sat at his board, and there would be encountered the most distinguished men of the country. The venerable mansion, formerly so long his home, has sheltered beneath its roof Gen. Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, Lewis Cass, and many others whose lives are ended but whose names remain. There has been in the Queen City no other residence within whose walls have been gathered so many who have been illustrious in their day. But he selected his company. Judge Burnet's father and brothers were intimate acquaintances of Col. Burr during the Revolutionary war, and when Burr visited Cincinnati, he expected to receive the courtesies so notoriously and so liberally extended to almost every man of prominence. Judge Burnet, however, peremptorily refused to make his acquaintance, and with that vigor with which he entertained his views, and that perspicacity with which he expressed them, put his refusal upon the distinct ground that he "considered Col. Burr a murderer."

Charles Hammond left behind him the reputation of a great lawyer. He is of course known to the Bar, as the first of the Supreme Court reporters. There is not much in such an office to develop great abilities, and though the work is well done, doubtless there were many more who could have done it just as well. Had Mr. Hammond devoted himself exclusively to the law, he would certainly have left more enduring monuments of his fame. His argument in the celebrated case of Osborne *vs.* the Bank of the United States shows that he was a great Constitutional lawyer, and to this day there are those who doubt whether John Marshall or Charles Hammond had the best of it. The Court, however, having the privilege of making the law, under the guise of declaring it, established the contrary of Hammond's views, and whether right or wrong matters not now, for error becomes truth, if it is venerable.

President Adams tendered to Mr. Hammond a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, but it was declined. There is no more glittering prize to be offered the American lawyer, and Mr. Hammond's action shows his independence of spirit, and that he cared but little for the name and fame he was to leave behind him. The minutes of the Supreme Court of this State show the estimate in which he was held, by his professional brethren, in the few lines written by a lawyer fully capable to pass judgment, and one who was singularly just to his fellow men. Nathaniel Wright wrote of him thus: "Mr. Hammond was most truly a great and worthy man. Ardently devoted to truth and virtue, to charitable deeds, to human liberty and the Constitution of his country, his life was one of great labor, activity and usefulness. With a mind highly cultivated, clear perceptions, and, above all, of most inflexible integrity, he was fearless and independent. His professional career was fair, open, manly, and won the approbation of his contemporaries. In him the weak, unfortunate and honest ever found an advocate, the guilty never. He attained to great eminence as a lawyer, as a literary man, and as a political writer."

If the student of belles-lettres, of rhetoric, and correct literary expression, will carefully analyze the few lines of the above eulogy, he will discover a wealth of meaning, scarcely ever found in classic literature. Many men are great; how few are worthy! Can there be higher aims in human life than truth, virtue, charity and human liberty? If there be crowns reserved, they must be for those who labor with activity and usefulness, for such noble ends. The mind that is highly cultivated has become so, because it has recognized the fact that genius is not the result of

great labor, and that work is worship. Clear perceptions are God-given. That purification of the intellectual eye, which enables it at once to discover among the shapeless ore of the unexplored mines that which is rich and that which is dross, is not acquired, it belongs to the few who are chosen from the many called. That inflexible integrity, without which no man can be fearless and independent, was commemorated two thousand years ago.

"*Justum ac tenacem propositi virum.*"

The just man, of firm purpose, is steadfast still, and the wild fury of his fellowmen can not move him from his settled resolve. In this his eminence was great as a literary man and political writer, for although tradition has assigned him the place of Ohio's foremost lawyer, as an editor he was greater still. He was a native of a slave State, and his father was a slaveholder, but as early as 1820 his position, on this great political question of the day, was not doubtful. His belief was that slavery was a great wrong, destructive of national character and happiness, and that its extension was fraught with fearful consequences. This belief he impressed upon the Ohio Legislature as early as 1819, and he waged the warfare of a relentless enemy. When John Quincy Adams maintained the right of petition against the united audacity of the South, and the gentle timidity of the North, Charles Hammond upheld the hands of the old man eloquent, that they "were steady until the going down of the sun." Nothing caused him to abate a jot or tittle of his determined aggressive action. The fact that it was dangerous so to do, did not weigh with him a particle. He had put his hand to the plough, and there was no turning back in that war.

As early as 1823, his words on this subject, in the light of 1861 and 1865, are prophetic. "A coalition, cemented by a sameness of manners, and by a mutuality of interests, will be formed, and, when it once can get the predominence, will overpower and trample under foot all opposition. We can not help making the inquiry whether such views are not opposed to the prosperity and peace of the United States? And whether men, who wish the extension of slavery for political purposes, are not advocating measures which lead not only to moral degradation and misery but to great ultimate national calamity. To urge the farther extension of involuntary servitude, appears not only morally wrong, but politically dangerous."

In 1836 James G. Birney established his newspaper in Cincinnati. Some of the most distinguished citizens of the place endeavored to dissuade him from his course of publishing, as it would drive away the "Southern trade." It was the general belief of that day that the "Southern trade" ought to be secured at any sacrifice of principle or manhood. Perhaps it was not pleasant to contemplate, that in the great West and Northwest fetters should still be forged for an unhappy race, and auction blocks erected for the sale of men, women and children; but this was a sentiment merely. Southern trade was a fact. As Birney believed in the "freedom of the Press," he was mobbed, and the "freedom" which his "Press" enjoyed, was, to be smashed into smithereens. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, however, stood to its guns. Hammond was cool, but his nerve did not quail. Hired bullies threatened his life. Tar and feathers were displayed before him. A midnight raid upon his office was organized, but the splendid bravery of this single man so terrified the cowardly outlaws, they did not dare to face him. Since now it is that nearly a generation has passed since the voice of a slave has been heard in the land, it would be well that the biography of Charles Hammond be written. A bold, daring, brilliant man, who hurled confusion among the oligarchy with the pungent sentences from his daily pen. One of the very few who stood unmoved, amid the brutal terrors of popular violence; who defied insolent power; resisted the importunities of terrified friends, and the insulting threats of enemies. Who took his stand upon the Bible

Geo. H. Pendleton

and the Constitution of the United States, and the gates of Hell could not prevail against him.

Nathaniel Wright was one of the old-time lawyers, having begun the practice of law in 1817, and retiring from the Bar about the year 1842. He was a native of New Hampshire, and his early life was passed upon his father's farm. The poorer sons of New England had not many privileges of education, and young Wright began his schooling by studying with his arithmetic in one hand, while the other guided a plough. The cornfield, however, has some advantages over the modern built schoolhouse, as this pupil by his early training built up a physical frame, capable of almost unlimited endurance. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811, and set out to seek his fortune. He taught school in Portland, Maine. Here he made the acquaintance of a young man named Bellamy Storer, and they became fast friends. They afterward met in the Far West, in a flourishing village of about nine thousand inhabitants, by the name of Cincinnati. Here they cast their lots, the friendship of their early days was renewed, and there was no break in its chain during life. In his Portland school Mr. Wright was much attracted by a bright sunny-haired lad, of whom he was afterward accustomed often to speak. This little fellow had pleasing ways, and possessed a rare intelligence. His name was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. From Portland Mr. Wright went to Virginia, and taught school among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, within sight of the locality afterward to become celebrated as the battlefield of Bull Run. The term of his engagement here completed, he set out for Ohio. His sojourn in Virginia had been a delightful one, as he enjoyed to the fullest extent the rare old Southern hospitality, and when he left them, he felt as though he was leaving home. He had formed strong ties with those among he had been thrown, and as he set forth upon his solitary way to that distant country of which but little was known, his heart misgave him. As the winding road was lost among the mountains, he turned in his saddle for a last look upon the spot where he had spent so many pleasant days. No wonder, perhaps, that a momentary weakness overcame him, for it required a strong self-reliance thus to take up the battle with the world. His earthly possessions he carried upon his person, and upon the beast he bestrode ; but he bore with him a stout heart, and he was of the stuff of which the pioneers of the forest land were made. After a long and wearisome journey, he reached Cincinnati at night, with a five-dollar gold piece and a Spanish quarter of a dollar in his pocket. By mistake he gave the drayman, who carried his belongings up to the hotel, the gold piece instead of the quarter, and that honest son of toil did not re-appear upon any subsequent occasion to rectify the mistake. His first experience of Cincinnati life was a long, severe fit of illness. But in his untried home he found true friends, whose kindness was always a subject of grateful remembrance. As he began the practice of his profession, people soon began to discover his sterling qualities. His perfect integrity impressed every one with confidence. Whatever he said was implicitly trusted. Business men soon found that their affairs, in his hands, were in such keeping that they need not give themselves further concern, nor worry lest inattention, or want of zeal, should be disastrous to them. Nor were there any who had more faith in him than the members of his own profession. It has been said of him, that no higher-toned lawyer ever practiced at this Bar. He was not what is called a quick or brilliant man, but he had the genius of unwearied industry, and indefatigable perseverance. He never let go anything until it was completely finished. His methods of thought were slow, but thoroughly careful. He examined a question deliberately, but clear through, upon all sides, in every possible view, considered every minute particular, and then decided correctly. His law was profound philosophy. When he applied his powers of discrimination to reported cases to discover their weight as authority, his manner of ascertaining the relation, and pointing out the bearing of, particular facts, to a given decision, was a marvel of light, thrown

upon the apparently inconsistent. He retired from the active practice of the law about the year 1842, but the love of his chosen profession never waned, and it was always a delight to him to discuss the law, as it was to him one of the exact sciences. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1875 in his eighty-seventh year.

John C. Wright was long an honored and honorable citizen of Cincinnati. He was judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and long an editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, one of the earliest and most influential public prints of the city, and which still lives under the shaded title of the *Commercial Gazette*. Judge Wright was elected a member of Congress from the Steubenville District in October, 1820, to serve for two years from March 4, 1821. The election was very close, in fact being disputed upon street corners, and other like places where affairs of national importance are settled, though no legal action was ever taken in the premises. Such, however, was the high sense of honor in this distinguished citizen, that he declined to accept a public position, upon a seemingly doubtful, or even disputed, title. Upon receiving his certificate of election from the governor of the State, he returned his answer in the following letter :

I consider it an incontrovertible principle in our Government, that the people are the only true source of political power. If this be correct, no person can possibly take upon himself the discharge of any public function or duty, without being called to its exercise by *an universal expression of the public will* in his favor. It is supposed the late election for a representative to Congress, from the Fourth District, does not furnish evidence of such unequivocal expression of the public will in favor of any one. The canvass was very close, and, I am informed, *serious doubts* are entertained by some of the electors as to the *result*. The *legal right* to a seat is declared to be in me by the executive authority, and your certificate would enable me to proceed to the exercises of the duties of a representative; yet I do not feel willing to occupy any office of trust or honor upon doubtful authority, nor could I do so without violating what I conceive to be sound principle. By restoring again to the people, from whom it emanated, the doubtful authority conferred upon me, a fair opportunity is afforded them of disposing of it, according to their will. Impressed with these considerations, I resign my seat as a representative of the State of Ohio, in Congress, and request you to accept this as the act of resignation. I feel less reluctance in calling on the people to proceed to a new election, as no reason is perceived for holding it before the next annual period for holding elections, on the second Tuesday in October. I am, sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

J. C. Wright.

Such a course is so entirely novel, in political life, so completely foreign to all preconceived notions of the rights, duties and obligations, the individual elevated to distinguished place by the suffrage of his constituents, as those rights, duties and obligations are understood at the present day, that we contemplate, with amazement, the fact that a duly elected member of Congress should decline office merely because an antiquated sense of honor, or some shallow notion of integrity, led him to question his own title.

Vachel Worthington, son of James Tolly Worthington and Margaret S. Worthington, was born February 2, 1802, near Crab Orchard, Ky. After having studied at Centre College, Danville, Ky., he entered Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was there graduated in July, 1822. After graduation he studied law in Lexington, Ky., under the tutorage of John Boyle, then chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Having been admitted to the Bar, his first professional business was to attend to some affairs of his father at Rome, Ga. These being satisfactorily settled, he moved to Cincinnati in 1824, and established his office first on the north side of Fourth street west of Main, whence he removed, at the time the present church edifice of the First Presbyterian Church was erected, to an office in the second story of the building known as No. 21 West Third street. A few years later he moved his office to the ground floor of the same building; and this office he occupied for the remainder of his professional life.

On May 25, 1825, he married Mary Ann Burnet, daughter of Judge Jacob Burnet, then one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and one of the most emi-

nent of the lawyers of that day. Of this marriage five children were born, four of whom died in infancy; the other, James Tolly Worthington, his second child and eldest son, is still living, and practicing law in New York City. This first wife died on October 25, 1834, and on January 10, 1839, Mr. Worthington married Julia Wiggins, daughter of Samuel Wiggins, of Cincinnati. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom one died in childhood, and three—Edward, Julia (wife of Wm. P. Anderson) and William—still survive.

In the reported decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Vachel Worthington's name appears first in connection with the case of Jacob Burnet v. the Corporation of Cincinnati, decided at December term, 1827 [3 Ohio, 73]; and last, in connection with the case of The State of Ohio, on relation of the City of Cincinnati v. Joseph B. Humphreys, auditor of Hamilton county [25 Ohio St., 520], decided November 9, 1875.

Soon after locating in Cincinnati, Mr. Worthington formed a partnership with Thomas Longworth, a brother of Nicholas Longworth. This connection lasted but a very short time, and thereafter, until 1851, Mr. Worthington practiced alone. In that year he associated with him his eldest son, James T. Worthington, and Stanley Matthews, afterward one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the firm style of Worthington & Matthews. In June, 1861, Mr. Matthews joined the army, and was not thereafter actively associated with this firm. The firm name remained the same until 1863, when it was changed to V. & J. T. Worthington. In 1865 James T. Worthington removed to New York, and at that time Vachel Worthington voluntarily withdrew from the active practice of his profession. In 1869, when his youngest son, William, was admitted to the Bar, he again put on the harness, that he might assist his son in the beginning of his career. He continued to practice until the latter part of 1876, when a fall down a flight of stairs at his residence so impaired his strength that thereafter professional work was impossible. He died on July 7, 1877, from physical infirmities prematurely induced by this accident.

Mr. Worthington had no political aspirations or ambition, his life being devoted wholly to his profession, in which, early in his career, he gained a place in the front rank, and maintained it to the close. To do this he had to contend with an array of brilliant intellect, mental force and professional ability which made the Cincinnati Bar of those days phenomenal, including in its roll, among others of acknowledged ability, the names of Lytle, Benham, Wright (Nathaniel and John C.), Storer, Fox, Este, Chase, Henry Stanbury, and Thomas Ewing.

Among those who studied law in his office, and under his instruction, were William S. Groesbeck, Stanley Matthews and Samuel S. Cox. He was the attorney in Cincinnati, of the United States Bank during its existence, and was the general solicitor of The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company from an early date in its history to its fall, and under his direction and supervision its immense investments in real-estate mortgage securities, extending over the western States, were made.

In politics he was a Whig during the existence of that party, and after its disintegration his political sympathies were with the Democratic party; but he reserved and freely exercised his own independent judgment as to men and measures, and voted accordingly. Early in the "sixties" he was earnestly urged to accept a tendered nomination to the Bench, but could not be induced to give it any serious consideration. Except as hereinafter noted he took no prominent part in political movements but once, and that was when he was called to preside at a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting held in Market space on Fifth street between Main and Walnut, for the purpose of suggesting to and urging upon the National Convention, then soon to assemble, the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency.

He held public office but once. In the fall of 1873 he accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the State Senate, and was elected. He gave to his leg-

islative duties the same thorough and conscientious care and study that he had always given to his profession. From the days the regular and adjourned sessions of the Sixty-first General Assembly opened, until they respectively closed, he was constantly at Columbus; in the intervening recesses of the Legislature, during which others sought rest and relaxation in visiting their families, he was at work at the seat of Government, familiarizing himself with pending bills, and fitting himself for what he considered a proper performance of his legislative duties. His zeal and devotion so impressed itself on his associates that at the adjourned session a new "committee on statutes" was established, of which he was made chairman, and which had no light task in the remaining work of that General Assembly.

Probably the most noteworthy feature of his legislative career was the change then accomplished in the methods of municipal administration in Ohio. Prior to that time the city of Cincinnati had been constantly going beyond its means; floating debts were incurred, and frequent applications were made for the issue of bonds to pay off such liabilities. Such an appeal was made to the Sixty-first General Assembly. Mr. Worthington urged that relief be granted only upon condition that the outstanding claims be scrutinized and audited by a special commission appointed for that purpose; that bonds be issued only to pay claims allowed by that commission; and that the law be so amended that thereafter no order for the expenditure of money should have legal validity until there was money in the city treasury set apart to meet it. His views prevailed, and were embodied in the act of April 16, 1874 [71 Ohio Laws 80], commonly known as the "Worthington Law."

This system of "pay as you go" met with such public favor that in the following Legislature, the act of April 8, 1876 [73 Ohio Laws 125], known as the "Burns Law," in amending Sec. 663 of the then municipal code, extended its principles to all municipal corporations; and these provisions can now be found in Sec. 2699 and 2702 of the Revised Statutes.

Salmon P. Chase.—Those, whose years of intelligence embrace the *ante-bellum* period, can now scarcely believe, those, who have been born since the Rebellion, will never be able to comprehend, the condition of politics prior to 1861. There was then but one power, one interest, in the whole broad realm of the United States. All other rights, all other questions, sank into utter insignificance before it. Good men took the Bible, and expounded, so that it was clearly proven that the Deity created the earth for the express purpose of having slavery exist upon it. Great men took the Constitution of the United States, and expounded, so that the wayfaring man could run and read, that there was nothing in particular which that sacred instrument guaranteed and protected, except slavery. Undeniable, that that venerated document was ordained by "We the People of the United States," among other things "to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" but the expounders, good and great, assumed that a certain portion of the "People," who had woolly heads and complexions a shade darker than that of the late Thomas Corwin, were neither "Ourselves" nor "Posterity," and therefore not entitled to secure any of the "blessings" of the said "Liberty."

Those who held to the contrary of these views were regarded as dangerous members of society. It is not nearly so wicked to be an Anarchist in these days, as it was to be an Abolitionist in those. Singular race of men! Hunted, outraged, abused, persecuted, but they did their perfect work. Few in number, feeble in power, Pariahs in politics, they have long since become extinct as a class, but their footprints may now be found in petrified outline upon the solid rock of the National Constitution.

Mr. Chase was in no sense an Abolitionist. He was too sound a Constitutional lawyer not to know that Abolition could only come, as it did, through war. But he was an earnest opponent of the further extension of this pernicious system. He did believe that, restricting it to those limits within which it could only legally exist, its

ultimate extinction would inevitably follow. This was enough to stamp him as an Abolitionist, and at that time Cincinnati was a mere "suburb of the South." He was, consequently, at one time the best hated man in the community in which he lived. He had no certainty of personal safety, in his daily life. His public utterances were greeted with hisses and hootings, and other evidences of public disapprobation, violent in expression, and disgusting to the senses. Although incurring all this personal hatred, conscious that the principles he espoused could not fail to ensure unpopularity to the last degree, no thought of consequences to himself for a moment chilled his righteous ardor, or caused him to waver in this steadfast faith. Ambitious of political preferment he undoubtedly was; but when it was to be won at the expense of rectitude and integrity of purpose, his upright soul disdained to consider such a bargain.

Pursuing forever the light of that single star that directed his footsteps while the darkness was over and about him, through whatever thorny ways, over whatever rough paths it led him, he held his course directly on, until his eyes saw the light of day that proclaimed the emancipation of a race, and liberty throughout his native land. It was unpopular, it made the lawyer odious, to defend the rights of the runaway negro. But, Apostle of Freedom! he was the friend of the fugitive not only with all the fervor of his intellect, but with all the gentleness of a kindly heart. Upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of the chief justice to Spring Grove Cemetery, Governor Hoadly in an address, the chaste beauty of which is a touching tribute of "loving disciple" to "preceptor, master, partner, friend," speaks thus: "His legal services were freely bestowed in the protection of every fugitive slave, and the defense of his friends. He was a walking arsenal of the law of liberty. What he could not do with the writ of habeas corpus, no man might accomplish. His weapons were ever ready for instant service. They required no burnishing, no loading, and with or without preparation they were always at hand for use. This office he never refused. This duty he never neglected."

There is probably no man living or dead, who, upon this subject at least, has had more influence in leading to just views the public mind, which tradition had so perversely bent. Doubtless he was never himself aware how he had unconsciously brought the rising generation of that day into sympathy with his own views. No thoughtful mind came in contact with his, that was not impressed with the sincerity of his convictions, and did not recognize the force with which they were presented. The seed, unwittingly scattered, like that which floats upon the breeze, going whither the wind listeth, fell in many quiet places, and bore its useful fruit. When the disciples of free soil first undertook to promulgate their faith in Hamilton county, it was an undertaking full of danger. In 1848 Mr. Chase spoke upon this subject, in Fifth street Market space. A majority of that vast crowd which had assembled, not so much to hear, as to suppress him, were honestly of the belief that such flagitious sentiments should not be allowed utterance, in a law abiding, order loving community. Staid and excellent citizens swelled with indignation that a man should be heard who would give such serious offense to our good friends who lived just over the Ohio river. Very stringent precautions had been taken that he should not be heard at all. Cannon had been provided. A large number of that rough element of society, whose predilections are always in favor of riot and turmoil, were active in the confusion created. As his tall commanding figure arose, and stood beneath the starry flag, there were many who expected, and more who hoped, to see the glorious ensign of the Republic fall and crush him beneath its folds. And yet it did not. He began to address that vast assembly, and far flashed the red artillery. But this did not disturb the serenity of his feelings, nor the magnanimity of his nature. Upon a distinctly higher plane, than the dwarfed intellects of those who sought to annoy him, he was sorrowful, rather, in the belief that "they know not what they do." His personal dignity was impressive yet winning. He

made no effort at declamation, or rhetorical display. His manner was that of calm, persuasive, courageous statement, for he did not shrink from the results of his logic. So simple, so earnest, so truthful, that the listener felt that the man before him was guide, philosopher, and friend.

To this single idea of Human Liberty he devoted his life, until the full fruition of his most sanguine hopes, and through all that era of trial, of distress, of war, he was one of those who stood, with unfaltering trust, around the President, and "felt his own great arm lean on them for support." His work as secretary and chief justice are part of the treasures of the nation and of its history. Whatever may be said of his financial ability, he came to the relief of the national credit when it was most sorely tried, and the theories which he carried into effect established a currency of which it may be safely said, that none other has ever so completely earned the unwavering confidence of the people. In the tribunal of last resort he was instrumental in the solution of questions, the like of which had never been presented to Courts of Justice, upon the wise disposition of which depended the peace and happiness of States; and in communities which had spent four years in the overturning and confusion of all law, the ancient landmarks were restored, order once more existed, and the reign of night and chaos came to an end.

The closing years of his life were passed in Washington, where the duties of his high office were faithfully discharged for the remainder of his days. The fitness of things well ordered that his mortal remains should finally rest in the State of his adoption, and within this county, so long his home, where were the struggles of his early life, where he first put forth those powers which made manifest the certainty of his future fame, and where he endured so much obloquy and achieved so much honor, for upon the still lengthening record, which preserves to posterity the memory of virtue, of patriotism, and of intellectual grandeur in America's illustrious sons, stands emblazoned, in letters of living light, the name of Salmon Portland Chase.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The State of Ohio has known no other such Bench as was the Superior Court of Cincinnati when organized under the new Constitution; Spencer, Gholson, and Storer being judges. Many Courts can boast of one or two strong lawyers, but when the entire Bench is one of distinctive ability, the practice of the law comes to be a fine art.

As the Court of Common Pleas at that time had but three judges, business began to fall behind, and the Bar saw the necessity of additional judicial force. Several meetings of the fraternity were held, and among the most active promoters of the scheme were George E. Pugh and A. E. Gwynne. At these meetings the question of judicial salaries was largely discussed. The pay of former judges had varied from $800 per year to $1,000, $1,200, and $1,500, sometimes up and sometimes down, as the liberality of legislators seemed to fancy. It was at all times difficult to satisfy the law-making power that there was anything in the judicial position that required a respectable pecuniary support for the judge. As the General Assembly was largely composed of members from the rural districts, they could not understand that a judge should be paid more than a dollar a day, when that sum would secure the services of a capital farm hand, who could mow ten hours a day, or split wood with equal facility. It was also argued that plenty of lawyers were willing to serve with little or no salary, which was true, although it seemed to be thought of small importance that they served with little or no knowledge of law. The salary provided for in the bill creating the Court was $3,500, $1,500 to be paid from the State treasury, and $2,000 by the city.

Judge Spencer did not like the drudgery of the profession, but it was a delight to him to examine and reason out pure legal questions. To settle a bill of excep-

tions between two pertinacious, pugnacious lawyers, both of whom were insisting on multitudinous matters which were of no imaginable consequence, was a weariness to the flesh. The following tribute to his eminent ability and great legal acquirements will be recognized as from the pen of one who wrote the English language with an elegance and force that was perhaps the least of his many and varied accomplishments as a lawyer and judge: "He loved the law as a science, and profoundly felt its responsibilities. His mind clearly perceived his duty, and his heart tempered justice with the purest equity. Never impulsive or demonstrative, he yet possessed large sympathies which ever controlled his opinions, and gave the assurance to his brethren, that he felt, as well as thought. His perceptions of right were intuitive; and in all his deliberations with his colleagues, he sought to reach a result his conscience could approve. Mere expediency, nor the power of precedent, never controlled his decisions, nor yet the approbation nor censure of his profession, when stern duty claimed his bold utterance for the truth. The loss of such a man can not be properly estimated, yet the example of judicial integrity, impartiality, and gentle courtesy he so beautifully exhibited in his life, is still fresh in the remembrance of his legal friends. One of his colleagues who is still permitted to hold a seat on the Bench, and who knew him in his youth, in his manhood and more mature years, who knew him but to love him, who was with him in the hour of his departure, and felt the last earthly pressure of his hands, indulges in the abiding hope that he is now in the presence of that just Judge whose will, in the administration of human law, our departed friend strove so conscientiously to obey."

William Y. Gholson.—Judge Gholson was a thoroughly complete lawyer. He was the embodiment of clear legal logic, and his judgments were the transparent, dispassionate, frigid announcements of conclusions. Whatever his reasonings led up to, that was the result, and there was no *reductio ad absurdum* that could appall him. It is not meant that his opinions were open to any such criticism. In the trial of a case, or the argument of a proposition, he could not be imposed upon by false premises. His mind was acute, and if anything was asserted that was irrelevant to the issue, he saw it in an instant, completely ignored its existence, and waited until he saw what was the true gist of the controversy. This he seized upon. With this before him his syllogism was faultless. He was not at all oppressed with the gravity of matters before him. He was quite equal to the occasion, no matter how vast was the importance of the case he was deciding, and he preserved the same direct course, whether it was a dollar involved or a million. When the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company failed, in 1857, an attachment was issued against it on the ground that it had fraudulently incurred the obligation for which the suit was brought; the allegations being that the Trust Company had fraudulently hypothecated commercial paper left with it by plaintiff for collection. The public interest in the case was intense. The Trust Company had long been regarded as the one solid, impregnable financial institution of the West, if not of the United States. Its wealth was supposed to be without end, and its managers the most prudent, intelligent, conservative men to be found in any community. When it closed its doors, the shock was fearful, even in a country where bank failures are perennial, and whence bank cashiers constantly emigrate. The amount involved was very large; but it was not this so much, as the idea that such an institution should be amenable to such a charge. Everybody felt as though their own personal integrity had been attacked. A motion to dissolve was made. Judge Gholson heard and decided it, with the same calm utter indifference to all adventitious circumstances, as if he had never heard of the parties before.

This decision is one of the best specimens of Judge Gholson's ablest work. It is difficult to speak of it, as it is impossible to describe it. It might be called a masterpiece of reasoning, or any of those other names ordinarily used, in such a connection. But these are mere platitudes which can be employed for any purpose, or

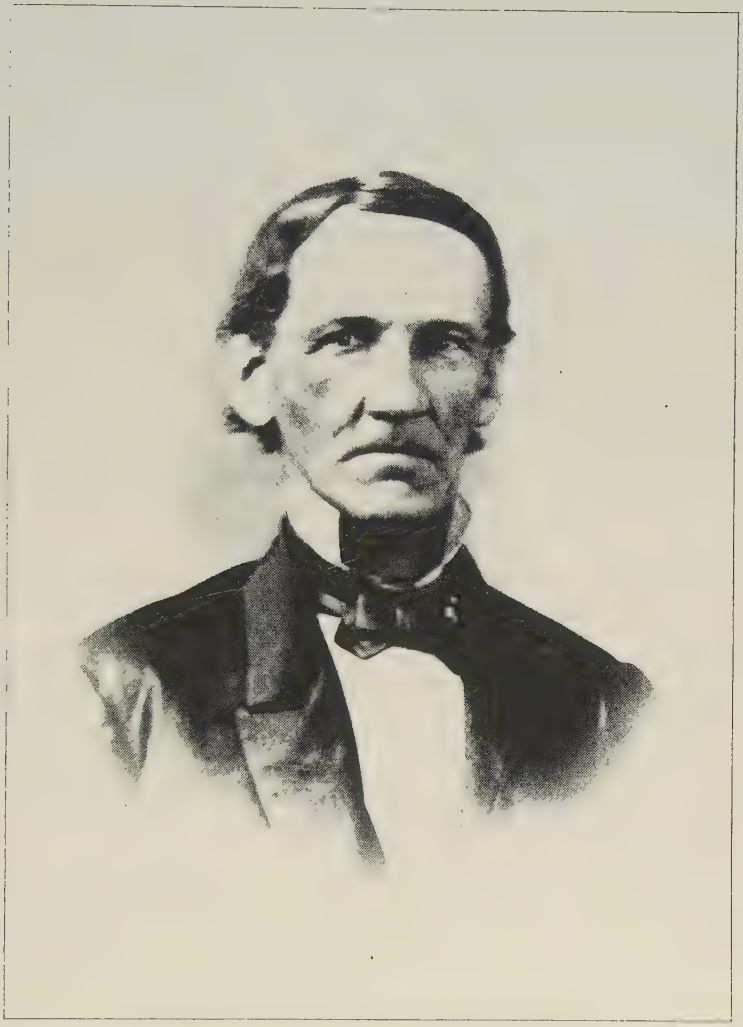
upon any occasion, and which are quite as likely to convey a wrong or exaggerated idea, if they convey any. The weight, however, of a decision is determined by the deference the Bar gives to it, and this has been considered the law of Ohio for over thirty years. It is quite true that the Supreme Court of the State has thought it safe to run counter to the doctrines of this case. But it has been in the announcements of conclusions without opinions. Opinions require reason for their support, and the authority of Judge Gholson has not yet been shaken.

The case of Masury *vs.* Southworth is an illustration of his method of arguing wise questions of the law. The subject is about as dry and technical as can be found in the books. But the way in which he discusses it, in this opinion, makes the reading fascinating, if such a term may be applied to anything so utterly devoid of interest to any but the profession. The critical examination he makes of Spencer's case, and the manner in which he elucidates and reconciles the inconsistencies in the resolutions laid down, and which have always been a stumbling block to lawyers, shows a power and accuracy of analysis only to be found in a trained, well-ordered legal brain. It is a popularly received notion that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the construction of the Constitution and laws of the United States, is conclusive upon everybody in all cases.

In Skelly and Jefferson Bank, he explodes this notion, declining to follow a decision of the national tribunal, on the mooted question of bank taxation. With all his great ability, with all his great learning, he was neither too great nor too learned to be the most gentle of gentlemen. The stereotyped joke about the judge, who observed to the novice, perhaps needlessly diffuse, or too thorough from the foundation up, that "The Court is supposed to know some law," was not wit, but brutality merely. The patient endurance with which Judge Gholson would listen for hours to some young lawyer laying down and elaborating the simplest principles of law, citing authorities from the year books to the 115th Texas, "saying an undisputed thing, in such a solemn way," was the highest example of Christian fortitude. Rather than hurt the feelings of anyone he would suffer these afflictions in silence, martyrdom as it must have been to such an accomplished lawyer. Under such trying circumstances, and when wearied nature was hardly further adequate, his gravest reproach would be "I think Mr. So and So, I may safely say the Court is with you upon that proposition." If this did not bring surcease of sorrow, he resigned himself to his fate.

Bellamy Storer was one of the early lawyers of the Hamilton County Bar. He came to this country in 1817. He was one of those self-reliant sons of New England that followed the course of Empire. Cincinnati then had a population of about nine thousand, and he lived to see it one of the great cities of the West. He had long been one of our leading lawyers, and when he was elected judge of the Superior Court brought to this Bench a wide legal experience. There are few who had such devotion to, such love for, the profession. It was the theme of his life. He never ceased the study of the law, keeping apace with its literature throughout his entire career, and his acquaintance with the books was marvelous. A long and active practice, with his habits of industrious research, had so imbued him with knowledge that, when he assumed it, he was ripe for the judicial position he so long adorned. The operations of his mind were quick, and his restless energy made the courtroom where he presided a scene of lively activity. His nature was sprightly and vivacious, so that he did not conduct the affairs of daily business with that ponderous solemnity that is so frequently awful in Courts of Justice, where mere gravity of manners is assumed to be profundity, and asperity and boorishness are believed to be the qualities of a great judge.

Judge Storer was an elegant writer. In the expression of ideas he was forcible, and what he wrote could be plainly understood. He was not redundant until obscurity made darkness visible. The first choice of words was natural to him, and there



J. W. Fitzsimmons

was a finish to all he did, that could not have been any acquired talent. Besides his high position at the Bar and upon the Bench, he was a public-spirited citizen. There have been times in the history of Cincinnati when it has experienced great calamities. Ohio river floods have occasioned great distress, especially among the poorer classes. Pestilence has been in our midst, until the plague-beleagured city became a charnel house, and the grim monster strode through the streets, the swathes from his scythe impeding the highways. Panic prevailed, and citizens fled from their houses in town as though they could escape the appointed hour, by trying to run away from it. Time has perhaps effaced the memory of these calamities, but they were not the less fearful because they are forgotten. When relief societies were organized for the benefit of suffering humanity, he was always foremost in the work, as he was always foremost when good was to be done. His zeal, his untiring energy, was the soul of public action, his great administrative ability wisely directed united effort; his fearless, cheery good nature was infectious and inspired hope when hope was the best tonic that pharmacy could afford. Labors such as those do not perhaps bring distinguished renown. The warrior, who slays a thousand men, achieves greater fame than he who unostentatiously saves the life of one; but such is the course of human affairs.

He was intensely American in his feelings. In 1862 the siege of Cincinnati created the wildest excitement. Our Confederate brethren had swarmed into Kentucky principally, stealing horses and converting to their own use such portable property, belonging to others, as they could lay hands on easily and carry off safely.

The war cloud was fast gathering on our borders, and the hue was butternut. The hostile clans approached in force, until they were upon the confines of the city, and the startling announcement was made:

> The rebel foot is on thy shore,
> His torch is at thy temple door,

and Cincinnati was peremptorily informed that she must

> Rise and be the battle queen of yore.

Governor Tod issued a proclamation, Gen. Wallace issued a proclamation, everybody in authority or out of authority issued a proclamation. The governor called upon all the armed men in the State to come to Cincinnati, and be quick about it. They came galloping—some in rags and some in jags; but all had guns. In three days Gov. Tod had sent twenty regiments and twenty-one more were on the way. All the citizens of Cincinnati armed themselves, and moved over to the Kentucky hills. They dug trenches during the day, and laid in the mud at night. The panic lasted for nearly a week, when our misguided brethren "folded their tents like the Arab, and as silently stole away." When our gallant citizen soldiery returned from the tented field, it was a gala day. The streets were crowded with mothers, wives and sweethearts, flags were flying, drums beating and bells ringing. Regiment after regiment swarmed along Fourth street, until people exclaimed in utter amazement, "Where did they all come from?" In that patriotic host, with clothes soiled and ragged, a hat the appearance of which indicated a familiar acquaintance with, but utter indifference to, the storms of the universe; his shoes travel-worn and dusty with scarcely a vestige of judicial dignity in his entire make-up, but with a face beaming with delighted enthusiasm, a private in the ranks, a musket on his shoulder, keeping step to the music of the Union, marched Judge Bellamy Storer, presiding justice of the Superior court of Cincinnati.

At one time in the trial of a case before him, a distinguished southern lawyer was addressing the jury. In the course of his remarks, he had occasion to refer to public affairs, and spoke of "the death of Mr. Lincoln." Judge Storer rapped with his pencil upon the bench in front of him, and when the lawyer paused in his argu-

ment, and stillness prevailed, the judge said: "Here, we call it the *murder* of Mr. Lincoln." The emphasis on the noun substantive was such that the rebuke was as pointed in its utterance, as it was keenly felt.

He was always very popular, for his manners were so pleasant, his nature was so genial, that none could fail to be attracted to him. He was fond of young men, and enjoyed their society. It is the young men of that day—they are mostly old now—that will recall most vividly the many kind things he has said and done; how he was partaker of and enjoyed their mirth, and how often in times of perplexity or trouble, he would put his arm around your neck, and say some word that was grateful to hear Lawyers who have practiced before him, in the first disappointment of defeat, doubtless have felt aggrieved, for humanity is not always the perfection of philosophy. But now that the asperities of strife are things of the past, and the sun has set on wrath, who, that has known him, during the many years of his judicial life, that has seen him, day after day, in the warmth of litigation and the amenities of social life, can recur to the retrospect, without sentiments of admiration for the distinguished jurist, and feelings of affectionate remembrance for the venerable man?

Aaron F. Perry.—In a paper read before the State Bar Association, Hon. Judson Harmon has treated the character of Mr. Perry with a justness and felicity that leaves nothing to be added. It is impossible to condense this paper without marring it, and such extracts as may be allowed can give but an imperfect idea of the whole.

Mr. Perry was a native of Vermont, of Puritan stock. "He had the inheritance, which such descent implies, of healthy vigor of mind and body, the love of justice, and a spirit inclined upward." He had not much of the advantages of early education through the medium of schools, though he was a rare instance of self-improvement. The love of knowledge inherent in him was such that he became a man of wide and varied learning.

His "position and reputation were due to distinction at the Bar alone. He was plain Mr. Perry to the end." The cases, in which he was chiefly engaged, were of great importance, some of them involving questions, the result of the Civil war. "He probably made a wider reputation as chief counsel of Gen. Burnside, on the application of Mr. Vallandigham for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Court at Cincinnati. It took a strong man to maintain debate with George E. Pugh, who was counsel for Mr. Vallandigham. It required a wise, safe, cautious and learned man, with ingenuity tempered with broad sagacity, to sustain Mr. Lincoln in the arrest of this distinguished prisoner, without rudely pulling down the pillars of the temple of Liberty. Without passing judgment upon the merits of the case, it may justly be said that Mr. Perry's argument, which is reported in full, gives a good display of the extent of his learning, the clearness and versatility of his thought, his logical faculty, the force and nicety of his doctrine, his power of analysis, the play of his fancy, and his humor, which gave spice, without bitterness, to his discourse."

It might also be said of this argument, that, as a philosophical disquisition, it is successful in showing how the rendering of moral aid to any cause is just as important and far reaching in results, as the rendering of physical aid. The word, fitly spoken, may revive drooping energies or stimulate the fainting soul to heroic action.

Mr. Perry's sense of humor was exquisite. To meet him on the street, there was a sparkle in the eye that foretold something good was coming. A lawyer's brief ordinarily is not the place to look for levity. They are generally full of ponderous solemnity. But if anyone wishes to read a paper that is full of fun, let him peruse Mr. Perry's brief in Doolittle *vs.* Burgess.

"To his great talents he added a high character, and crowned a successful professional career with a pure and unselfish life. And to talents and character he joined the manners of a kind and courteous gentleman, who never knowingly gave offense,

and was slow to take it; who respected the dignity of others, and seldom had occasion to defend his own. He had what might be called the soaring sense of humor. He had also a keen and lively wit, but delighted in its wings, rather than its sting."

Rufus King.—The one remarkable circumstance of Mr. King's life was that it was chiefly spent in laboring for the good of others. He held very many public positions which were positions of hard work without any compensation. He filled them with the full measure of his best zeal, and his sole reward was the consciousness of good accomplished. So universally is selfishness the mainspring of action, it is difficult to understand how a man can spend year after year of a busy life, giving the best portion of his time, skill and ability, for the mere advancement of the public good. A mere statement of the work in which he was during a long life usefully engaged is the best tribute which can be paid to his memory. He began his professional life in Cincinnati in 1840. In 1846 he was a member of the convention to form the city charter. Than this there could be no more important public trust. Thereafter he was a member of the city council, and such was his high character that he could hold a municipal office without reproach. The public schools then became the object of his choicest regard, and for fourteen years he was engaged in this service, not in any perfunctory manner, but he devoted himself to it with vigor and enthusiasm. From 1852 until 1867 he was president of the board. No man would have been better qualified to superintend the public education than he himself; a scholar, of broad ideas, accomplished in all the liberal arts, it was under his supervision that our public schools have justly become our proudest boast. In 1869 the use of the Bible in the public schools agitated the community to a degree of excitement not often known in society where the peace is still preserved. Mr. King at that time had severed his connection with the Board of Education, but his interest in the case had not abated, and when the battle was on he was among the ablest defenders of the faith. Limits preclude the possibility of any description of that famous controversy. The first lawyers of the State took part in it. Men on the streets, in the marts of business, wherever intelligence met intelligence, waged the warfare without cessation. There were those who honestly thought that the pillars of the Commonwealth were being rudely shaken; that destruction was inevitable. But the schools survived. When the Woodward and Hughes High Schools were consolidated, in 1851, Mr. King was elected president of the board of managers, which position he held until the close of his life. In 1859 he was elected by the city council director of the McMicken University, and was made president of the board, acting as such until 1870, when the name was changed to the University of Cincinnati. He was president of the board until 1877. Mr. King was the author of the law founding the Public Library of Cincinnati; in 1867 was a member of the board of directors, and in 1870 became president. In 1874 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and when its president, Morrison R. Waite, was made chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. King was made president of the convention. He was connected with the Cincinnati Law School as dean, and professor from 1875 until his death.

Lawyers owe him a special debt of gratitude for the part he took in the organization of the Cincinnati Law Library, and for the support he had always given it. He was elected president in 1855, and filled that office for thirty-six years. Besides his daily interest in the affairs of the Library, when it was destroyed in 1884, Mr. King paid the debt of the association, amounting to nearly four thousand dollars, and by his will he remembered it in a bequest of twenty thousand dollars. He was a member of the board of tax commissioners organized in 1883 to prevent public plunder, serving until 1891. He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred. Of late years, under our system of registration, our community have had honest elections; Mr. King prepared the law which secured this result. He was an active supporter of the College of Music and Art Museum. In considering this list of

public offices it will be seen that the emoluments attached to these various positions could not have been an attraction. The principal use he seemed to have for money was to give it away; the desire of accumulating it does not seem to have been an element of his character.

Busy, active, as he always was, from his entrance upon, to the end of, his life, he has left behind him a stainless record of useful, unselfish work.

Chas. Linnæus Telford, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Miami University, came to Cincinnati in the year 1836 to accept the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the Cincinnati College, which had recently re-organized by the efforts of Dr. Daniel Drake.

He was the youngest member of the Faculty, being then only about twenty years of age; and although his associates in the college were men of learning, distinction and talent, young Telford at once took high rank among them, and made his department one of the most popular and effective in the institution. But his tastes were not so much in the line of academic studies as to lead him to remain long in the chair to which he had been called. Indeed, we have the testimony of one who knew him intimately in his boyhood, that very early in life he expressed a strong desire to become a member of the legal profession, and ultimately to enter public life.

He therefore soon resigned his college professorship, entered eagerly upon the study of the law, and was in due time admitted to the Bar, and became, at once, the partner of Samuel F. Cary, who at that time enjoyed a fine reputation as an orator, and had every prospect of a distinguished career. But this partnership did not long continue, Mr. Telford leaving Mr. Cary to associate himself with William S. Groesbeck, in a partnership which continued up to the time of Mr. Telford's death, and during this period both Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Telford held professorships in the Law School of the Cincinnati College.

Mr. Telford's rise to distinction at the Bar was phenomenally rapid; but to those who knew his power, his industry and his conscientiousness, it was not surprising. To a mind of uncommon vigor and analytical power he added an exquisite literary taste, and an industry which would have insured success to the merest plodder. Fully conscious of his great natural gifts, he never presumed on them, but brought to every task which he undertook the most untiring industry and the supremest purpose to do his very best; and it may fairly be doubted whether in the course of his whole life, in college, in the professor's chair, or at the Bar, he ever entered upon the performance of any public duty without first making faithful and exhaustive preparation.

His personal appearance was striking. Tall, erect and dignified, with a piercing eye, a fine Roman nose, a mouth expressive at once of sweetness and firmness, and a chin which indicated an indomitable character, he commanded attention wherever he appeared.

His diction was chaste and yet copious, his voice clear and manly, his manner fervent, and yet persuasive, his bearing lofty, and his gestures graceful, yet impressive. Indeed, he was every inch an orator. His professional standard was of the highest, and the purity of his life gave an illustrious example of all that was manly in character and irreproachable in conduct. One who knew him intimately in boyhood, as well as in his maturer years, has said of him that during all this time and in all the varying temptations, irritations and antagonisms which must always mark the life of a man of strong character, he never heard young Telford utter a word or express a sentiment which might not have been uttered or expressed without offense, in the presence of his mother: "*Nullum verbum, quod revocare vellet, emisit.*"

Nor can this sketch be complete without reference to Mr. Telford's character as a Christian. Before his admission to the Bar he connected himself with the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, of which Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., was then

pastor, and during his whole after life he exemplified the sincerity of his convictions and the steadfastness of his faith.

A severe cold, contracted by exposure while on a journey, resulted in pulmonary consumption, which ended at an early age a career which, if life had been spared, could not have failed to be illustrious. "*Actis, non segnibus annis, œvum implevit.*"

William Haines Lytle was a Cincinnatian by birth. His grandfather, Gen. William Lytle, was one of the pioneers of the West. His father, Robert T. Lytle, was among the brilliant men of his day. Tradition speaks of his powers of oratory, although the fame of forensic eloquence is but ephemeral. The mantle fell upon his son, and even in his schoolboy days he was an elegant and effective public speaker. The older citizens of Cincinnati will remember the days when the academic department of Cincinnati College was in the full tide of success. Lytle was a prominent member of one of the literary societies of the institution. At a college exhibition when but sixteen years old he delivered an address upon "Law and the Legal Profession." One who heard it, after a lapse of fifty years, speaks of it with admiration, as a production singularly mature in its train of thought, delivered with an ease, elegance and impressiveness that was astonishing in a mere boy. Even at this time of life his nervous force and impetuous disposition made him a leader among his schoolmates. There was a high tone and chivalrous bearing about him that was fascinating, not only in those early days, but it was a marked feature of his character, through all his life. Although he entered upon the practice of law, its drudgery was not suited to his tastes, which were more toward belles-lettres. He had a predilection for military life, and served during the Mexican war. He was a lieutenant of the Montgomery Guards, a local company, whose captain died on the route from Vera Cruz to the capital, and Lytle was promoted to the command. In 1850, after the close of the war, he was a member of the State Legislature. He was a major-general of the State military, and when the Rebellion broke out he was chosen colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Carnifex Ferry. This was one of the earliest affairs of the war, and, in view of the many bloody battles that followed in the next four years, it was not upon any large scale. Perhaps it would have been, but the rebel general, Floyd, ex-Secretary of War of the United States, did not stay long enough to make it interesting. He went away, as was the case subsequently at Fort Donelson; when the hard fighting began Floyd had important business elsewhere. The regiment that Lytle commanded was leading the column, when he unexpectedly came upon the enemy's works. The first greeting was a shower of grape and canister from a battery of twelve guns which swept the road. He ordered his colors to the front to assault the battery. The color bearers were shot down. At the head of a portion of three companies he led the way. He was struck from his horse, which, with a fatal wound, cleared the parapet, falling dead within the rebel lines. Lytle was carried to a log hut, where he was laid upon the ground, while shot and shell crashed through the frail tenement over him. With that modesty which characterizes true and chivalrous bravery, he says of his own part in the battle: "About this time I received a wound in the leg, the ball passing through and killing my horse." This is what the enemy said of him: "At the first crack of our rifles the gallant colonel, who led in front of his men on a splendid black charger, fell to the earth, while the head of his column recoiled in utter confusion. The colonel's horse, as if unconscious of the fall of his rider, dashed up to our embankment and into our camp, and from the inscriptions on the mountings of his pistols proved to be Col. William H. Lytle of Cincinnati. I saw the daring young officer fall from his horse, and he was certainly one of the bravest of the brave."

At Carnifex Ferry, for the first time under fire, were Col. William H. Lytle, Col. Robert L. McCook and Maj. Rutherford B. Hayes, all of the Hamilton County Bar.

When, in the thickest of the fight, Col. Lytle was again wounded at Perryville, he thought it was fatal. One of his sergeants lifted him in his arms to bear him from the field. With thoughts of higher duties than self, he said: "You may do some good work yet, I can do no more; let me die here." He was left there, and fell into the hands of the enemy; but he was subsequently paroled and sent to Cincinnati, to restore health. To one at the side of his sick bed, he was recounting the incidents of the fight; as he laid upon that bloody field with the roar of battle around him, and the missiles of death hurtling over him, he thought his last hour had come. He said: "It was a glorious day, and I turned to see the last sun go down in his magnificent setting. I felt that I had done my duty, and that I could put my armor off, as one lying down to pleasant dreams."

Nearly thirty years after the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Rosecrans and a number of Union and Confederate officers met upon the battlefield, to locate the positions of that dreadful contest, in furtherance of the object of establishing a National Park. There were many who had not seen each other since they stood in arms together upon those two fatal days. They were mostly old men, and gray hairs had given place to the vigorous youth of a quarter of a century ago. The scene, its surroundings, the *personnel*, led to reminiscences of events that happened during the Civil war. An aid of Gen. Lytle's was present and related an incident showing his courage and determination. His troops were to make a hard march, toward Huntsville, Alabama, and to relieve their wagons they were ordered to carry their knapsacks. Company A, of the Tenth Ohio, refused to obey. The captain reported to the Lieutenant Colonel, who dispatched a messenger for Col. Lytle. He mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his staff, rode upon the ground. He explained to his soldiers the necessity for his order. They stood, sullen and silent. He waited a few minutes. The trial had come. It was game against physical strength. He drew out his watch with one hand, his revolver with the other. He cocked his weapon, laid its muzzle upon the face of the dial: "I will give you five minutes to obey orders." The count began: "One! two!! three!!!;" the line wavered and shook. "Four!" The count was never finished. The men slung their knapsacks.

In the course of his examination of this, his most distinguished battlefield, Gen. Rosecrans stopped at a certain spot, and as the company gathered round, he said: "I was standing here with my staff, when Lytle came up at the head of his brigade. He saluted, as he rode by, and in less than fifteen minutes his horse came galloping back without a rider." The spot where he fell was found. Longstreet's veterans had struck his moving column. Lytle brought it into line of battle, but before effectual resistance could be made he received his death wound. He was borne to the foot of a tree, and laid upon the ground. He gave his sword to an orderly, and motioned him to the rear.

In that inspiration of genius, "Anthony and Cleopatra," he had written,

> Ebbs the crimson life tide fast
> And the dark Plutonian Shadows
> Gather on the evening blast.

Even in that supreme moment, the Spirit of Chivalry shone forth, in the flickering light that was so swiftly fading. Excalibar should not become a trophy of the foe!

Beyond power of speech, he again motioned those about him, to leave him.

> Ah, no more amid the battle,
> Shall my heart exulting swell.

For him, indeed, nothing more of earth remained, but it was still possible for them to save themselves. And so, brave, generous, chivalrous in his life, illustrious in the opportunity of his death, he gave to his country all that the soldier could

give. Under the open sky, the fierce din of the conflict ringing in his ears, he illustrated, in his own fate, the words of his song written years before:

On some lone spot, when far from home and friends
The wayworn pilgrim on the turf reclining,
His life and much of grief together ends.

No nobler offering has the Republic made to the Moloch of War. After his wound at Carnifex Ferry, his impatience to return to duty was so great that when he reported to the proper authorities, it was apparent that he was not fit to go to the front, and he was placed in command of the camp at Bardstown, Ky., where he wrote the following lines which bear the date of February, 1862.

I gazed forth from my wintry tent
Upon the star-gemmed firmament,
I heard the far off sentry's tramp
Around our mountain-girdled camp,
And saw the ghostly tents uprise
Like spectres 'neath the jeweled skies;
And thus upon the snow-clad scene
So pure, and spotless and serene,
Where locked in sleep ten thousand lay
Awaiting morn's returning ray—
I gazed, till to the sun—the drums
Rolled at the dawn— "He comes! He comes!"

It is the poet's idea of reveille: the greeting of the drums to the coming morning.

Upon the occasion of his visit to Canada, Mr. Webster was present at the morning parade of the British garrison, in Quebec. The roll of the drums suggested to him, as illustrative of the power of England, the idea which he subsequently made famous in the Senate of the United States. "A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Among Lytle's old papers, apparently cast aside as trifling waifs, were found many scraps of poetry. Many beautiful selections, which like the foregoing have never seen the light of print, might be made, but we only give the following:

FADED FLOWERS.

Woven of fire,
And light, these flowers be emblems of the soul,
Whose wing plys ceaselessly to win its goal
Till time expire.

Beauty at dawn
Was theirs, drunk with rich odors, thieves of hues,
Stolen from Iris, reeling with draughts of dews—
At eve, how wan!

Frail flowers! poor heart!
Dew, beauty, fragrance, linger till the noon,
At eve, conspire to flee your presence soon,
At night, depart.

So reads the sign—
May thy day linger long, whose morn has spoken
Hope to the heart, and peace yet unbroken
Longer than mine.

William Martin Dickson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Scott county, Indiana, September 19, 1827, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. His grandfather presided over one parish near Dumfries, Scotland, for over fifty years. He was united

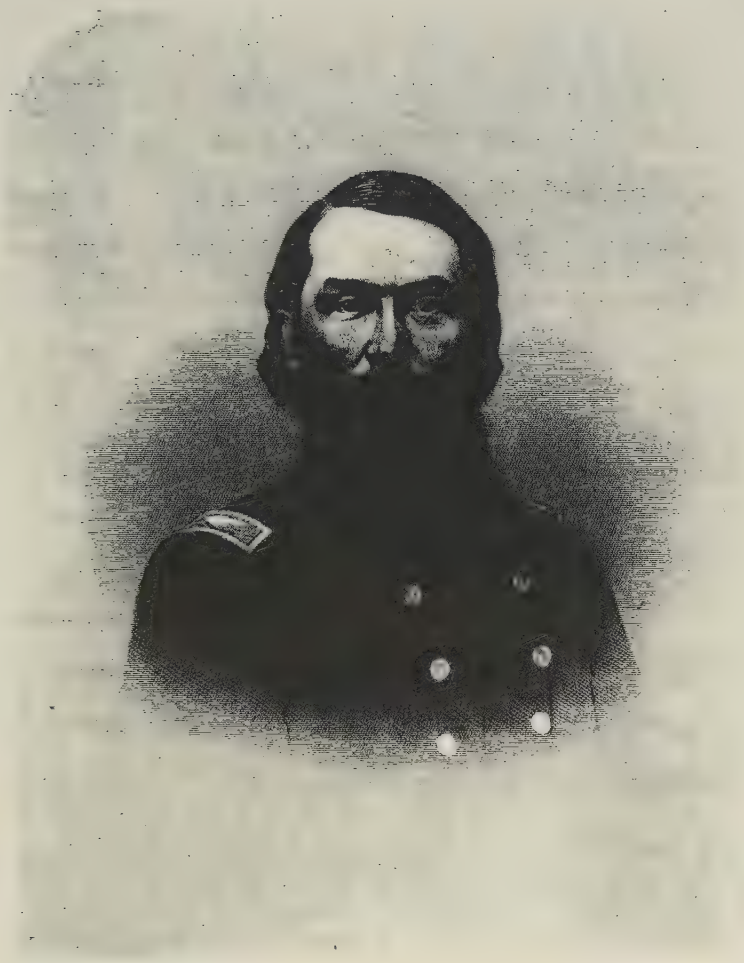
on his mother's side with the oldest families of Virginia, descendants of the North of Ireland, among whom being the Campbells, Ochiltrees and Lowrys.

He was a lineal descendant of Sir Charles Richardson, the African explorer. His father, a second son, having visited the English Colonies in an official position, drifted to America, met and married Rachel Lowry, near Madison, Ind., and settled in Scott county. Two boys were the issue of this union. In 1837 his father died, leaving a widow, John J., aged thirteen years, and William M., aged eleven, who moved to Hanover, Ind., where there was at that time a good school. The death of the father and the panic at that time had reduced this family to want. The elder brother volunteered to learn a trade, so that his brother, William, the weaker and younger, could attend school. William first attended college at Hanover, which being moved to Madison compelled him to leave home. For the first two years he walked to Madison each Monday morning, carrying on his back the food for the week. By working during vacation, and tutoring, he managed to get enough money to attend college at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Here, by also teaching and tutoring in the summer time, he managed to make enough money to graduate from Old Miami in 1846.

While teaching school in vacation, in Kentucky, he studied law; was admitted to practice at Lexington. In 1848 he attended law school at Harvard College. While there, Chief Justice Parker, of New Hampshire, at that time one of the instructors at Harvard, was his preceptor. Justice Parker selected him from a large number of students as an unusually bright, honest young man, and made him one of his own household; treated him as one of his own children. He graduated at Harvard in 1850.

Afterward, without money, without a friend, alone, with only a letter of introduction from Justice Parker to the late Nathaniel Wright, Dickson came to Cincinnati. Judge Dickson presented this letter to Mrs. Wright who immediately invited him, on account of his past friendship to Judge D. Thew Wright, at Cambridge, to come and live at her house. By tutoring in Judge Wright's family, teaching elsewhere, and by reporting as a space reporter on the old Cincinnati *Times*, he made a living. While teaching in Kentucky, he had met Annie Maria Parker, and had fallen in love with her; but poverty and the struggle for life had prevented him from asking her to marry him. About this time, Dr. Parker with this daughter, Annie Maria, visited Cincinnati to hear Jenny Lind. Mr. Dickson had bought five tickets on speculation, had sold two for enough to pay for the five, and invited Dr. Parker with his daughter to join him. This daughter, Annie, was a great granddaughter of Gen. Benjamin Logan, of pioneer memory; granddaughter of Col. John Allen, who fell in command of the Kentuckians at River Raisin in 1812; was the own cousin of Mary Todd, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and cousin of Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, Justice Marshall, of Pennsylvania, Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, Governor Murray, of Utah, and Logan Murray, of New York.

In 1852 Judge Dickson was married to Annie Maria Parker, and they immediately came to Cincinnati, both almost strangers at this time, and he ran on the Independent ticket for prosecuting attorney of the Police Court. To the surprise of all he was elected. He was the first prosecuting attorney of this Court, which during its infancy had many struggles to maintain its jurisdiction. It was Dickson who made this Court its success to-day. During his term of office occurred the famous Bedini riots, and the cry of "Down with the Dutch." Snelbaker was mayor. Dickson, with Frederick Hassaurek and Judge Stallo as advisers, brought about harmony, and, by his uniform just conduct toward the unfortunate Germans, endeared himself to them. After leaving the Police Court, he rapidly rose to the foremost rank among our lawyers. His arguments under the Fugitive Slave Law, and in the celebrated Blind Tom case, were well known.



W. H. Lytle

In 1859, he was appointed by Governor Salmon P. Chase as judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton county, and on February 12 he was sworn into office, succeeding Judge Oliver who had resigned. He was judge of this Court until November 7, 1859, being succeeded by Judge Collins. On account of his extreme youth and younger looks, his appointment as judge was objected to by the older lawyers; but by hard work, uniform just treatment to all, just and fearless decisions, he left the Bench to renew the practice, beloved and respected by all who had come in contact with him.

During the war, his sympathetic nature made him espouse the cause of the colored man. He took the stump for universal amnesty, liberty and the Union. He partook in his love for the Union of the spirit of Webster, in his love for Abolition, the uncompromising spirit of Sumner. In 1860, he was elected presidential elector for Abraham Lincoln. He refused the position of assistant judge advocate general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan. He organized the first colored regiment during the war, holding that the colored man was a fit subject to fight for the Union and his own liberty. During the war he was the confidential friend of Lincoln, Stanton and Chase; spent much of his time at Washington, and had much to do in framing the Emancipation Proclamation at the close of the war. His ready pen and active brain were ever employed in the service of his party and his country. His contributions to the Press, and his pamphlets at this time, attracted universal attention. He first secured by law, to the negro, the right to ride in the Cincinnati street cars.

In 1866, at the early age of thirty-nine, his health failed him, and travel abroad brought no relief. Notwithstanding his physical suffering, the last twenty-five years of his life were spent in study and writing on public topics. He was a hard student, and particularly loved biography and history. He was a constant writer during these twenty-five years for the magazines of the country, for the daily Press of this and other States, always upon political and social subjects, and always under the initials "W. M. D." His style of writing was peculiarly concise, terse and perspicuous. In all of his writings, that which most impresses one is that he could say more in the fewest words of almost any other writer. In his attacks on monopolies, jobbery and public trickery, public dishonesty, office seeking for the mere office, he was never misunderstood. Public dishonesty he could not brook, but for private misfortunes or private wrong, he always had the kindly word, "forgive." Among his correspondents were John and George Carlisle of Scotland, John Bright, Max Müller, Gladstone, John Stuart Mills, Disraeli, William Curtis, Seth Lowe, etc. He was for some years before his death president of the trustees of the Ohio Medical College. His greatest public love was the formation and success of the Republican party.

George William Curtis, in *Harper's Weekly* of November 2, 1889, among other things, says this of Judge Dickson: "Judge Dickson was a man of that union of deep convictions, cultivated intelligence and intellectual ability, upright character, political courage and independence, which is peculiarly American. His sudden and lamentable death is a distinct loss to the force of the best American citizenship. His name will not pass into our history, but it is such qualities as his that make it."

Mrs. Dickson died March 6, 1885. Judge Dickson was killed October 15, 1889, by an accident on the Mount Auburn Inclined Plane railway, leaving surviving him three children: Parker, William L. (both lawyers of Cincinnati), and one daughter, Jennie.

Jacob Wykoff Piatt was born in Boone county, Ky., in 1801, and died in 1857. He was of French descent. Mr. Piatt received a liberal education, as such matters were measured at that time in the West. He studied law, and began the practice in Cincinnati. As a lawyer he was able and aggressive, his clients never losing anything by reason of his lack of zeal and industry, and as a speaker he was fluent,

forcible and witty. He was the embodiment of industry, pursuing his practice and his other business in an indefatigable manner, which necessarily brought success and prosperity in the accumulation of property. As a lawyer and politician he was particularly popular with his Irish fellow citizens. His sharp style of trying a case, his fluent tongue and his biting sarcasm had an especial charm for the impulsive people of that nationality. This particular following, added to his ability as a speaker, gave Mr. Piatt very considerable influence in the politics of the State. He was an ardent Democrat, fighting for his party with the same zeal he displayed in behalf of his clients. This peculiar intensity of purpose and action he carried into religious matters. He became a Roman Catholic, and for years fought the battles of that Church, when to do so was to incur obloquy.

Mr. Piatt was for several years clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; and also a member of the city council. In the council he was celebrated for his attention to the finances of the city, and for his early and persistent advocacy of a paid fire department. The old volunteer firemen were a political contingent of marked influence, and of rowdy tendency. When Mr. Piatt attacked their organization, he became the object of their dislike, and narrowly escaped their violence. His house was mobbed, and his effigy burned; but his Irish admirers rallied to his defense and dispersed the crowd. The only member of the council who at first had the pluck to stand by Mr. Piatt was Judge Timothy Walker; but in time the new plan was adopted. At the first fire, after the organization of the paid department, the toughs of the old organization appeared in force, to destroy the machine; but Mr. Piatt was on hand with his following of the gentlemen from Cork, and a vigorous application of the shillalah soon settled the conflict for all time. From that day to this there has not been a riot among the firemen, and Cincinnati now has an organization which is the admiration of the world. She owes this necessarily to the ability and pluck of Wykoff Piatt. In this connection, a pen picture by the late Judge Dickson, in 1885, in the *Commercial Gazette*, well describes the man and his services to the city.

"Thirty-two years ago, then a very young man, I was prosecuting attorney of the Police Court, and, in connection with my official duties, had often to attend the meetings of council. The figure that arises before me as I recall those meetings is that of a rather tall, slim, erect man, high forehead, long gray hair, gracefully falling on either side, perfectly regular features, handsome mouth, chin and nose, with an alert, keen, penetrating eye, a twinkle in it when lit up by a sarcasm, altogether an imposing, dignified figure—Wykoff Piatt. There he stood with unquailing courage, the censor of the body, his extended arm, with index finger upon his victim, whom his clear, ringing, military voice was cutting as with a Damascus blade. That victim was always some fraud. His field was the dissection of appropriation bills. Nothing here was too small for his attention, nor did the larger steals intimidate him. Yet his service was not so much in exposing actual steals, as his presence forbade their attempt."

Mr. Piatt was for years the victim of disease, and his almost constant suffering had much to do with that irritability of temper, and often harshness of expression, which provoked enmity. Whilst quick to anger, he was equally ready to forgive and be forgiven. The sunny side of his nature was turned toward his family, in which he was a devoted son, a protecting brother and a most affectionate and tender husband and father.

William Johnston was born at Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1804. His parents were Scotch-Irish. They came to Ohio in 1808, and settled on Yellow creek, Jefferson county, where their son was reared to manhood amid the toils, privations and dangers of the backwoods. There were practically no facilities for education; but a far-reaching intellect and an honorable ambition would not permit the pioneer boy to be content with the condition of his surroundings. By the blazing

fire or the dim tallow dip, he persistently sought knowledge in such books as his limited means enabled him to purchase. Extra work earned him a few dollars each year, which he walked sixteen miles to Steubenville to invest, returning laden with such books as he was able to buy. The Bible, Shakespeare, and other British classics stored his mind, and eminently fitted him for his future career.

He read law at Steubenville, and, when admitted to the Bar, settled at Carrollton, Carroll county, where he soon came to be retained on one side or the other of all important litigation. He was elected prosecuting attorney, and, in 1836, to the State House of Representatives. He took a prominent part in the Legislature, and was specially effective in advocacy of a common-school law, and of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In 1839 he removed to Cincinnati, and during nearly the whole of 1840 was on the stump for Gen. Harrison, making a reputation as an orator scarcely equaled by that of any of the celebrated speakers of that wonderful campaign.

In 1841 he was appointed United States Surveyor-General, and held the position until 1845. Soon after he was elected judge of the old Superior Court of Cincinnati, which office he filled with marked ability and growing reputation, until he was nominated as the Whig candidate for governor in 1850. His campaign was brilliant but unsuccessful. In the fall of 1850 Judge Johnston resumed the practice, and for ten years thereafter became widely celebrated as a sound lawyer and as an advocate of unsurpassed ability. He had that peculiar power which enabled him to impress himself upon an audience. No person could listen to him and ever forget his clearness of logic, his simplicity, and force of style, his vivid flashes of wit, his mirth-provoking humor, his moving elocution. Physically tall and powerful, he possessed a musical and far-reaching voice, a bright blue eye, responding to every motion, and a mobile and expressive face. His chief effort was to convince the intellects of his auditors, but he, at the same time, interested and amused them. He abounded in pertinent anecdote, which he used not only to enliven debate but to illustrate arguments. His occasional sarcasm was scorching, whilst his ready wit scintillated throughout his speeches. Though a very large and generally a slow-moving man, with a deliberate manner, he yet was ever on the alert, and never failed to find and reach the weaker point in his opponent's armor. His blows were with broadswords, but his thrusts were with a sharp rapier, and both were equally hard to parry.

Judge Johnston was a man who paid but little regard to dress or personal appearance, and was usually considered somewhat eccentric. He certainly was not common-place, but was eminently original in style, in appearance, in method of treating a subject, and in delivery. He had a marked personality—so much so that there was an element of the picturesque in his appearance and in his oratory so pronounced as to attract attention and excite remark. But when he addressed an audience, he soon made them forget his peculiarities, and accept his arguments.

In the preparation and trial of cases Judge Johnston was remarkably painstaking, not trusting to genius but depending on labor for success. His style was simple, and his English such as the most ignorant could understand. He was never obscure, always forcible and often strikingly brilliant.

In 1861 he removed to Washington, where he practiced in the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court. He was appointed by President Lincoln on the commission to revise the statutes of the United States, where he served with ability, during a term of three years. This was his last public employment. He retired with a modest competence at seventy, and lived the life of a student until he was nearly eighty-eight years of age, bright of intellect until the last.

Alphonso Taft was born November 5, 1810, in the town of Townshend, Windham Co., Vt., the only son of Peter Rawson and Sylvia Howard Taft. The parents both of his father and of his mother had come to Vermont from the town of

Uxbridge, Worcester Co., Mass. Rhoda Rawson, the mother of Peter Rawson Taft, was a descendant of Edward Rawson, who came from England to New England in 1636, and was for thirty-five years secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts. Aaron Taft, the father of Peter Rawson Taft, was educated at Princeton College. Meeting with severe losses in Massachusetts, he took his family to Vermont. Peter Rawson Taft was reared a farmer with but a common-school education. He was a man of intellectual tastes and capacity, and educated himself after leaving school, so that he subsequently was admitted to Bar, and practiced law. He served many years in the Vermont Legislature, and was judge of the Probate and County Courts of Windham county, in that State.

Alphonso Taft was also brought up on a farm, and until his sixteenth year attended the neighboring county schools. He then went to Amherst Academy at Amherst, Mass., paying the expenses of his tuition by teaching school at his home in Vermont during the winter. His experience at Amherst Academy made him ambitious for an education at a larger institution, and in his nineteenth year he entered Yale College. His summer vacations he spent in working upon the farm of his father. To save traveling expenses he walked from New Haven to Townshend and back. By close economy he was able to support himself through college, and was graduated with high honor among the first half dozen of his class in 1833. Prof. James Dana, the great geologist, was a member of his class, and he and Mr. Taft remained warm friends through life. For two years after graduation Mr. Taft taught in the high school at Ellington, Conn. While there he became interested in St. John Eldridge, one of his pupils. Eldridge's father had been in easy circumstances, but, while his son was at Ellington, suddenly lost his entire fortune. Mr. Taft's affection and admiration for Eldridge, as a manly boy and scholar, led him to pay Eldridge's expenses through Yale College, where Eldridge was graduated as the first scholar of his class. It was Mr. Taft's purpose to associate Eldridge with him in the practice of the law, but Eldridge died very shortly after his graduation from Yale. Mr. Taft served as a tutor at Yale for two years after leaving Ellington, and at the same time attended the Yale Law School, was graduated there and was admitted to the Bar of Connecticut in 1838. After visiting several of the cities of the West, Mr. Taft finally settled in Cincinnati in 1839. He had been, earlier in the same year, admitted to the Bar of Ohio, at Zanesville. His diligence, earnestness, education, and ability soon brought him a lucrative practice. He had associated with him as partners at different times in his career of thirty-four years at the Bar, Thomas M. Key, William M. Dickson, Patrick Mallon, Aaron F. Perry, George R. Sage, his sons Charles P. and Peter R. Taft, and H. P. Lloyd. Mr. Key first entered Mr. Taft's office as a law student in 1842; Mr. Perry had been his class-mate in the Yale Law School. The partnership with Maj. H. P. Lloyd began in 1877, after Mr. Taft returned from Washington, and continued until April, 1882, when he went abroad. During a practice of over thirty-five years Judge Taft was engaged in many important cases. He was retained by the executors under the will of Charles McMicken, to defend the validity of the devise by Mr. McMicken of more than a half million of dollars to the city of Cincinnati, to found a university for the free education of the youth of the city. The case was argued before Mr. Justice McLean in the Circuit Court, and the devise was sustained. The case was then carried on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States where Thomas Ewing appeared in behalf of the contestants. The case was not unlike in some respects the famous Girard College will case, in which Mr. Binney and Mr. Webster had appeared. The learning and ability, displayed by Mr. Taft in the preparation of the brief and the argument in this case, which involved a laborious examination of the subject of religious and eleemosynary trusts under the statute of the 43d Elizabeth, called forth from the Bench expressions of high appreciation. The opinion of the Court sustained the validity of the gift of

Mr. McMicken. Another important case in which Mr. Taft appeared as counsel, in the later years of his practice, was the suit brought to test the constitutionality of the bill authorizing the issuance by the city of Cincinnati of two million dollars of bonds for the completion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Mr. Taft was retained by the trustees of the Southern road to test the constitutionality of the bill. The case was heard first in the general term of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, where the constitutionality of the act was sustained, and this judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1864 Judge Taft was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and declined the appointment. In 1865 Judge George Hoadly resigned from the Superior Court, and Mr. Taft was again invited by Governor Cox to a seat upon the Bench. This appointment he accepted. At the next spring election he was elected to serve until 1869, when he was re-elected, having the honor, at that time rare, of receiving the unanimous vote of both political parties. In 1873 Judge Taft resigned, and entered the practice with his two sons, Charles and Peter. Many important cases were decided by him while on the Bench. He brought to the discharge of his duties the most unwearied industry and the greatest care. He announced the decision at the general term of the Superior Court in the case involving the constitutionality of the original Southern Railroad bill under which ten million dollars of bonds were issued to construct the road which has done so much to develop the trade and increase the business growth of Cincinnati. Another, and perhaps the best known of the causes which came before the Superior Court while Judge Taft was on the Bench, was what was called the Bible case. It was a suit brought to enjoin the School Board of Cincinnati from amending the rules which governed the public schools by striking out the clause providing that the Bible should be read at the opening exercises of each school. The Superior Court in general term then consisted of Judge Bellamy Storer, Judge Taft and Judge Hagans. The majority of the court, Judges Storer and Hagans, held that the school board had no power to amend the rules as proposed, and granted the injunction. Judge Taft delivered a dissenting opinion in which he decided:—First, that the school board had the power to amend the rules and strike out the clause proposed; and, Second, that the constitution of the State did not recognize the Christian religion any more than it recognized the religion of any of the other citizens of the State, not Christians; that it was proper that the clause proposed should be stricken out because the King James version of the Bible was not accepted by the large Roman Catholic population as the true Bible, and because the New Testament taught doctrines not believed in by the Jewish part of the population. The Supreme Court of Ohio unanimously reversed the decree of the court below, and sustained Judge Taft in his dissenting opinion by following substantially his course of reasoning therein.

Mr. Taft was long interested in politics, having been an earnest member of the Whig party from the time of the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840. He was a strong friend, great admirer and frequent correspondent of Mr. Webster, and voted for Mr. Webster as candidate for the Presidency in the National Convention of the Whig party. In 1856 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President, and thus was present at the birth of the Republican party. In the same year he became a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the First Ohio District against George H. Pendleton, by whom he was defeated. In 1875 Judge Taft was a candidate before the Ohio Republican Convention for governor of Ohio. He was defeated in the contest by Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, who subsequently became President. In 1879 Judge Taft was again a candidate for the governorship against Hon. Charles Foster, and was defeated by seven votes. In each of these contests, the position of Judge Taft upon the question of the reading of the Bible in the public schools was the chief argument against his nomination. It was said by his opponents that though the

decision had been confirmed unanimously by the Supreme Court, it would nevertheless cost the Republican party many votes to nominate him. On the 7th of March, 1876, Judge Taft was appointed, by President Grant, Secretary of War. He remained in the War office until May of the same year, when he was appointed Attorney-General to succeed Judge Edwards Pierpont. He remained in the latter position (one much more suited to his tastes than that of Secretary of War) until the close of President Grant's administration. In April, 1882, Judge Taft was appointed, by President Arthur, Minister of the United States to Austria. He resided at Vienna until the summer of 1884, when he was tendered the appointment as minister to Russia, which appointment he accepted. He remained in Russia until the fall of 1885, and then returned to Cincinnati.

Judge Taft was a man of the greatest public spirit, and throughout his life was constantly engaged in helping works of public benefit. He and his first wife were very active in the founding and construction of the House of Refuge of Cincinnati, and he delivered the opening address upon the opening of that institution which has since saved so many waifs from sin and misery for useful lives.

Very early in his Cincinnati life, he served as a member of the city council. He was the champion of the annexation party, so-called, which advocated the extension of the city limits north of Liberty street one mile to what is now known as McMillan street. The proposition was defeated in one council of which he was a member, and the Whig party refused to nominate him to succeed himself. He thereupon ran on an independent ticket, and was elected, and in the succeeding council the annexation ordinance was passed. He was, while in council, very active in advancing the interests of the city by the building of railroads. He was for many years a director in the Little Miami railroad, representing, as such, the interests of the city, which was a stockholder in the road. In 1850 he delivered to the Mercantile Library Association a lecture entitled "Cincinnati and her railroads," in which he demonstrated the great importance to the city of having as many railroads as possible radiating from it as a center in every direction. The prophecies of that lecture have all been fulfilled. He was one of the prominent incorporators of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and acted as its counsel for many years. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, and spent much time and labor in carrying through that enterprise in spite of many obstructions.

Judge Taft was also an earnest supporter of the proposition that the city should build the Cincinnati Southern railway. He took part as a member of the Superior Court of Cincinnati in the appointment of the first board of trustees of the Southern road, and upon his retirement from the Bench he was himself appointed a trustee of the road in 1875, a position which he resigned when called into the cabinet of President Grant. He was one of the projectors and the first president of the Mt. Auburn Street railroad, the first street railroad to connect the beautiful hill suburbs with the city of Cincinnati itself. This was the railroad from which sprung the incline plane system, and the extensive net work of suburban street railways which is such a prominent feature of the city's life to-day.

Any sketch of Judge Taft's long and useful life would be quite defective which did not contain an allusion to his interest in, and devotion to, the cause of education in the city of his adoption and the country at large. He was one of the trustees of the original Woodward fund, and was for more than twenty years an active and useful member of the Union Board of High Schools of the city of Cincinnati. As already stated, as counsel he defended the McMicken bequest to found the University of Cincinnati, and he was thereafter appointed a trustee of the university by the city council; participated in the organization of the institution, and was for several years the president of the board. As already stated, he was a graduate at Yale of 1833, and of the Yale Law School. His five sons were graduated from the same university—the eldest in 1864 and the youngest in 1883. Judge Taft himself

received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1867. In the year 1873, when by the law of Connecticut it was provided that six members of the corporation of Yale College should be chosen from the Alumni of the college by vote, Judge Taft was elected to a seat in the corporation which he held for three years, and was then re-elected for a subsequent term of six years. He declined the second re-election because he was then going abroad.

While in Russia Judge Taft contracted the disease of typhoid pneumonia, and for weeks his life was despaired of. His strong constitution, however, enabled him to partially recover his strength. In 1886 he returned to his home considerably shattered in health. He remained in Cincinnati until 1890, enjoying his leisure time in classical and other studies. In the winter of 1889–90 his health became so poor that upon the advice of his physician he went to San Diego, Cal. There he was able to live for about two years longer. He died May 30, 1891, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Judge Taft was a member of the First Unitarian Church of Cincinnati. In the schism which occurred in that church during the ministry of Rev. Moncure D. Conway, Judge Taft was of those who supported Mr. Conway. A man of studious habits and wide reading, he retained his familiarity with the classics throughout his busy career. He was a man of singularly sweet and gentle nature, but he united with this a firmness of purpose and a courage of his convictions which, with his ability, learning, and power of application, made him one of the foremost men in the State and country.

Judge Taft married his first wife, Miss Fannie Phelps, of Townshend, Vt., in 1841; she died in 1852 leaving two sons, Charles Phelps and Peter Rawson. In 1854 he married Miss Louise M. Torrey, of Millbury, Mass., who survives him. By her he had four children: William H., Henry W., Horace D. and Fannie Louise. Charles Phelps Taft was admitted to the Bar, and practiced with his father, but subsequently became and is now the managing editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. Peter Rawson Taft, the second son, was a member of the Bar for a number of years, and died in June, 1889. The third son, William H., also became a member of the Bar, and is now one of the United States circuit judges for the Sixth Circuit. The fourth son, Henry W. Taft, is a practicing lawyer in the city of New York. Horace D. Taft, the fifth and youngest son, studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but subsequently became a tutor in Yale College, and is now proprietor and head of a preparatory school for boys at Watertown, Conn. Fannie Louise, the only daughter, was married, during Judge Taft's residence in San Diego, to Dr. William A. Edwards, of that city, where she now resides.

Stanley Matthews was born July 21, 1824, in Cincinnati. His parents were Thomas J. Matthews (a native of Leesburg, Va., who came to Cincinnati in 1818) and Isabella Matthews, the daughter of Col. William Brown, a pioneer who came from Connecticut and settled in Columbia in 1788. His early boyhood was passed in Lexington, Ky., where his father was professor of mathematics in Transylvania University. In 1832, however, his parents took up their residence again in Cincinnati, and from that time until 1839 he attended Woodward High School, of which his father was president. At the latter date he entered Kenyon College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1840. He especially excelled in classics. To his study of these he largely owed the power of clear and terse expression for which he became noted at the Bar and upon the Bench. For two years after graduation from college he prosecuted his legal studies in Cincinnati. From 1842 to 1844 he resided in Maury county, Tenn., teaching school. During his residence there he married the daughter of James Black, Esq., of that county, and commenced the practice of the law. He also edited while there a weekly newspaper called the *Tennessee Democrat*.

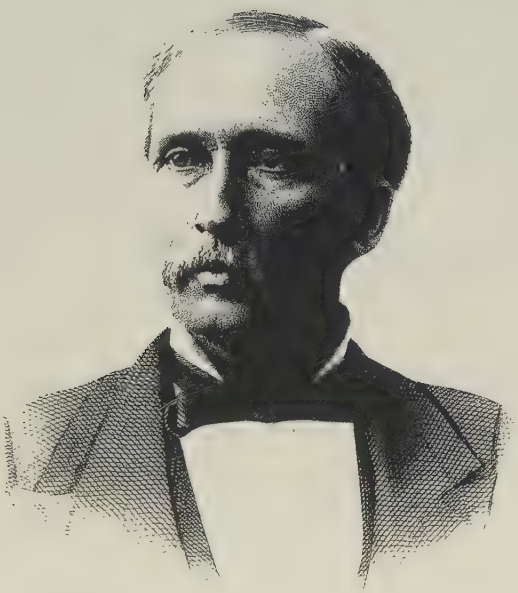
In 1845, having returned to Cincinnati, he was admitted to the practice of the

law here. His first employment at the Bar was as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. In November, 1846, he became the principal editor of the Cincinnati *Morning Herald*, a newspaper devoted to the peaceful and constitutional extinction of slavery. He continued to edit this paper for about a year and until its publication was suspended. He was elected clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives at the session of 1848–49, during which Salmon P. Chase was elected United States Senator. In 1850 he resumed the practice of the law at Cincinnati, and in 1851 was elected one of the three common pleas judges of this county. He remained upon the Bench until January 1, 1853, when he resigned, and for seven or eight years practiced law as the junior member of the firm of Worthington & Matthews. In 1855, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio from this county, and served one term. From 1858 until 1861 he served as United States district attorney, by appointment of President Buchanan. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. I. In October, 1861, he became colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment O. V. I., and served with his regiment as a part of the army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee. In April, 1863, while in camp, he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. This judicial office he filled until July, 1865, when he resigned to resume the practice of the law. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that he at once took a leading position at the Bar. He represented many of the most important corporations in the county. In 1872 he was a member of the Liberal Republican Convention, a body of men who, actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives, succeeded in making themselves absolutely ridiculous, when they nominated, for President, Horace Greeley, upon a free-trade platform. There can be no doubt but that that galling iniquity hurried the philosopher of the New York *Tribune* to his untimely grave.

Judge Matthews was temporary chairman of that wonderful convention, a convention that contained more incongruous elements than were ever assembled since the Tower of Babel. The noise, confusion, and disorder that prevailed, was such as might have been expected from a collection of several hundred politicians, all of whom prided themselves upon the fact that they were men of independent thought and action, and no two of whom could agree upon any proposition under the sun. The temporary chairman was driven almost to distraction by the universal and belligerent uproar of the occasion. Mr. Lyman Trumbull, of the Illinois delegation, was making a speech upon one side of the House, and upon the other Col. Alexander McClure, of the Pennsylvania delegation, arose and frantically exclaimed: "Mr. President, we can't hear a word the gentleman is saying." In stentorian tones the temporary chairman shouted back: "It is not important that you should." The laugh that followed quelled the disorder. Judge Matthews did not support Mr. Greeley in the ensuing canvass, but threw his great influence in favor of Gen. Grant. Judge Matthews, before the Electoral Commission, was counsel for Gen. Hayes. Thereafter he was senator from Ohio, as successor to John Sherman. In May, 1881, President Garfield nominated him to the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position which he held until his death, March 22, 1889.

The Bar of Hamilton county has, without doubt, produced many, very many, distinguished men. *Judge Timothy Walker* was one. He was a man plain of speech, and his statement of a case was so simple that one was unconsciously led to accept his conclusions. He was effective as a speaker because he made no display of language, or of rhetoric. He was, by appointment, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where his term of service gave him increased reputation. His book on "American Law" should be read by every student; as an introductory work, there is no other like it.

Bryant Walker was for a short time judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.



John F. Follett

He was a young man of brilliant qualities. He inherited his father's clear, powerful intellect. Like all men of genius, ability or intelligence, he participated in the war of the Rebellion. Upon July 22, 1864, he was wounded, desperately wounded, in front of Atlanta. He was at one time city solicitor, and was one of those of whom it may be said, he held an important municipal position without reproach. He was able in the trial of a case, and could try it with all the power there was in him, and yet not derogate from the character of a gentleman.

Henry Stanberry was a lawyer of eminent ability. He was from the celebrated Lancaster Bar, which numbered among its members such men as Thomas Ewing, Hocking H. Hunter, Philadelphia Van Trump, Samuel F. Vinton, John L. Brazee, and others who were distinguished in the profession. Mr. Stanberry was a member of the Constitutional convention that formed the Constitution of 1851. He was Attorney-General under Andrew Johnson, and was the main-stay of the defense in the impeachment of the President. He was not an actor in political life, but devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession.

Charles Fox was at one time a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was originally a carpenter by trade, and came to this city about 1820. He probably practiced law for a longer period of time than any man who has been a member of this Bar, and at one time did an immense business. His name appeared upon the docket, upon one side or the other, of most of the cases that were tried in court.

As an astute jury lawyer, and for success in the trial of cases, few men have equaled *Isaac M. Jordan.* Bold, ready, with a quickness of perception that saw everything in a flash, a poise that was never thrown off its balance, he was a terrible adversary. He and his brother, Jackson M. Jordan, were a leading firm at the Bar.

Piatt was always a celebrated name in Hamilton county. The brothers John H. and Ben. M. Piatt were early settlers in the West, and identified with its history in every stage of progress. Donn Piatt was one of the early judges of the Court of Common Pleas under the new constitution. The practice of law, however, was not congenial to his tastes. He first distinguished himself as a journalist. He was a correspondent of leading newspapers, and his pen became famous. Wit, humor, sarcasm, invective, there was no phase of style that was not his own. He was secretary of legation at Paris, and spent some time abroad. During the war he was Gen. Schenck's chief of staff. Those who were familiar with Donn Piatt's keen sense of a joke will easily understand whence originated the idea which prompted Gen. Schenck's brilliant stroke of strategy in Baltimore. Butler had made himself famous by his woman's order, in New Orleans; Gen. Schenck encountered the same difficulty, when in command at Baltimore, but he treated it in a different way. In Baltimore as in New Orleans the soldiers could resent insults from the men, but with the women rebels it was different. To knock them down was hardly in accord with the highest notions of etiquette, and so the gentler sex flashed their secession flags, and spit in the officers' faces to such an extent that it verged upon the unpleasant. At last they got to wearing rebel colors, and promenading the streets in costume. Gen. Schenck employed a number of the most noted women of the town, hiring them to array themselves with elegance, and to parade the streets, with the rebel colors conspicuously displayed. Whenever they met with one of the ladies of Baltimore wearing similar badges, they saluted her effusively, embracing her with emotion as a "Sister in the Holy Cause." The women of Baltimore were effectually suppressed.

Nicholas Longworth was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county from 1876 until 1881, when he was elected judge of the Supreme Court. He graduated at Harvard in 1866 with high honors, and was admitted to the Cincinnati Bar in 1869. He retired from the Supreme Bench in 1883. He was a man of brilliant abilities and accomplished in many directions. He was a classical scholar, and his translation of Electra, while it preserves the pith of the original, makes

Greek poetry readable, even in the English language. His love of poetry was a passion, and the standard authors he seemed to know by heart. He was a skilled mechanic, had cultivated music with success. At the Bar, besides being a well-equipped lawyer, he had that aggressive audacity that made him a formidable antagonist, even as against older and more experienced men. In social life he was a charming companion, always generous to a fault. He died in 1890 at the early age of forty-six.

The Hamilton County Bar, during the trying times of the Civil war, were true to their duties as American citizens. The lawyers did not hesitate to answer the call that summoned them to the field. Of these were Col. N. C. McLean, of the Ninety-fifth O. V. I.; E. Basset Langdon, lieutenant-colonel of the First O. V. I.; Col. Donn Piatt; Theophlus Gaines, Fifth O. V. I.; Col. F. W. Moore, now judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; Capt. John F. Hoy; Lieut. Edgar M. Johnson, and Everett S. Thomas. Charles Loomis and Channing Richards were members of the Sixth Ohio. Richards was afterward captain of the Twenty-second Ohio, of which C. J. Wright was colonel.

Col. Fred L. Jones was first appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-first O. V. I., and subsequently was transferred to the Twenty-fourth. He was in Buell's advance upon the fateful field of Shiloh. They were ferried over the river under the lead of the impetuous Nelson as the first day's fight was nearing its disastrous close, and stayed the rush of the exultant Rebels. Col. Jones was soon after promoted for gallantry on the field. At the battle of Stone River, in a charge upon the enemy, he was fatally shot, and died December 31, 1862. Those who knew him well remember what a bright, gallant, dashing young fellow he was.

James Warnock was captain in the Second Ohio. He entered the service in Cincinnati, was promoted, and followed the fortunes of Buell's army. He was wounded in Chattanooga, in Hooker's battle above the clouds. He was in the service until October, 1864, when he was mustered out.

Henry B. Banning entered the service April 20, 1861, as captain in the Fourth Ohio, three-months' men. On June 6 he became captain for three years, and June 25, 1862, was appointed colonel of the Eighty-first Ohio. Afterward he was made lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, and transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-first, as colonel. He was made brevet brigadier-general for gallant services during the Atlanta campaign. After the war he was a member of the State Legislature, and then member of Congress from this county.

Robert L. McCook went into the war as colonel of the Ninth Ohio, a German regiment from Cincinnati. He was with Buell in Kentucky; at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and throughout Tennessee. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general. The tragedy of his death in August, 1862, is familiar. His energy and ability were such that, had he lived through the war, he would doubtless have added lustre to a family name already distinguished for zeal in the Nation's cause.

Stephen J. McGroarty and William M. Ward were members of the Tenth, or Lytle, Regiment. McGroarty was afterward colonel of the Sixty-first. Elthan Courtland Williams enlisted in the gunboat service upon the Western waters, while still a minor, but served during the war. John Coffee and John W. Warrington were privates. Irwin B. Wright was captain. Col. James F. Meline had retired from active practice before the war broke out. He served during the war as aid to to Major-Gen. John Pope. Was in the Western campaigns of that distinguished officer, and at the battle of Second Bull Run.

Rutherford B. Hayes entered the service as major of the Twenty-third Ohio. It can not be necessary to speak here in detail of the life of a President of the United States. There is no American who is not familiar with it. There were also Oliver P. Brown, captain in the Thirty-ninth; Peter J. Sullivan, colonel of the Forty-eighth; William H. Baldwin, lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-third; Benton Hal-

stead, colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh; Samuel S. Fisher, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

Joseph B. Foraker, Thomas T. Heath, William Disney, L. H. Pummill, Gustavus Tafel and Thomas L. Young, Gen. Henry M. Cist, Col. Nathan Lord, Sixth Vermont, all members of the Cincinnati Bar, were in the service, in various capacities, and it has never been said that the legal fraternity failed in the duties they were called upon to perform. It is quite possible that the names of all those who were in the army have not been here preserved, but such records as were available have been examined with the purpose of making the list complete, and if omissions have occurred, it is not because labor has been spared.

CHAPTER X.

CHURCHES.

[BY REV. DUDLEY WARD RHODES, D.D.]

INTRODUCTORY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN REFORMED—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES—NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—THE FRIENDS—BAPTIST CHURCH—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—UNITARIAN CHURCH—JUDAISM—LUTHERAN CHURCHES—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES—STATISTICS.

NO branch of historical research presents more difficulties than that of the religious development of a community. The external signs of growth or decay are easily marked. The comparison of churches, colleges, schools, hospitals at different epochs is not difficult. The amount of money given, and of members registered, may be accurately noted, but the real history of religion is the history of the spirit which animates and energizes these forms and institutions; and the careful historian may often indicate to his readers that the epochs which seem most barren, and where there seems to be a steady loss of power, are the very ones where religion is found to be doing its most powerful work. Never was Protestant religion so much of a power in the Netherlands as in the days of Philip II, when, to the mere statistician, churches were everywhere decreasing and church membership falling steadily year by year, and never was Latin Christianity more aggressive than in the middle of the sixteenth century, when she had been shorn of half her equipments.

But in addition to this difficulty of portraying adequately the spiritual power of religion, of depicting the hidden influences which make for honesty, integrity, purity, good citizenship, faith and patriotism, there is another difficulty which oppresses the historian of religion in a community like Hamilton county. At whatever epoch he directs his attention, he sees a steady efflux of Christian workers toward western communities. He sees the churches of every denomination painfully gathering and educating and Christianizing men, who disappear from his gaze at the next epoch, not by death, not by lapse into irreligion, but by emigration. They are lost from the ranks of the local bodies, and the records make the loss apparent and disheartening, but they are still answering to the roll call of the great army, and are the fruit of faithful work done here, fruit which has "its seed in itself." Many powerful churches by the Missouri, or the Platte, or still farther west "where the Oregon raves ceaselessly," are the developments of the seed sown by Lyman Beecher, or Bishop McIlvaine, or Bishop Fenwick, or the fervent Methodist meeting of four-score years ago. That process of "swarming," as it may be called, which is plainly marked at all times in the history of Cincinnati, is even more pronounced

in the closing decade of the century. Every local church is drained of its strength, and is constantly dismissing to other places its best and most energetic members. Some, having acquired wealth, are moving east, into the older cities, to enjoy it. More are feeling the pressure of competition in crowded cities and moving far west, to make their fortunes, their homes and their graves. This enormous loss, by no means offset by gains of the same nature, must be taken into account in any rational view of the religious progress of a hundred years. But it must not be thought that these preliminary words are made necessary because of the failure of the churches to keep pace with the progress of the city and county.

The subsequent pages will show how remarkable has been the continually expanding growth of organized religion, far in excess of other branches of civil culture and refinement. To that growth, when it has been fully described and understood, the reflecting reader will add a large percentage which justly belongs to it but is necessarily listed in other communities.

Such a chapter as this can deal only with the *organizations* which have risen and fallen, those bodies through which the Spirit of Religion has breathed. The great and small churches of Protestant Christianity, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Jewish Synagogue have all been active, and must all be studied for a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of their subject. The reader may not find it uninteresting, and will not find it unprofitable, to take these denominations in their order and follow their development in a rapid, *but accurate survey*.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

While the first church organized in Hamilton county seems to have been a Baptist Church at Columbia, there can be no doubt that the great mass of the early settlers were desirous of worshiping God after the form of the Presbyterian Church, and the early history of religious life is the history of Presbyterianism. Indeed, it has been this church that has furnished the striking incidents of religious history during the century. The controversies of Dr. Rice, the brilliant career of the Stowes, the trial of Lyman Beecher, the revivals under Joshua Wilson, the foundation and growth of Lane Seminary, and the trial of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith, are the *causes celebres* of our ecclesiastical history. That precedence she had here in time, which was but an accident, the great Presbyterian Church has crowned by a precedence in activity and zeal. The fierceness of her debates has not been greater than the volume of her liberality, and the wonderful multiplication of her missions and churches at the present time is enough to convince the world that great intellectual ferment and doctrinal disturbance, however painful they may be, are only possible in organizations in which there is an intense earnestness and power of conviction.

The lofty spire of the First Presbyterian church rises over the ground first set apart in Cincinnati for religious uses. The south half of the square, between Fourth and Fifth and between Walnut and Main streets, was dedicated in the plat and survey of the village for a religious house, a burial ground and a school, and there, after the lapse of a century, are still found the First church and the Cincinnati College (now the Law School), while the quiet resting place in which the forefathers of the hamlet slept has been covered with great buildings and made noisy with myriad-voiced trade. On this ground, so set apart, Rev. James Kemper, still honored by those who bear his name in Cincinnati, began his labors as the first settled pastor in 1791. The church was still unorganized because of the scarcity of male members, but eight individuals formed the nucleus of the body. In September, 1793, there being nineteen adult male members, an organization was effected by the election of five ruling elders and two deacons. In the meantime preparations had been made for a church building, and subscriptions had been secured. In the long list of those who contributed to this pioneer church may be found the name of nearly

every male settler in the village, and of many of the officers of the garrison. With the $400 contributed, and the labor and material which were given instead of money, the modest little frame building rose, facing Main street about a hundred feet north of Fourth street, and of course not immediately upon the site of the present church. This little nursery of the churches was about thirty feet by forty, being of one story and of one room, and when occupied in October, 1792, it had neither lath nor plaster, nor ceiling nor floor. The bare earth was beneath the worshipers. Judge Burnet describes the house, and says in addition that the "seats were constructed of boat-plank supported by blocks of wood. They were, of course, without backs, and here our forefather pioneers worshiped with their trusty rifles between their knees. On one side of the house a breastwork of unplaned cherry boards was constructed, which was styled the pulpit, behind which the preacher stood on a piece of boat-plank supported by two blocks of wood."

In the very month of the completion of this building, it witnessed three remarkable events: The first trial and conviction for murder, the first installation of a pastor, and the first meeting of a Presbytery were within its walls. It was the court-house, the assembly room, the church of the community. As quietness came to the settlement, and Wayne's victory decreased the fears of Indian outbreaks, advances toward a better and more comfortable building were made. Floor and ceiling and fence were provided, and in the list of subscribers for this additional expense many new names appear which still adorn the roll of Cincinnati's best families. From the organization of this First church in 1793 until the installation of Rev. Joshua L. Wilson in 1808, there were three pastors, and several intervals, one as long as three years, when there was no pastor. When Mr. Wilson came, he came to stay, and his long and eventful ministry will never be forgotten among the formative elements of our civic life. When he was laid to rest in Spring Grove in 1846, he had been for thirty-eight years a powerful and positive force in the community. When we read the story of his life it seems impossible that only half a century separates him from us. He had the ruggedness and severity of doctrinal conviction that impress while they dismay us in Hawthorne's pictures of Puritan New England. He prosecuted the trial of Lyman Beecher, his brother pastor, and pressed it to the conclusion, animated by the same spirit that was in Prym and Prynne, in Mather and Eliot. The voice of Nicæa was not more binding upon Athanasius and Leo, than was the truth as he had been taught it upon Dr. Wilson, and no man ever spoke with less uncertain sound upon the principles of the faith. His long career deserves a more extended notice, but of the man himself we must be content with the eulogy of his friend E. D. Mansfield, who knew him throughout his pastorate.

The city he found a village of one thousand inhabitants, and left it at his death with one hundred thousand. In this period Dr. Wilson maintained, throughout, the same uniform character and the same inflexible firmness in principle. He was a man of ardent temperament, with great energy and decision of character. The principles he once adopted he held with indomitable courage and unyielding tenacity. He was not only a Presbyterian, but one of the strictest sect. It is not strange, therefore, that he contended with earnestness for what he thought the faith once delivered to the saints, and that in this he sometimes appeared as much of the soldier as the saint. In consequence of these characteristics many persons supposed him a harsh or bigoted man. But this was a mistake, unless to be in earnest is harshness, and to maintain one's principles bigotry. On the contrary Dr. Wilson was kind, charitable, and, in those things he thought right, liberal. During his pastorate, the little frame church gave place to the "two-horned" church, so called from its two cupolas. This was in 1815, when the number of communicants had risen to 160. The large subscription to this building ($16,745) indicates the increasing wealth and prosperity of the community, and the capacity of the structure, which accommodated over two thousand people, shows the large increase in the community itself. The

third building, which is the present one, was erected in 1853. Rev. Hugh Gilchrist is the pastor, and among his predecessors were Rev. George Beecher and Rev. Frank Monfort. The spacious rooms in the basement of this church are the meeting place for the Evangelical Alliance, and in the church itself took place the trial of Dr. H. P. Smith in November, 1892, and here the General Assembly of 1888 held its session.

The Second Presbyterian Church was an off-shoot from the pioneer church, whose history we have followed with more detail than will be possible with the history of others.

The record of the Second church begins in 1816, and the church edifice was first occupied in 1818. This was a small building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, where the great government building now stands. In 1829 the Society was incorporated, and soon after moved into a larger and better building on Fourth street, where the McAlpin Company are now doing business; from thence they moved in 1872 to the present handsome church on Eighth and Elm streets. The most distinguished pastorate of this church was that of Lyman Beecher from 1831 to 1842. Both as president of Lane Seminary and pastor of the Second church he exerted a vast influence upon the entire country, and is the largest figure in the first century of the religious life of Cincinnati. Gradually the Second church began to take a leading position, and is still the most powerful and wealthy congregation of the Presbyterians in the city. Among the prominent pastors have been Dr. M. L. P. Thompson; Dr. Thomas H. Skinner; Dr. George P. Hays, and Dr. Eells. At this time Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan is the pastor. The missionary activity of the Church has been phenomenal. From it directly or indirectly have come the means and energy to establish the Seventh Street church, the Poplar Street church, the Mohawk Mission, the fine church on Price Hill with the Westminster school, over which active work Dr. Harley J. Stewart is pastor, and it has also sent the largest part of the early colonists to the most flourishing churches in the suburbs. The Sunday-school, which has been the favorite work of Peter Rudolph Neff, has been an enormous power, not equaled by any other in the Ohio Valley.

The great organization on Walnut Hills, known popularly as the Lane Seminary Church, was organized in 1831, and in 1879 an earlier organization, known as the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills, was united with it and gave its name to the single church. Here there are at present time 800 communicants under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. William McKibben. The lay work of Hon. Thomas McDougall has been very effective, and in addition to his other labors of teaching and acting as an elder he has recently built and given a beautiful chapel on Shillito street for a new congregation.

The new Mt. Auburn Church was organized in 1867, and after a prosperous career of twenty-five years has just entered into a magnificent new church, erected at a cost of $100,000. What Mr. McDougall has been on Walnut Hills, Mr. Matthew Addy has been to this church. A most efficient Bible teacher for many years, he has recently built a beautiful chapel in memory of his son, called Clifford Chapel, for a mission congregation in Corryville. Dr. Henry Melville Curtis is pastor of this church, and has over four hundred and fifty communicants, and a Sunday-school of nearly seven hundred under his administration.

Space will not permit more than the mention of the strong Avondale church over which Dr. Lowe has been pastor for the last four years, of Wyoming and College Hill, where Dr. Taylor and Dr. Walker are settled, of the Seventh church on Walnut Hills, over which Dr. A. B. Riggs presides, and of many others scattered through the county and doing most efficient work. If a disproportionate amount of space in this article is given to the Presbyterian Church, the faithful historian can only say that considering its priority of organization, its brilliant and varied career, where sparks are constantly thrown off from its energetic wheels, and its present activity in missionary work, it can not be adequately described in smaller space.

The Second Presbyterian Church, on Eighth street, was organized on July 10, 1817, with eleven members, and has enrolled over 2,500 members.

The Third Presbyterian Church, on Seventh street, was organized January 22, 1829, with fifty-nine members, and has enrolled over 5,000 members.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church, on John and Clark streets, was organized May 29, 1831, with ten members, and has enrolled over 1,800 members.

Central Presbyterian Church, on Mound and Barr streets, was organized April 23, 1844, with thirty-three members, and has enrolled over 1,797 members.

Seventh Presbyterian Church, on Madisonville avenue, was organized December 8, 1849, with ninety-seven members, and has enrolled over 1,200 members.

Pilgrim Chapel, on Ida street, Mt. Adams, was organized May 5, 1890, with seventy-three members.

Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Eastern avenue, was organized December 18, 1842, with twenty-two members, and has enrolled over 643 members.

Poplar Street Presbyterian Church, Poplar street, was organized January 2, 1859, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 613 members.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, on Grand avenue, was organized November 1, 1883, with twenty-two members, and has enrolled over 291 members.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Linwood, was organized April, 1887, with forty-seven members, and has enrolled over 125 members.

First Presbyterian Church, Walnut Hills, was organized October 7, 1818, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 2,500 members.

Cumminsville Presbyterian Church was organized October 18, 1855, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 800 members.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Orchard street, was organized November 18, 1856, with fifteen members, and has enrolled over 524 members.

Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church was organized October 13, 1868, with sixty-nine members, and has enrolled over 667 members.

Avondale Presbyterian Church, Rockdale avenue, was organized April 21, 1868, with thirty members, and has enrolled over 500 members.

Clifton Presbyterian Church (*Emanuel*) was organized April 19, 1882, with twenty-seven members, and has enrolled over 150 members.

First German Presbyterian Church, Linn street, was organized in 1850 with twenty-five members, and has enrolled over 200 members.

Second German Presbyterian Church, Liberty street, was organized in 1866 with twenty-five members, and has enrolled over 400 members.

Other Presbyterian Church Organizations.—Bethany Presbyterian Chapel, Maxwell place; Bethany Chapel Mission, Walnut Hills; Clifford chapel, Vine street; Fairmount German Presbyterian Church, Liddell and Baltimore avenues; Mohawk Presbyterian chapel, Ravine street; Shillito Street Mission; Corryville Mission; Olivet Mission; Erwin Mission, Sixth street.

PRESBYTERIAN REFORMED.

The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, located on Plum street between Eighth and Ninth, with Rev. David McKinney as pastor, is in a flourishing condition. The present magnificent church edifice was erected in 1867. *The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church* (*Covenanter*) is located on Clinton street. *The First United Presbyterian Church* is located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, and the congregation is in a prosperous condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

Methodism came riding into Cincinnati on horseback in the person of Rev. John Kobler in 1798, and Mr. Kobler has this to say of his visit: "About four o'clock

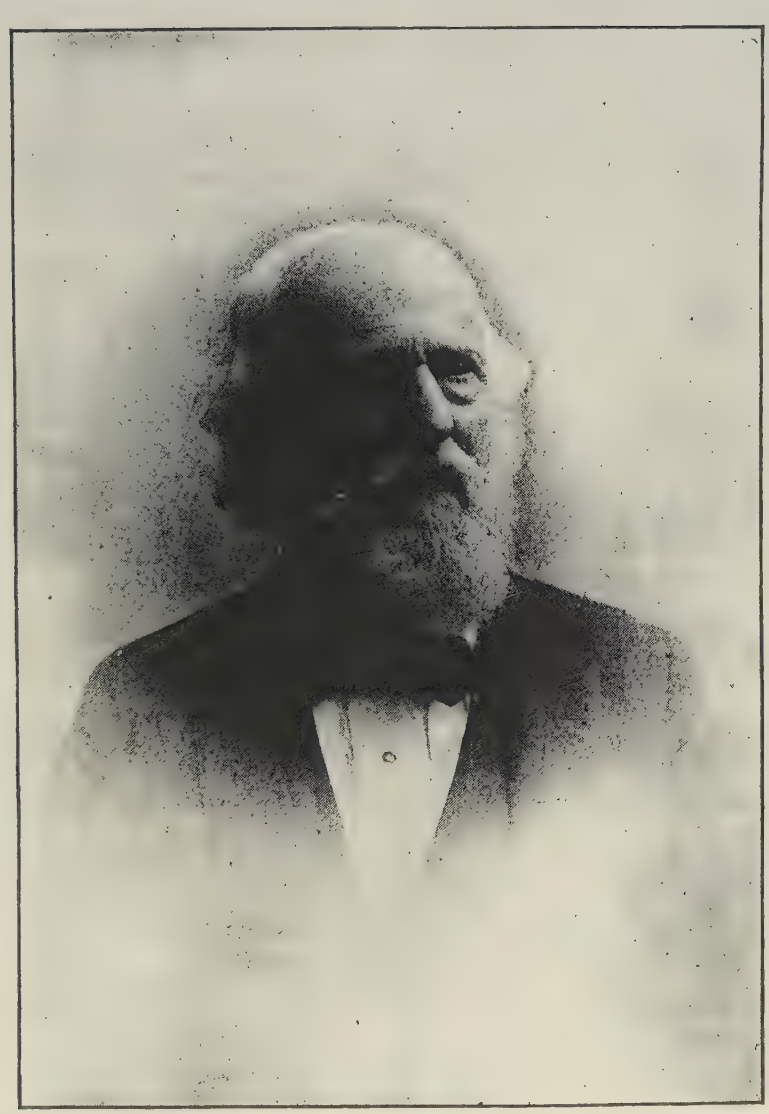
*Rev. D. J. Starr, of the East Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church, furnished most of this article and statistics for the individual churches in this sketch of Methodism.—D. W. R.

in the afternoon I came to an old garrison called Fort Washington, which bore very much the appearance of a declining, time-stricken, God-forsaken place. Here I wished very much to preach, but could find no opening or reception of any kind whatever." The next Methodist preachers who came to Cincinnati were Revs. Lewis Hunt and Elisha Bowman, who preached occasionally and went their way. Meanwhile Rev. Francis McCormick, who is regarded as the founder of Methodism in Ohio, had preached and organized a Society near Columbia in 1801. In 1804 Rev. John Collins came to the town to buy provisions, and finding the storekeeper, Mr. Carter, a Methodist, was so overjoyed that he fell on his neck and wept. That night Mr. Collins preached to twelve persons in an "upper room" in Mr. Carter's house. Soon Rev. John Sale, the regular minister of Miami circuit, preached in the house on Main street, between First and Second streets, to a congregation of thirty-five persons, and formed the first Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. There were eight members, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Carter, their son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair. The families of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hall were soon added, and the meetings wese held in the "schoolhouse below the hill and near the Fort." From this beginning Methodism entered upon its career of great prosperity.

In 1815, when Cincinnati had a population of 6,498, there were 264 Methodists. In 1830, with a population of 24,831, there were 1,035 Methodists. In 1860, with a population of 161,044, there were 4,085 Methodists. In 1890, with a population of 296,908, there were 6,000 Methodists. But these figures do not show the full growth of Methodism, as many Methodist families have removed to the suburbs.

As in our historical sketch we trace the organization of the Methodist congregations chronologically we find that *Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church* is the representative of the first Methodist church building, which was erected in 1805–6 on Fifth street, near Broadway, and was long known as the "Stone church." In 1812, Cincinnati having a membership of 226, was constituted a separate charge. This charge was favored with the ministerial services of pastors of great ability, amongst whom were Rev. James B. Findlay, Bishop R. S. Foster, Rev. John Collins, Dr. Joseph M. Trimble, Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, Rev. T. F. Sargent, Dr. George C. Crum and Dr. Asbury Lowry. The present pastor is the Rev. James W. Magruder, who is carrying forward aggressive church work, sustained by a membership of 400, having a Sabbath-school of over 250 attendants, and a church and parsonage property valued at $90,000. The present church edifice for two generations has served its purpose well, being commodious, substantial and well lighted. Among its church officers are the venerable Thomas McLean, P. O. Connell, W. G. Roberts, J. G. Rutter, S. M. Martin, I. F. Tunison, Charles R. Martin, C. C. Startzman, James Neblett, E. E. Chambers and F. E. Clemons.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church is the living representative of the second congregation which was formed, and which built what was long known as the "brick church" at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets in 1819. This congregation subsequently removed to Central avenue, near Fourth street, and built a commodious edifice which was named "Morris Chapel," and which was occupied until 1870, when it was sold, and the congregation removed to the present handsome St. Paul, which was built of stone at a cost of $175,000 on the southwest corner of Seventh and Smith streets. This congregation has been favored with the ministry of men of national reputation: Rev. William Herr, D. D., Dr. William Young, Rev. Dr. Granville Moody, Rev. John W. Weakley, D. D., Rev. C. W. Ketcham, D. D., Rev. Bishop Ninde, D. D., Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, D.D., and Rev. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, D. D., have filled its pastorate. The present pastor, Rev. George K. Morris, D. D., is widely known as an able pulpit orator. In 1835 this church had a membership of 700, but several colonies have gone out from it, and it now has a membership of about 600, a Sunday-school of 390, and a church



J. G. MONFORT.

and parsonage property valued at $135,000. Among its official laity are Dr. C. G. Comegys, Hon. George W. Boyce, J. F. Wiltsee, Richard Dymond, W. G. Doering, H. E. Holtzinger, W. F. Boyd, Dr. J. M. Withrow, W. E. Brooks, J. P. Epply, W. F. Thorne and J. Cochnower; Harvey DeCamp, Joseph Rust, William Hart, William Glenn and John M. Phillips were amongst the charter members of this enterprise.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church is the representative of the third Society, and which was first known as Fulton. It is located in a substantial and commodious brick edifice at No. 465 Eastern avenue, with Rev. Edward McHugh as present pastor. Its membership has grown from 190 in 1835 to 330, with a Sunday-school of 240, and a property valued at $16,000. Dr. G. W. Prugh, L. W. Ross, Joseph Bailey, M. M. Garrett, G. W. Bryan, W. A. Crumme, R. Hammersley and J. L. Bliss are officers of the church.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church appears as a new organization in 1840, with a membership of 280. It is located on Webster avenue, between Main and Sycamore, and has a present membership of 260, a Sabbath-school of 440, and church property valued at $19,500; Rev. Charles W. Rishell, Ph. D., is the present pastor; John W. Dale, Prof. G. W. Harper, Dr. P. M. Bigney, Dr. Z. B. Vanzant, William Box, C. G. Vanzant, Jacob Schmidt, James Earley, Henry Dickens and Charles Ireland are church officers.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, then called "Ninth street," situated on the north side of Ninth street, midway between Race and Elm streets, was the fifth Society organized, and appears in 1845 with a membership of 400, made up mainly of persons who had been communicants in Morris and Wesley. Amongst its projectors were Hiram DeCamp, Adam Riddle, Moses Brooks, Rev. James P. Kilbreth, John S. Perkins, Judge M. B. Hagans, Edward Sargent, John Simpkinson and Alfred Simpkinson. Thirty-five years ago the commodious brick structure was displaced by an elegant edifice with a freestone front, and the name was changed to Trinity. Amongst the distinguished ministers who have filled its pulpit are Bishop Ninde, Rev. T. S. Studley, Dr. J. F. Chalfant, Dr. D. H. Moore, Bishop Joyce, Dr. Earl Cranston and Dr. Howard Henderson. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. E. S. Lewis. Amongst its present officers are Louis W. Wolff, Judge M. B. Hagans, George W. Coleman, A. R. Lafferty, Albert Stabler, A. O. Evans, Dr. M. T. Carey, Luke Kent and C. H. Blackburn, Esq. Other men who have been eminent laymen in this congregation are Charles H. Wolff, C. W. Rowland, Dr. John Davis and Dr. William B. Davis. After the removal of many prominent families to the suburbs Trinity has at present a membership of 400, with 300 in its Sabbath-school, and a church property valued at $75,000.

Christie Methodist Episcopal Church, the successor of "Ebenezer," was organized as a charge in 1846, with a membership of 250. It is located at the corner of Court and Wesley avenue, and has at present a membership of 325, a Sabbath-school of 250, and church property valued at $33,000. Rev. Charles Ferguson, Rev. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Bishop Ninde, Rev. William Runyan, D. D., Dr. William S. Robinson and Rev. M. LeSourd have been amongst its eminent ministers. Rev. C. L. Conger is the present pastor. The late James Gamble, John Pfaff, John Dubois and John T. Johnson have been amongst its useful laymen. Thomas H. Currey, J. M. Robinson, J. H. McGowan, J. H. Davis, W. H. Frillman, M. D. Joyce and F. A. Smith are present officers of the church.

East Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized under the name of "Bethel" in 1846, with a membership of 116. The present building is on Pearl street, between Lawrence and Pike streets. Its representative families have generally removed to the suburbs, leaving it with a present membership of 150, a Sabbath-school of 100, and a church property valued at $15,000. Amongst its influential official members past and present are James McDonald, James A. Darby, Thomas Dodsworth, James Neblett, E. T. Harman, Thomas McIlvain, Julian Walker, John

H. Dickerson, Frank W. Ball, James McDonald, Jr., W. H. Reed, William Badger, Nelson A. Walker. The pulpit has been supplied by Rev. J. W. Weakley, D. D., Rev. Adam Bowers, D. D., Rev. James Perregrine, Rev. J. B. Porter, Rev. D. L. Aultman, Rev. Dr. J. F. Loyd, Rev. C T. Crum and others. The present pastor is Rev. D. J. Starr, D. D.

York Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a charge, under the name of "Maley Chapel," in 1848, with a membership of forty. Twenty-five years later the present substantial edifice at the corner of York and Baymiller streets was erected. This church has been served in its pulpit by Bishop J. M. Walden, Dr. W. W. Ramsey, Dr. D. J. Starr, Rev. A. N. Spahr, Dr. J. T. Bail, Dr. W. I. Fee, Dr. E. S. Lewis, Rev. Frank Mitchell and other men of note. The present pastor is Rev. A. Austin. Amongst its useful laymen have been Dr. B. P. Good, E. S. Emerson, A. S. Butterfield, Zerah Getchell, P. J. Welsh, Henry Roever, A. A. Curme, Silas Snodgrass, Henry Daganar, C. G. Strahley, J. E. Q. Maddox, R. F. Enyart, William A. Megrue, E. O. Green, Timothy Davis, T. N. Lupton, H. T. Lippert, John L. Coulter and Dr. E. E. Stevens. At present York street has a membership of 300, a Sabbath-school of 300, and church property valued at $16,000.

In 1848 there was also organized the *Raper Church Congregation*, which erected a good edifice on Elm street near Findlay, with a membership of eighty-three persons, and which sustained a large Sunday-school and an efficient church work for many years, but which by changes in the population was transferred to the German Methodist, and subsequently passed into the possession of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by which the good work is still carried on. Rev. J. F. Forbus, William Snodgrass, S. L. Snodgrass, Thomas Fox, George Fox, and Rev. Daniel Harper were the founders of Raper Church.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, then called "Park street," was organized in 1850 with a membership of 184 persons. Dr. David Lee Starr, A. Webb, James DeCamp, Hastings Utley, and J. W. Asher were charter members of this congregation. St. John's now has a membership of ninety, a Sunday-school of 115, and a church property valued at $15,000, located at the corner of Carlisle and Park streets. Rev. E. S. Gaddis is the pastor, and H. B. Patterson, J. W. Ashen, A. R. Pugh, Samuel Holden and A. W. Ninall are the church officers.

Finley Methodist Episcopal Church, on Clinton street, near Cutter street, was organized in 1852 with a membership of 100. For several years it maintained one of the largest and most prosperous congregations and Sabbath-schools in Cincinnati, under the superintendency of Charles H. Wolff and C. E. Brooks, but by removals its members have been reduced to a present membership of 160 and a Sabbath-school of 300. Its church property is valued at $13,000. Rev. G. Roughton is the present pastor.

Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1852 with a membership of forty-nine. The leading spirits in the enterprise were John L. Whetstone, Moses Brooks, Rev. Erwin House, and Rev. John F. Wright. For forty years it occupied an eligible site at the corner of McMillan and Auburn avenue, but in 1893 this property was transferred to the German Methodist, and a handsome stone edifice of modern architectural design and appointments was erected on Maple avenue. This church has a present membership of 130, a Sunday-school of 115, and a church property valued at $30,000. Rev. R. H. Rust, D. D., is the present pastor, J. L. Whetstone, James M. De Camp, Samuel Wells, Oliver Kinsey, C. W. Cole, H. P. Mann, D. Hildreth, N. B. Mullen, Dr. W. H. De Mitt, Dr. A. R. Walker, Dr. George Good, Vincent Klick, and Herman Nippert are church officers, with Dr. J. M. Leonard and Prof. G. M. Hammell, local preachers. In 1853, an independent Methodist Church was organized under the name of "Union Chapel," which for about twenty years maintained a successful organization, but at length disbanded, its members going mostly to the St. Paul congregation.

Walnut Hills Methodist Episcopal Church became an independent pastoral charge in 1854, with a membership of forty. For many years it worshiped in a small frame structure on McMillan street, but now occupies a beautiful and commodious property on the corner of McMillan street and Ashland avenue. It has also two successful Mission stations. Its pulpit has been occupied by distinguished men, amongst whom are Rev. James Stephenson, Dr. H. B. Ridgeway, Dr. A. B. Leonard, Dr. J. J. Reed, Dr. William N. Brodbeck, Rev. Thomas Harris, Dr. A. S. Keen and the late Dr. J. H. Bayliss. Rev. Dr. Simon McChesney is the present pastor. The present membership is 550, with a Sabbath-school of 300, and a church property valued at $75.000. J. S. Perkins, John Simpkinson, Alfred Simpkinson, Edward Sargent, Dr. I. D. Jones, Augustus Wessell, T. Pickering, J. W. Cotteral, George H. Thompson, J. H. Clemmer, Samuel Ellis, W. B. Ebersole, Dr. John E. Jones, William T. Perkins, J. E. Q. Maddox, J. B. Martin, Dr. R. L. Thomas, and Gen. B. R. Cowan are amongst its official members.

Columbia Methodist Episcopal Church, having occupied a site for about twenty years on Eastern avenue, in 1893 completed a beautiful new edifice on Columbia avenue, and removed into it with a membership of 160 and a Sabbath-school of 250. The church property is valued at $5,000. Rev. S. G. Pollard is pastor, and Charles Crapsey, E. W. Pettit, Dr. John T. Booth, C. W. Short, Walter Tasker, J. H. Rogers, E. F. Rardon, W. E. Mears and Thomas Dressel are church officers.

Pendleton Methodist Episcopal Church, at Delta and Columbia avenues, has a brick edifice valued at $12,000, a membership of 170, and a Sabbath-school of 200. Rev. Henry Hersha is pastor.

Fairmount Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1861, and has a present membership of 180, a Sabbath-school of 220, and a church property valued at $10,000. Rev. W. H. Sutherland, D. D., is the pastor. A small society also exists at North Fairmount, of which Rev. W. M. Brown, D. D., is pastor.

Camp Washington Methodist Episcopal Church has a present membership of 130, a Sabbath-school of 250, and church property valued at $6,000. Rev. William P. McVey is the present pastor.

Cumminsville Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly Wright Chapel, has a membership of 270, a Sabbath-school of 260, and a fine new stone church edifice valued at $20,000. Rev. Creighton Wones is pastor, and William Gosling, C. L. Doughty, R. M. Brasher, J. C. Heywood, Joseph Tarrant, Dr. A. A. Corbett, and C. F. Rapp are church officers.

Clifton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1892, and has built a tasteful and costly stone edifice. Its first pastor is Rev. Heber D. Ketcham. Amongst its church officers are W. B. Mellish, Edward Mulliken, O. J. Wilson, A. M. Dolph. Dr. William B. Davis, to whom the inauguration and success of this new enterprise was much indebted, passed away soon after the dedication of the church, leaving it as a monument of his usefulness. This church has a membership of forty, a Sabbath-school of forty, and property valued at $40,000.

Mount Lookout Methodist Episcopal Church, located on a beautiful corner at Observatory and Church streets, of which Rev. J. H. Lease, D. D., is pastor, has a membership of 190 with 200 in its Sabbath-school, and a church property valued at $7,500. Hon. C. W. Rowland, Prof. J. E. Sherwood, Prof. J. S. Highland, Isaac Stevens, E. B. Bevitt, Wesley Leeds, J. C. Hall, D. W. Morton, C. C. Isham, S. A. Leeds, W. L. Perkins, George H. Persons, and George W. Bennett are church officers.

Price Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, on Considine and Phillips avenues, of which Rev. A. C. Turrell is pastor, has a membership of seventy-two, a Sabbath-school of 115, and property valued at $14,000. P. J. Welsh, J. C. Harper, Z. Getchell, C. E. Jones, F. E. Kugler and A. G. Allen are church officers.

Avondale Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly Grace Church, of which Rev. J. W. Peters, D. D., is pastor, has a membership of 184, a Sabbath-school of 225, and church property valued at $30,000. Dr. Jacob Ebersole, William A. Gamble, Dr. E. W. Mitchell, Archer Brown, Jesse R. Clarke, L. A. Ault, W. C. Herron, H. W. Crawford, F. M. Joyce, Joseph G. Ebersole, James O'Kane, E. E. Shipley, W. L. Granger, H. T. Ambrose and D. D. Woodmansee are church officers.

Ivanhoe Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1885, has a membership of 100, a Sabbath-school of 175, and church property valued at $4,000. Rev. D. W. C. Washburn is the pastor.

Norwood Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1884, has a membership of 130, a Sunday-school of 140, and property valued at $5,000.

Fifty years ago the work of Methodism amongst the Germans of the United States began in this city. There are now six congregations of German Methodist Episcopal Churches:

Race Street Church, on Race street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, has a membership of 180, with Rev. F. Cramer, pastor.

Everett Street Church, between Cutter and Linn streets, has a membership of 220, with Rev. C. E. Plock, pastor.

Buckeye Street Church, near Main street, has a membership of 200, with Rev. J. G. Schaal, pastor.

Walnut Hills Church has a membership of seventy-five, with Rev. L. Lippert, pastor.

Mount Auburn Church, corner of Auburn avenue and McMillan street, has a membership of 115, with Rev. J. Oetjen, pastor.

Spring Grove Avenue Church, near Harrison avenue, has a membership of fifty, with Rev. E. W. Strecker, pastor.

There are also three congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church amongst the colored people of Cincinnati:

Cumminsville Church, with twenty-three members, twenty-five in Sabbath-school, and Rev. G. W. Bailey, pastor.

Union Chapel, with forty-three members, thirty in Sabbath-school, and Rev. H. W. Simmons, pastor.

Walnut Hills Church, with 200 members, 100 in Sabbath-school, and Rev. Carey J. Nickols, pastor.

Methodism early began city mission work in Cincinnati. In 1842 it had a mission of forty members. In 1864 the Ladies Home Mission Society had 154 members and over one thousand Sunday-school children in its missions. This work is now carried on in the name of the Cincinnati Methodist Extension Society, of which Jesse R. Clark, is president, and Rev. M. Swadener is superintendent, having 175 members, 600 Sunday-school scholars, and two churches valued at $7,000.

No history of Methodism in Cincinnati would be complete which did not give prominence to that monument of its "Christian charity" which is embodied in the *Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home and Christ's Hospital*, situated on a commanding eminence in the midst of a spacious campus constituting a salubrious retreat on Mt. Auburn. James N. Gamble, and other members of the family of the late James Gamble, purchased and fitted up this property in admirable style for its benevolent uses in 1873 at a cost of $75,000, and consecrated it to Methodism. In honor of their sainted mother it bears her name, and is sustained in its work by the contributions of Methodists. Rev. H. C. Weakley is corresponding secretary and field agent of this noble institution, which has a superior medical staff, and probably the best surgeons' operating room and outfit in Cincinnati.

The Western Methodist Book Concern, located at 190 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, is one of the great publishing houses of the world, and is a monument to the reading tastes and business enterprises of the denomination. This book business

was begun for the church in Cincinnati, in 1820, by Rev. Dr. Martin Ruter, in a small room 15 x 20 feet, on Elm and Fifth streets. Subsequently the business was removed to George street, then to Main street near Sixth street, then to Main and Eighth streets, and in 1873 to its present and permanent quarters, where the agents have constructed an immense edifice eight stories in height and fronting on Fourth, Plum and Home streets. The entire property is valued at $450,000. The local advisory book committee consists of J. N. Gamble, R. A. W. Buehl, and R. Dymond, who have rendered valuable services. The publishing agents of the church are Rev. Earl Cranston, D. D., and Rev. Lewis Curts, D. D., under whose management the business of the concern, with its branches at Chicago and St. Louis, amounted during 1893 to $1,046,298.30, and its profits to $138,853.60, all of which belongs to the Church and is used for denominational purposes. Rev. David H. Moore, D. D., is the editor of its leading periodicals, the *Western Christian Advocate* having a weekly circulation of 31,000. The sale of German publications and periodicals of the Western Book Concern amounted to $110,207.63, in 1893.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Methodist Protestant Churches.—Grace, Kenyon avenue.—*Methodist (Colored)*—Allen Temple A. M. E., Broadway and Sixth streets; Allen A. M. E., Colerain avenue; Brown's Chapel A. M. E., Park avenue, Walnut Hills; Little Zion A. M. E., Foraker avenue; Little Bethany Mission A. M. E., Columbia avenue; Mount Zion A. M. E., Spring Grove avenue; People A. M. E., George street; Union Chapel, Seventh street.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

This church, over which the Rev. John Goddard has been minister for about thirty years, worships in the comfortable building on Fourth and John streets. The early work was done by Rev. Adam Hurdus, who founded their Society of the followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg in 1811. While there has been no great increase in the number of Societies, Glendale alone having had such an organization in addition to the city congregation, yet the membership has steadily grown, and numbers some of the best and most highly respected families in the city. The long pastorate of Dr. Goddard has been most influential.

THE FRIENDS.

In 1808 the Miami Monthly Meeting was established at Waynesville, Ohio, by settlers from Virginia and the South. From this center a wave of influence went out.

The original meeting-house in Cincinnati was built for a dwelling by Payton Short, of Kentucky, in the year 1800. It was a wonder at the time "why he built those two nice hewn-log houses away out in the woods there." [One stood where Thoms Hall stood—now Havlin's Theatre.] These were idle for many months, when John Arnot rented the west one, and "cut wood on the lot, and with a cart and two oxen hauled the wood away down town," then Main street, Front, Broadway and Third streets.

In 1813 it was bought by Friends for a meeting-house. It was subsequently enlarged and adapted to the use of a monthly meeting, by adding a frame to the east side and erecting a sliding partition. This served the Cincinnati Monthly Meeting of Friends until 1859, when it was removed, and a brick house, which occupies the site of the old log frame house, was built. The following persons paid a subscription for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a meeting-house on the same: Louis Reese; John Swayne; Joseph Evans; David Holloway; David Thatcher;

Christopher Anthony; John F. Stall; Thos. Rickett; Judah Foulke; Jonn. Wright; Benj. Hopkins; Jonah Cadwallader; Jesse Embre; Tristram Folger; Elias Fisher; Tim Y. Folger; Lot Pugh; Jesse William; M. T. Williams; John Shaw; John Suffrans; Thownsend Spakner; Thos. D. Foulke; Nathan Lewis.

As early as 1811 a few Friends held, in their peculiar way, meeting for worship in Cincinnati at private houses—in the parlor of the late Oliver M. Spencer, at the residence of Martha Perry, of Cyrus Coffen, John F. Stall, Elizabeth Folger, and others. In 1812 a public meeting was held in the courthouse on Main street, south of Fifth street, attended by Elizabeth Robson, an English Friend, and an eminent minister in this Society.

Soon after this a preparative meeting was instituted as a branch of the Miami Monthly Meeting; and on the sixteenth day of the third month, 1815, a monthly meeting was organized as a branch of Miami Quarterly Meeting held at Waynesville. As a committee appointed to attend the opening of Monthly Meeting were: Robert Whitacre, William Harvey, Asher Brown, Benjamin Farquhar; also Hannah Evans, Rachel Pugh, Hannah Kirk, and Ann Millhouse. This meeting embraced the families of Benjamin Hopkins, John Shaw, Jonathan Wright, Sr., Elias Fisher, David Pugh, Joshua Gibson, Jozabad Lodge, Jeremiah Neave, David Holloway, Henry Paddock, Oliver Martin, Joseph Evans, William Butler, Jonathan Crispin, George Hatton, John F. Stall, Edward Hatton, John Dickinson, Jesse Williams, Jesse Embre, John Davis, Christopher Anthony, Micajah T. Williams, Samuel L. Pierce, William Paddock and others. The Woman's branch of the meeting also embraced many members who would be an ornament to any religious society: Elizabeth Folger, Jemmina Paddock, Sarah Coffin, Elizabeth Masey, Rebecca Hopkins, Hannah Holloway, Sarah Fest, Margaret Folger, Lydia Richard, Hannah Fischer, Agatha Dicks, Hepzibiah Gardner, Margaret Hatton, Lydia Gibson, Elizabeth Shaw, Susanna B. Wright, Hannah Davis, Chary Anthony, Sarah M. Martin, Sarah Williams, Mary Saunders, Elizabeth Neave, Sarah Foulke, Rachel Pugh, Catharine Filton, Susanna Dickinson, Ann S. Tucker and others.

The meetings were large and well-attended, and great harmony prevailed in all their deliberations. Several families were received into membership on convincement of the truth as taught by the Friends; others by certificate from other meetings, and many others who were not members regularly attended the meeting for worship.

In 1828 John Davis, Ephraim Morgan, Hugh Smith and Joseph Bonsell organized another Monthly Meeting, which was afterward joined by several other families, making their number twelve men, all except one with families. The congregations have since been known as Orthodox and Hicksite. The Hicksite congregation retained the old meeting-house, and in 1858 constructed thereon a new brick meeting house for the Cincinnati Monthly Meeting of Friends. The following persons subscribed to a fund to build the same: Jason Evans, William S. Wright, Hannah J. Williams, G. S. Williams, Mark E. Reeves, William Paddock, Thomas Woodnutt, William Woodnutt, Bayard P. Blatchley, David H. Taylor, Joshua Harvey, Benjamin Evans, N. H. Chapman, Joseph R. Chapman, Henry Lewis, William R. Woolman, Thomas S. Seedom, Jesse Russell, John L. Talbott, Thomas W. Kinsey, M. H. Coats, F. Hopkins, Mary Woods, William Perry. It was subsequently learned that additional subscriptions were necessary to complete the house and beautify the grounds, and these persons made donations: Jason Evans, William Paddock, Thomas Woodnutt, Bayard P. Blatchley, Hannah J. Williams, G. S. Williams, Mark E. Reeves, D. H. Taylor, Thomas Carroll, Robert W. Carroll, James L. Haven & Co., and Israel Jones. After the division in 1828, the orthodox congregation constructed a frame house on the west half of the original lot, where they worshiped for some time, afterward disposing of it and constructing their present magnificent brick edifice on the corner of Eighth and Mound streets. Murray Shipley has for many years been an active

member and preacher, and Morris White, president of the Fourth National Bank, is greatly interested in this church.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The beginnings of the Baptist Church in Cincinnati are found in 1813; but if we consider Hamilton county at large, we find the Baptist Church at Columbia before all other churches. There was the first ordained minister in the county.

The First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, which now occupies a new church building on the corner of Court and Wesley avenue, has had a most checkered history. Originally incorporated in 1813 by eleven members, it used a log house on Front street until it occupied a brick building on Sixth and Lodge streets.

In 1816 the organization divided and two churches were formed. Subsequently both of these organizations were dissolved, and that which had been a colony became known as the First church. Since this organization in 1838, many different sites have been occupied. Two buildings on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, the corner of Seventh and Elm streets, Ninth and Elm, and two buildings on Court and Wesley avenue, have been successively used by the Society. The large burial ground acquired in early years has been a great endowment to the church, as the value of land has risen. Little, however, remains now, much of the money arising from the sale having been used to erect the present stone building. A handsome parsonage adjoins the church. From this parent organization many colonies have issued. The great Christian church, where the disciples of Alexander Campbell worship, on Ninth street, was originally a branch of the First Baptist church, and in 1835 a large number of colored members were dismissed to form the "African Union Baptist Church." In the history of the church for seventy years there have been sixteen pastors. Dr. S. K. Leavitt was the pastor for nearly fifteen years from 1872, and was followed by the present incumbent, Rev. M. C. Lockwood.

The largest and most influential of the Baptist churches is the *Ninth Street Church*, over which the Rev. Johnson Meyers has presided for seven years. It has a very spacious auditorium with large galleries, and an audience of twelve or fifteen hundred can be seated with comfort. There are nearly a thousand members, and several mission chapels have been built in different parts of the city in connection with the mother organization. Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, D.D., was pastor here for many years, and many notable ministers have preached in its pulpit.

The Mount Auburn Church is fifty years old as an organization, and is very strong. A beautiful stone building stands on the main avenue, built in 1889. In this congregation are found Mr. Henry Thane Miller, known throughout the world for his work in the Young Men's Christian Association, and for his sweet singing; and Mr. W. H. Doane, the author of many volumes of Sunday-school hymns, who acts as superintendent of the large and flourishing Sunday-school. No one man in Cincinnati, in proportion to his means, has been more liberal than Mr. R. A. Holden, also of this church, who at a very advanced age is still active in works of philanthropy. He is the oldest director of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, of which Thane Miller is also a director. The pastor of the church is Rev. E. Armstrong Ince, D.D., who came to it from Middletown, Ohio, five years ago.

The Walnut Hills Church is very flourishing, with a handsome stone church building on Kemper lane. Rev. W. E. Loucks is the pastor.

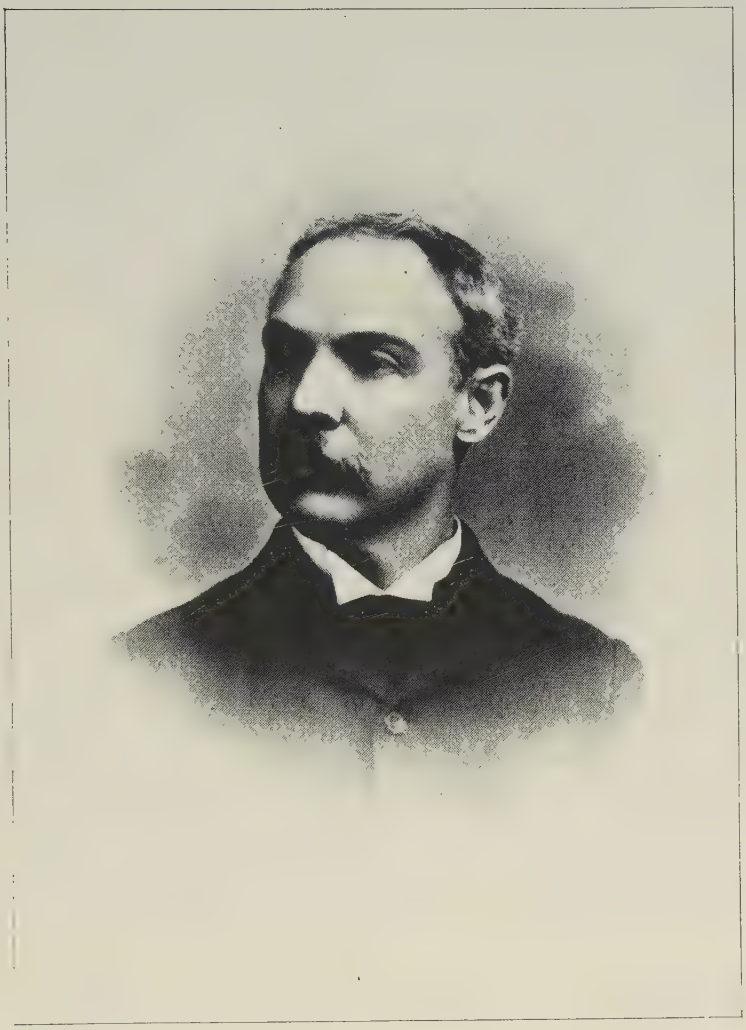
In 1894 the Baptist churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Bethesda Mission, Mt. Auburn Baptist, Molitor street; Bethel Baptist, Willow street; Brighton chapel, Harrison avenue; Columbia church, Eastern avenue; Dayton Street Baptist church, Dayton street; Duck Creek Baptist church, Mt. Lookout; First Baptist church, Wesley avenue; First German Baptist, Walnut and Corwine; Immanuel Baptist church, Pullen and Hamilton avenues; Linwood Baptist church, Wooster pike; Mount Auburn Baptist, Auburn avenue; Mount Lookout Baptist church, Delta

avenue; Ninth Street Baptist, Ninth street; Station A, Ninth Street Baptist, Liberty street; Station B, Ninth Street Baptist, East Third street; Station C, Ninth Street Baptist, Vine street; Station D, Ninth Street Baptist, Steiner street; Station E, Ninth Street Baptist, Eighth street; Third Baptist, Hopkins street; Walnut Hills Baptist, Kemper lane; Calvary Baptist (colored), West Third street; Corinthian Baptist (colored), Spring street; Ebenezer Baptist (colored), Broadway; First Baptist (colored), Streng street; First Baptist church (colored), Foraker avenue; Mt. Zion Baptist (colored), Carr street; Pleasant Green (colored), East Eighth street; Shiloh Baptist (colored), Sixth street; Union Baptist (colored), Mound street; Walnut Hills Baptist Mission chapel, Dexter avenue; Zion Baptist (colored), Ninth street.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christ Church, the mother church in this city, was founded in 1817. From the beginning it has been a powerful and wealthy church. Among its first worshipers was Gen. William Henry Harrison, and it soon drew in to itself some of the most intelligent and active citizens of the place. After two years of services in halls and private houses, the church bought from the Baptists their building on Sixth street, and continued to worship there with increasing prosperity, until 1835, when a new church was built on the present site. This lot, 100 feet front by 130 deep, was bought for $9,000. The Society had already, in 1818, purchased a burial lot for $3,000, which it sold to the city in 1860 for $35,000, and which is now part of Washington Park. The old church on Fourth street, between Sycamore and Broadway, has been entirely remodeled in the interior in the last two years at a cost of $40,000, but the exterior is still as it was in 1835, a reproduction of the old Stepney church in London. The continuity and growth of this parish have been unbroken, and the last year book, that of 1892, shows a large and effective apparatus for work and contributions to the amount of more than eighteen thousand dollars, of which more than five thousand were for missions. The first rector was Rev. Samuel Johnston, who closed his pastorate of ten years by forming the new parish of St. Paul's. Far more than half of the communicants of Christ church followed Mr. Johnston into this new parish in 1828. The longest and most distinguished rectorship was that of Dr. John T. Brooke, from 1835 to 1847, and many of the now venerable people of Cincinnati still love to talk of the able sermons of Dr. Brooke fifty years ago. Rev. Dr. Butler, afterward chaplain to the United States Senate, held the rectorship for five years; Rev. Thos. S. Yocum, D.D., for six years, until 1876; Rev. Dr. Stanger for eleven years, and the present rector is Rev. R. A. Gibson, who came in 1888.

St. Paul's parish, formed as above stated in 1828, erected a church on Fourth street, where the St. Paul building still bears the name, and had a successful growth for fifty years, when a union was made with the St. John's parish on Seventh and Plum, which had been formed by Rev. Dr. Nicholson in 1851. The old St. Paul's property was sold for $87,000, of which two-thirds remain as an endowment for the parish. There are more than five hundred communicants in this parish, and the clergy are Rev. Frank W. Baker and his brother, Rev. Walter Baker, D.D. Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, the last rector, served for fifteen years, until the distressing accident which terminated his life and labors in 1891. There are two very distinguished names in the history of the church. Salmon P. Chase was superintendent of the Sunday-school until political life called him from the city, and Rufus King was for nearly sixty years a constant attendant, a wise vestryman, and a most liberal supporter. Besides the parish life in the Protestant Episcopal Church, there was the great influence of the Episcopal office, and no two men in the early history of the Northwest did more to create a wise and noble Christian character than did Bishops Philander Chase and Charles Pettit McIlvaine.



Very truly
D. W. Rhodes

Bishop Chase was a pioneer, rugged, firm, and simple. In the city church he was as simple as in the log chapel which he himself had reared in the forests. Bishop McIlvaine brought to the West, in 1832, a wealth of scholarship, a splendor of eloquence, and a refinement and dignity of character which made him conspicuous at Oxford and Cambridge, and among the noblest of every land. He had been chaplain at West Point for four years. Before him the chaplain had had very little influence among the scoffing and careless cadets. But the records of those four years are phenomenal. The academy was stirred to the bottom, and the cadets were more interested in Christianity than in their military duties. Many applied for orders in the ministry, among them Leonidas Polk, afterward bishop of Louisiana, whose martial spirit revived during the Civil war. He fell on the battlefield, a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army.

From 1832 to 1872, when he died in Italy, the personality of Bishop McIlvaine was a distinctive force in this community, felt in all denominations and in the mass of people outside of all denominations. His coadjutor and successor was Right-Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, who perpetuated the great name which his father had gained in Philadelphia, and adorned with even greater eloquence the evangelical teachings of that famous preacher. In 1875 the southern half of the State was set apart as a separate diocese, and Bishop Bedell having chosen the northern half, Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, successor of Phillips Brooks in Philadelphia, was chosen to the bishopric, and when his health so far failed as to compel him to ask for assistance, Boyd Vincent, D.D., of Pittsburgh, was elected, and is now the active and beloved assistant bishop of the diocese, and to him Bishop Jaggar dimitted all the ecclesiastical authority. The growth of the Episcopal Church in Hamilton county will be best seen in the tables appended to this chapter.

In 1855 the *Church of the Advent*, on Walnut Hills, was formed, which has now more than three hundred communicants. Rev. Dr. Peter Tinsley has been rector of this church since 1869. In 1867 *Grace Church*, Avondale, was formed under the rectorship of Rev. A. F. Blake, who still ministers at its altar. Before this time the beautiful *Calvary* church in Clifton had been built, and its memorials still utter the names of the Shoenbergers, the Probascos, the Resors, the Neaves and the Bowlers, and many others whose children still worship there.

In 1872 *Emmanuel Church*, Fulton, and *St. Philip's*, Cumminsville, were admitted to the diocese. In 1876 the *Church of Our Saviour*, Mt. Auburn, was formed under the rectorship of Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, who is still the rector. This church has nearly three hundred communicants, and large mission schools. In 1866, *Grace Parish*, College Hill, was formed, and Rev. John H. Ely has been rector since 1878, and under his missionary work, *Trinity Church*, Hartwell, was erected into a parish in 1888, and has now 140 communicants. Rev. Dr. David Pise has been rector of *Christ's Church*, Glendale, which was erected into a parish in 1866, since 1875, and Rev. Lewis Brown at *St. Luke's* since 1883. The latter has nearly 300 communicants.

In the last three years, since 1890, new churches have been formed on Price Hill (Rev. A. B. Howard, rector, with 100 communicants), Kennedy Heights, Wyoming, Norwood and Pleasant Ridge, and there are now twenty-six churches and organizations in the county, with four thousand communicants; the contributions during the year 1892, so far as reported, were one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Children's Hospital, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, situated on Mt. Auburn, has now a beautiful and commodious building, given to the diocese, with the grounds on which it is erected, by Thomas J. and Joseph J. Emery. There are at present forty-two children in the wards, which is as large a number as can be accommodated. The expenses of the hospital, about eleven thousand dollars a year, are met by subscriptions, donations and offerings taken throughout the diocese, and

from the income of endowment funds, which now amount to more than sixty thousand dollars.

The reader can not but be struck with the remarkably long pastorates in the Episcopal Church in Cincinnati as compared with those of other denominations. A careful computation shows that ten years is the average stay of all those now settled in Hamilton county, while in the Presbyterian Church it is less than three years, and in the Baptist and Congregational Churches, scarcely more. That unrest and desire for something new, which is such a feature of the modern church life, which is manifested in the ceaseless change of pastors, and which inspired the Presbyterian elder to sigh for the permanency of the Methodist itinerancy, has not yet shown itself in the Episcopal Church here. Perhaps some of the results shown in the appended table may be traced to the stability of pastoral connection, and to the larger influence which comes naturally to the longer experience and deeper knowledge of the people.

In 1894, the Protestant Episcopal churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Christ, Fourth street; Calvary, Clifton; Chapel of the Redeemer, Elm street; Church of the Advent, Kemper lane; Church of the Epiphany, Stanton avenue; Church of the Nativity, Hawthorne avenue; Church of our Saviour, Hollister street; Emmanuel Church, Eastern avenue; Grace, Reading road; Grace, College Hill; St. Paul, Seventh and Plum; St. Philip, Kirby avenue; St. Luke, Findlay and Baymiller; Trinity, Pendelton and Liberty streets.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The first Congregational Church founded in Cincinnati was the Welsh church on Lawrence street. This was in 1840. The beginnings of the more famous Vine street church have been traced in the history of Presbyterianism. A colony from the first church having established what they call the Sixth Presbyterian church, finally changed the policy of the organization into Congregationalism, and in 1848, the present Vine street church was furnished and occupied. Underlying the whole movement was an intense feeling upon the question of slavery, and, instead of dogmas and rituals, we find the church platform, if we may so call it, dealing almost exclusively with that subject. "*Resolved*: That no candidate applying for admission to the fellowship of the church will be received by the session who either holds slaves, or openly avows his belief that the holding or using men as property is agreeable to God." The same position was taken as to the use of ardent spirits, and the stern convictions on these great questions entertained by the founders of the church gave it a positive and emphatic influence in the city. Strong men also came to occupy the pulpit. Dr. Charles B. Boynton three times came to the pastorate, and each time added to the strength of his reputation. From 1846 to 1856 he made the Vine street church a center of religion and moral life. Missionary enthusiasm and tract distribution were phenomenal, and great revivals took place, adding hundreds to the church membership. Again, in 1860, Dr. Boynton returned to the pastorate, remained during the four years of the war, and gave no uncertain sound as to the duties and perils of that great epoch. His last administration was during the four years from 1873, after which he laid off the harness and waited for the end. His was a great and useful life. He was one of the men of firm and positive character, whose convictions are not mere opinions. The Vine street church may have many able pastors, but it is not too much to say that it can never have any who will be to it what Dr. Boynton was. The church still stands on the old site, and a large congregation and most active work are under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Warren, D. D. As the Vine street church was originally a colony from the First Presbyterian church, so the organization known for many years as the Seventh Street Congregational Church was a colony from the Second Presbyterian church in 1843, becoming Congregational in 1847. For nearly forty years this congregation worshiped in the old stone church still standing on Seventh street between Plum and

Central avenue. At the close of this period a removal was made to Walnut Hills, where a beautiful church was erected, and a large and active work undertaken.

For many years Rev. John W. Simpson, D.D., LL.D., was the energetic pastor of the church and resigned it in 1892 to accept the presidency of Marietta College, Ohio. His successor, the present pastor, is Rev. Sydney Strong, who does not allow any diminution of the energy of the church. That the Congregational churches of Cincinnati have not increased is due to the fact that many of the communicants, when removing from one part of the city to another, find a congenial home in the Presbyterian church, from which body their ancestors here originally came, and as there are no doctrinal differences, there is no great stimulus to begin a new Congregational organization. In every Presbyterian suburban church may be found, even among the elders and deacons, men who were active workers in the Congregational Church in earlier years.

In 1894 the Congregational churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Central, Vine street; Columbia, Eastern avenue; Plymouth, Glenway avenue; Storrs, State and Warsaw avenues; Walnut Hills, Locust and Kemper lane; Welsh, Lawrence street.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

No religious body in Cincinnati can show a more illustrious line of distinguished preachers and literary characters than can the Unitarian body. Never very strong, never having more than two organizations, still they have been a very considerable force in the history of Cincinnati, and one to which can be properly attributed a very great influence. In the letters of James Freeman Clarke we read of the Unitarianism of sixty years ago, when Dr. Eliot was in St. Louis, and Horace Mann was a power. The little Church was ministered to by giants in those early days. The father of Mr. Bancroft, our great historian, was the first of a line of greater men. Dr. C. A. Bartol, Samuel Osgood, James Freeman Clarke, Christopher P. Cranch, Dr. Henry W. Bellows and William H. Channing, were the early men whose brilliant names shine in the records of our civic life and literature. Their doctrinal positions were such that in these modern days they would be within the pale of so called orthodox Christianity.

Up to this time, 1856, the Unitarians had one church situated on Race and Fourth street. In that year Moncure D. Conway became pastor of the church, and under his more advanced preaching a secession took place, and a second and conservative church was organized at Mound and Sixth street. Here Dr. Bellows again preached in Cincinnati, and Dr. Andrew Peabody, afterward revered in Boston and Harvard University, and Thomas Hill, afterward president of Harvard, and Dr. W. G. Eliot, Horace Mann and A. D. Mayo, were successively preachers and pastors. During the war, in 1862, Mr. Conway resigned, and soon afterward the old site on Fourth and Race was sold. In 1866 a lot was bought on the northeast corner of Eighth and Plum streets, and until the church was built the Unitarians of the First church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Thomas Vickers, met in Hopkins Hall on Fourth and Elm streets. In 1875 the two organizations coalesced under the title of the First Congregational Church, and, in 1879, the united body occupied the newly refitted Plum street church, and remained there until 1887, when a handsome church was erected on Reading road, just north of Oak street, the old property sold to the city, and under the charge of Rev. George A. Thayer the work goes on prosperously and evenly.

There is also in the city a Unitarian Society of those who opposed removal to the suburbs, and preaching services are held by Rev. E. A. Coil. The winter course of Sunday afternoon lectures at the Grand Opera House, which has been very successful, was inaugurated by the Unity club, and owes its success to the management of A. W. Whelpley, the public librarian. Every year the proceeds of these lectures, after all expenses are paid, are divided among some of the worthy charities of the city.

JUDAISM.

The large number and great wealth of the Hebrew people in Cincinnati would lead one to expect handsome synagogues and interesting charities, and that expectation would not be disappointed. No handsomer edifice is to be found in the city than the Plum Street Temple, over which Dr. Isaac M. Wise has been rabbi for fifty years. In this noble structure, whose elegant proportions delight the eye, are seats for 1,500 people. It is the wealthiest organization in the city.

In addition to his duties here Dr. Wise is also the editor of the Jewish paper, and president of the Hebrew Union College. Although this is the strongest organization, it is not the earliest. Fourteen years before it was founded the Mound Street Temple was begun, in 1830, and is also very wealthy and prosperous. Here the venerated Dr. Max Lilienthal did his life work, and Rabbi Benjamin and Rabbi Philipson have been his worthy successors. Besides these two large synagogues there are also four others in the city of smaller dimensions.

The traveler on the Sycamore Cable railway looks with pleasure on the beautiful institutions which the Hebrews have erected in Avondale for their sick and aged people. These, the *Jewish Hospital* and the *Home for Aged and Infirm*, are just completed, and are thoroughly equipped for their great work, and together with the *Altenheim* (or *German Old Men's Home*), standing near them (which is not, however, a Hebrew institution), adorn this part of the city with their beautiful buildings.

Jewish Synagogues: Holy Congregation of Children of Israel, Eighth and Mound streets; Beth Tfila Congregation House of Prayer, Carlisle avenue; Hevra Beth Hakenisis, George street; Holy Congregation of Brethren in Love, John and Bauer avenue; Holy Congregation Children of Jeshurun, Plum and Eighth; K. K. Beth Hamedrasch Hagadol Congregation, Fifth street; K. K. Beth Hamedrasch Synagogue, West Court street; Synagogue Kashir Israel, Mound and Richmond streets.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.*

Early in the year 1841 the pastor of a mission church in Indianapolis passed through Cincinnati on his return from a collecting tour among the churches. He arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday, and not desiring to travel on the Lord's Day, remained in the city over Sunday. Tens of thousands of people crowded the streets, and a very extensive negro mob held sway. The police, mayor and military could not succeed in dispersing the excited multitudes. There were threats of mobbing and razing the churches which had pastors friendly to the abolition of slavery, but no violence was attempted during the Sunday services. "In the midst of this wild confusion," says the visitor, Rev. Abram Reck, "it was indelibly impressed upon my mind that I must move there and attempt to organize our first English Evangelical Lutheran Church." At the next meeting of the Synod of the West, held at Indianapolis on October 6, 1841, Rev. Reck made known his disposition to open a mission in Cincinnati, and the Synod immediately took action to unite with the East Ohio Synod, in contributing for the support of the missionary the sum of $400 per year.

Rev. Reck arrived in Cincinnati on December 8, and found eight Lutheran members who were ready to enter an organization. Great difficulty was experienced in securing a place of worship, and the first one secured was at the southeast corner of Vine and Canal streets, in a little, open, rickety place over an engine shanty, the stairs being outside and dangerous. Here the first public meeting was held, the Society formed, and on Decenber 19, 1841, twenty-four members, among whom were John Meyers, Michael Strafer, F. Rammelsberg, Henry Kessler and Samuel Startzman signed an agreement to effect an organization. A few months later the old hall of Cincinnati College was rented, and there the mission flourished until the

*This history of the Lutheran Churches was written by Rev. E. K. Bell, D.D., and accepted by me.—D.W.R.

fourth year, when a church was purchased on the south side of Ninth street, two doors east of Walnut.

Rev. Abram Reck served the congregation from 1841 to 1845, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Harrison, D.D. Four years after Dr. Harrison's entrance upon the work, the lot was purchased on Elm street between Court and Ninth, and two years later the new church was dedicated. Dr. Harrison served the congregation successfully for more than twenty years, was widely known and greatly beloved. In 1865, during the cholera plague, he was untiring in his ministrations to the sick and dying, and on his return from a visit to the sick, was himself stricken with the dread disease, dying after a few hours' illness. From 1867 to 1868 Rev. Joel Schwartz, D. D., served the congregation; J. B. Helwig, D. D., from 1868 to 1873; R. W. Hufford, D. D., from 1873 to 1875; Ephraim Miller, D. D., from 1875 to 1878, and H. W. MacKnight, D. D., from 1880 to 1884.

In October, 1884, the present pastor, Ezra K. Bell, D. D., took charge. The membership had become very much discouraged and decimated by removals to the suburbs, but with the remodeling of the old church building the congregation began to grow and continued to flourish until there is now a membership of nearly five hundred souls, abundant in benevolence and good works. In November, 1893, the church council purchased a lot on Race street facing Washington Park, and at the present time plans and drawings are being made for an elegant new church building.

In June, 1888, a company of members and friends of the First church organized the *Walnut Hills Lutheran Church*, with Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D., pastor. Among the organizers were Messrs. Fred H. Alms, George Fisher, Louis Voight, J. H. Frey and A. Macbrair. After worshiping in a hall over a grocery on the corner of Gilbert avenue and McMillan street for a year, a lot was purchased on the corner of Locust and Lane, and the present handsome stone edifice was erected. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and is growing rapidly.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church was organized by a colony from the First church. For a score of years members of the church had conducted a Sunday-school on Spring Grove avenue, and in the spring of 1889 H. H. Stuckenberg, H. D. Cook, Edward Froliger, Julius Wiederstein, and about twenty others organized the congregation. A new church was built and dedicated on the corner of Cook and Draper streets, and since then a comfortable parsonage has been erected adjoining the church building. Rev. E. R. Wagner, Ph. D., is the pastor of St. Paul's, under whose direction both church and parsonage were erected.

The English Lutheran Church is destined to occupy a large field in Cincinnati. The large German population, although for the most part connected with independent German congregations, is nevertheless largely Lutheran, and as the Germans become Americanized they naturally seek an American Lutheran church. The movement of the First church is at present in the direction of closer contact with the large German-American population. There has never been but one distinctively *German Lutheran* congregation in Cincinnati, that of Trinity on Race street near Fifteenth, of which Rev. A. Broemer is pastor. The congregation is large and flourishing, and sustains a commodious parochial school on York street near Freeman.

It is a singular fact that in so large a German population there should be but one distinctively Lutheran congregation. In this particular Cincinnati is different from any other American city. Elsewhere, the Germans will be found chiefly in the distinctively Lutheran and Reformed churches, but here they have followed the precedent of establishing free German-Protestant churches, which are not connected with any Lutheran or Reformed body. But it still obtains that in these "free" churches there are thousands of people who were Lutherans in the Fatherland and are Lutherans still, and are connected with the free German churches because of family and neighborhood associations.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

In 1894 the Disciples of Christ churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Central Christian, Ninth street; Christian church, Fergus street; Fourth Christian, Eastern avenue; Richmond Street Christian church, Cutter and Richmond; Walnut Hills Christian, Locust street; Harrison Street church, Harrison street (colored).

GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In 1894 the German Evangelical Protestant churches in Cincinnati were as follows: Camp Washington Evangelical, Signey avenue and Rachel street; First German Protestant, McPherson avenue, Price Hill: German Evangelical (St. Marcus), Clark street; German Evangelical Protestant (St. Peter's), Independent, Elm street; German Evangelical Protestant of Columbia, Eastern avenue; German United Evangelical (St. Peter's), Main and McMicken avenue; German United Evangelical (St. Paul), Race and Fifteenth; Immanuel Church, Tremont and Lawnway, Fairmount; Matthew United Evangelical, Elm and Liberty; Phillippus German Evangelical Protestant, Ohio avenue and McMicken avenue; St. John's, Bellevue avenue and Fosdick, Mt. Auburn; St. John's Protestant, Twelfth and Elm; St. Lucas, Third street; St. Martini, West Sixth street; St. Martin's German Protestant, Saffin avenue, St. Peterstown; Third Evangelical Protestant, Walnut street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Cincinnati is one of the great Roman Catholic centers, and the See city of one of the largest archdioceses in the country.

In 1821 the city was made the seat of a bishopric, and in 1860 of an archbishopric. Dr. Fenwick, who was the first bishop, founded an organization of about a hundred members, with a frame church but no priest. On Sycamore street, near Sixth, where St. Xavier's great church now rises among its schools and other buildings, a beginning was made. Priests and nuns began to come into the rapidly growing West, together with the streams of Roman Catholic immigrants from abroad.

In 1831, St. Xavier's College was opened for the career of education, which it has successfully maintained for sixty years.

The great Cathedral of St. Peter, on Plum street, was consecrated in 1839, and the chimes which ring from its beautiful spire still tell of the grand layman who was no less the pride of Cincinnati than of the cathedral which he did so much to build and adorn. Among the thousand of Roman Catholic laymen, none has ever surpassed Reuben R. Springer in devotion and unostentatious philanthropy. Scarcely any of the numerous benevolent enterprises of his church have known any larger or more willing giver than this good man, and if anything were needed to show that his love of humanity was not limited by his creed, one has but to look at Music Hall, his last and greatest gift to the city of his life and love.

When Bishop Fenwick fell a victim to the cholera in 1832, he was succeeded by Bishop Purcell in a long episcopate of more than fifty years of mingled happiness and sorrow, of prosperity and bitter loss. Enormous advances were made in every direction. Immigration continued and increased, churches could not be built fast enough to take care of the Catholic population as it came in. Convents, academies, hospitals, colleges, parish schools multiplied. The bishop became the head of an archdiocese with the great cities of Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, the Sault Ste. Marie and Covington as suffragan bishoprics. By the time of his death Archbishop Purcell was surrounded in Cincinnati by a Roman Catholic population of 80,000, and in his diocese, which embraces the southwestern quarter of the State, he had nearly two hundred churches and a hundred and seventy priests, seven male and eight female religious communities, two theological seminaries, three colleges, twelve schools for girls, three orphan asylums, ten charitable institutions,

140 parochial schools and 120 students for the priesthood. While these statistics are not those of Hamilton county, but of the entire diocese, still they give one a conception of the vast progress of this Church during one episcopate which it is true, however, doubled the "years of Peter."

The present archbishop, Dr. Wm. H. Elder, came from the Natchez diocese, to be coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, and succeeded him in the See.

The official organ of the diocese is the *Catholic Telegraph*, which was founded in 1831, and is the oldest Catholic newspaper in the United States. For many years Father Edward Purcell was editor of this paper, and now Rev. Dr. Mackey, the rector of the cathedral congregation, edits it in addition to his other labors. There is also a Roman Catholic paper published in the German language. Both these journals are weeklies.

Among the conspicuous Roman Catholic churches of Cincinnati, we have already noticed the cathedral, and the great Jesuit church, St. Xavier. In addition to these the great German church of the Holy Trinity on West Fifth street, of which Father Moeller is rector; St. Paul's church on Spring street, under the brow of Mt. Auburn; St. George's church in Corryville, and St. Francis de Sale's church in Walnut Hills, are large and imposing buildings towering above the surrounding structures.

In 1894 the Roman Catholic churches in Cincinnati were as follows: St. Peter's Cathedral, Plum and Eighth street; All Saints, Third street; Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Third street; Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Betts and Linn streets; Chapel of the Sisters of Notre Dame Church of the Atonement, Third street; Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Wilder avenue; Church of the Holy Angels, Torrence road; Church of the Holy Cross, Mitchell street; Church of the Holy Family, Price avenue; Church of the Immaculate, Guido avenue; Church of the Assumption, Gilbert avenue; Church of the Sacred Heart, Bank and Baymiller; Holy Cross Monastery, Mitchell and Monastery; Holy Trinity (German), Fifth street; Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Steiner avenue; Sacred Heart of Jesus, Marshall avenue; Sacred Heart Church, St. Agnes (Good Shepherd Convent), Bank and Baymiller; St. Aloysius, Bridgetown; St. Andrew, Mound street, Avondale; St. Ann (colored), New street; St. Anthony's (German), Budd street; St. Augustin (German), Bank street; St. Bernard, Taylor's Creek; St. Bonaventura's, Queen City avenue; St. Bonifacius, Lakeman street; St. Charles Borromeo, Carthage; St. Clements, St. Bernard; St. Edward, Clark street; St. Francis de Sales, Woodburn avenue; St. Francis Xavier, Sycamore street; St. Francis Seraphicus (German), Liberty and Vine; St. Gabriel, Glendale; St. George, Calhoun street; St. Henry, Flint street; St. James, Mt. Airy; St. John (German), Bremen and Green streets; St. John, Dry Ridge; St. Joseph (German), Linn and Laurel; St. Lawrence, Warsaw avenue; St. Leo, Baltimore avenue; St. Ludwig (German), Eighth and Walnut; St. Mary (German), Clay and Thirteenth; St. Mary's, Mt. Healthy; St. Michael (German), St. Michael street; St. Patrick, Third and Mill streets; St. Paul (German), Spring and Abigail streets; St. Philimena (German), Pearl street; St. Rosa (German), Eastern avenue; St. Stanislaus, Cutter and Liberty streets; St. Stephen's, Eastern avenue; St. Thomas, Sycamore street; St. Paul de Vincent, Delhi avenue; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, Third and Lytle.

The Archdiocese of Cincinnati: Priests, regular, 90; secular, 149; churches, 195; chapels, 35. Theological Seminaries, 2; students, 116. Preparatory Seminary, 1; students 46. Colleges, 3, pupils, 664. Boarding schools for boys, 3, pupils, 357. Academies, 10, pupils, 948. Parochial schools, 93; children attending parochial schools, 22,253. Hospitals, 4. Homes for the aged poor, 2. Protectory for boys, 2. Orphan asylums, 2; orphans, 590.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES.

First United Brethren, Clinton and Baymiller; *Second German Church*; *United Brethren in Christ*, Torrence road; *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist*, College street; *First Congregational Unitarian*, Reading road and Linton; *First German Evangelical Protestant*, Apple street; *German United Evangelical* (Zion), Bremen and Fifteenth streets; *First German Reformed*, Freeman and Hubert avenues; *German Evangelical Reformed* (Salem), Sycamore and Orchard streets; *First Hollandisch Reformed*, Mulberry street; *Union Bethel*, Public Landing; *Church of Christ Scientists*, Ninth street; *Shillito Street Chapel*, Savoy street; *Seventh Day Adventist*, Seventh street; *First Universalist*, McMillan street.

The following table, prepared by Mr. George E. Stevens, of Cincinnati, and published in the *Commercial Gazette* of September 3, 1892, affords much information as to the present condition of the leading Protestant denominations and their progress since 1870 :

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
First	300	291
Freeman St. (now Third)	110	336
Ninth St.	615	860
Welsh	34	...
German (First)	90	170
Dayton St.	...	55
Total	1149	1712

IN NEARER SUBURBS.

Mt. Auburn	109	153
Columbia	132	262
Mt. Lookout	78	75
Walnut Hills	...	215
Immanuel (North Side)	...	27
Total	319	732

IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Bethel (Cheviot)	94	131
Clough	11	...
Lockland	191	83
Miami (Milford)	66	35
Mt. Carmel	18	36
Mt. Washington	65	42
Newtown	80	48
Pleasant Ridge	72	48
Wyoming	..	74
Linwood	..	82
Madisonville	..	74
Total	799	658

Summary, 1870...16 churches	2065 members	
1890...20 "	3102 "	
Increase in membership	1037	
Per cent. of increase	50	

DISCIPLES CHURCHES.

IN CITY BASIN OR OLD CINCINNATI.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Central	534	1026
Richmond Street	280	264
Eastern Avenue	115	178
Total	929	1468

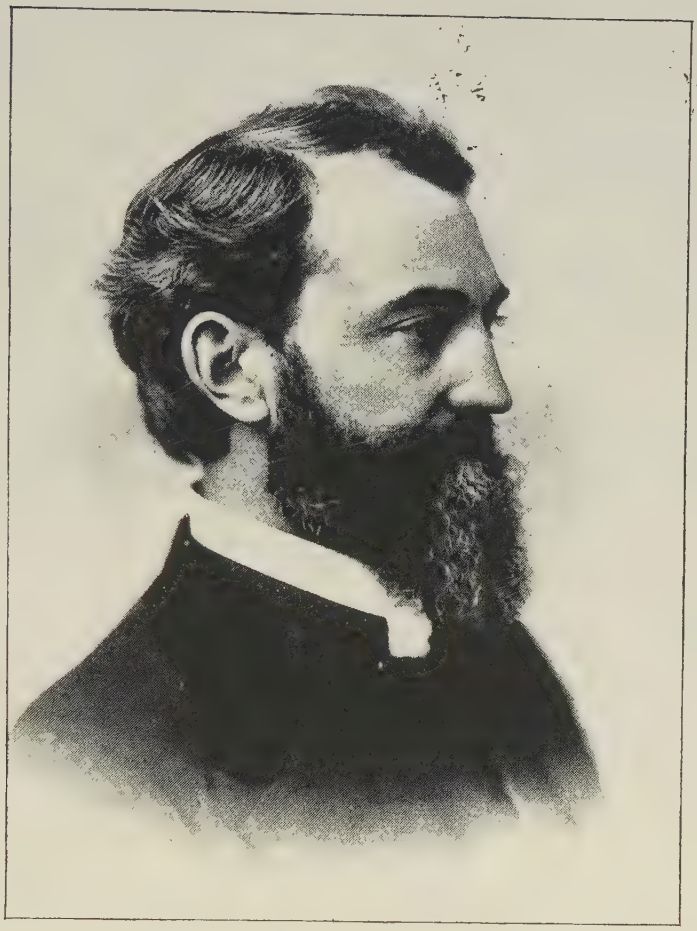
IN NEARER SUBURBS.

Cumminsville	...	237
Walnut Hills	...	131
Total	...	368

IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Carthage	110	131
Harrison	301	305
Mt. Healthy	49	164
Miamitown	33	100
White Oak	103	165
Madisonville	...	55
Madeira	...	11
Total	596	931

Summary, 1870.... 8 churches	1525 members	
1890....12 "	2767 "	
Increase in membership	1242	
Per cent.	82	



Sincerely Yours
David Judson Starr

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

In City Basin or Old Cincinnati.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Christ Church	300	390
St. Paul's	380	537
St. John's	262	...
St. James'	178	...
Trinity	69	34
Emmanuel	...	83
St. Luke's	...	245
Redeemer	...	72
Total	1189	1361

In Nearer Suburbs.

Clifton (Calvary)	45	163
Riverside (Atonement)	22	64
Avondale (Grace)	34	175
Walnut Hills (Advent)	180	362
Walnut Hills (Epiphany)	...	132
Mt. Auburn (Our Saviour)	...	278
North Side (St. Philip's)	...	144
Price Hill (Nativity)	...	78
Total	281	1396

In Rural Districts.

College Hill (Grace)	39	84
Fern Bank (Resurrection)	...	91
Glendale (Christ)	...	73
Hartwell (Holy Trinity)	...	149
Madisonville (Holy Trinity)	...	68
Montauk (St. Thomas)	...	60
Oakley (St. Mark's)	...	27
Winton Place (St. Stephen)	...	73
Total	39	625

Summary, 1870...10 churches 1509 members
1890...22 " 3382 "
Increase 1873
Per cent 125

METHODIST CHURCHES.

In City Basin or Old Cincinnati.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Wesley	238	317
Asbury	168	200
Trinity	344	520
McKendree	226	233
Pearl Street	70	108
St. Paul's	400	479
Christie	477	325
St. John's	200	110
Finley	185	74
York Street	258	279
Ladies' Home Mission	364	125
Race Street (German)	140	172
Everett Street (German)	176	188
Buckeye Street (German)	139	256
Total	3385	3386

In Nearer Suburbs.

Mt. Auburn	47	139
Walnut Hills	194	524
Walnut Hills (German)	...	48
Avondale	27	143
Price Hill	...	44
Camp Washington	...	96
Blanchard (German)	...	43
Fairmount	...	164
Wright Chapel	130	207
Mt. Lookout	...	162
Columbia	...	136
Pendleton	67	185
Total	465	1891

In Rural Districts.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Cheviot	50	155
Cleves	154	157
Carthage	65	224
Harrison	141	257
Lockland	158	212
Madisonville	124	200
Mt. Washington	73	145
Mt. Healthy (German)	99	58
New Haven	40	60
Newtown	145	311
Springdale	51	...
Winton Place	184	188
Addyston	...	48
Delhi	...	127
Glendale	...	83
Groesbeck	...	176
Hartwell	...	200
Ivanhoe	...	50
Montgomery	...	139
Norwood	...	68
Pleasant Ridge	...	112
Riverside	...	86
Total	1284	3256

Summary, 1870...31 churches 5134 members
1890...47 " 8533 "

Increase 3399
Per cent 66

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

In City Basin or Old Cincinnati.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Central (Vine Street)	237	300
Seventh Street	327	...
Welsh (Lawrence Street)	160	250
Total	724	550

In Nearer Suburbs or New Cincinnati.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS 1870	1890
Columbia	71	148
Storrs	54	113
Walnut Hills	..	267
Total	125	528

Summary, 1870....5 churches 849 members
1890....5 " 1079 "
Increase in membership 230
Per cent 27

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

In City Basin.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS. 1870	1890
First	202	336
Second	343	504
Third	438	474
Fourth (Orchard St.)	121	140
Fifth	348	357
Sixth	66	223
Seventh	272	...
Central	373	224
Poplar St.	96	209
Pilgrim	100	105
First German	235	123
Second German	125	231
Lincoln Park	149	...
Total	2860	2926

In Nearer Suburbs.

First (Walnut Hills)	110	913
Seventh (Walnut Hills)	...	126
Mt. Auburn	180	344
Avondale	84	220
North Side	97	342
Lane Seminary	164	...
Clifton	...	104
Price Hill (Westminster)	...	277
Fairmount (German)	...	44
Total	635	2170

In Rural Districts.

NAME OF CHURCH.	NO. OF MEMBERS. 1870	1890
Delhi	50	101
Wyoming	83	258
Pleasant Run	77	58
Glendale	103	174
Montgomery	118	150
Springdale	162	195
Pleasant Ridge	108	137
Madisonville	12	131
Elizabethtown	48	50
Reading	90	235
Cleves	50	115
Harrison	115	225
College Hill	132	194
Mt. Pleasant	14	...
Elmwood	...	41
Westwood	...	77
Madeira	...	33
Sharonville	...	25
Hartwell	...	155
Silverton	...	41
Linwood	...	107
Norwood	...	89
Bond Hill	...	64
Ludlow Grove	...	25
Westwood (German)	...	76
Total	1162	2756

Summary, 1870...32 churches 4665 members
1890...43 " 7852 "
Increase 3187
Per cent 69

RECAPITULATION.

	NO. OF CHURCHES. 1870	1890	Increase	NO. OF MEMBERS. 1870	1890	Increase	Per cent
Baptist	15	20	5	2065	3102	1037	.50
Congregational	5	5	..	849	1079	230	.27
Disciples	8	12	4	1525	2767	1242	.82
Episcopal	10	22	12	1509	3382	1873	1.25
Methodist	31	47	16	5134	8533	3399	.66
Presbyterian	32	43	11	4665	7852	3187	.60
Total	101	149	48	15747	26715	10986	.70

CHAPTER XI.

CEMETERIES.

First Public Burial Ground in Cincinnati—Later Cemeteries—Spring Grove Cemetery Company and Cemetery—The Cincinnati Cremation Company—The Crematory.

THE first public burial ground in Cincinnati was located upon the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth, Walnut and Main streets, and was given to the people by the original proprietors, in part, for that purpose, the other part being used for the erection thereon of the first Presbyterian church, near the corner of Fourth and Main streets. It was used for this purpose for twenty-seven years, when it became so crowded that another cemetery became necessary. A church still stands on the original site, but tall buildings now occupy the ground once used for burial purposes. In 1810 a new cemetery was laid out by the Presbyterians between Elm and Vine, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, but it was long since filled, and other grounds had to be secured.

Other denominations opened graveyards for themselves as the population and churches increased, until there were twenty-three cemeteries appropriated for the interment of the dead, and many of them are still in use.

In 1844 it became apparent that a general cemetery, on a large scale and some distance from the city, should be established. A committee was appointed to select a site, the Garrard farm, of 160 acres was purchased, and on the 21st of January, 1845, Spring Grove Cemetery Company was incorporated. And to place it upon a firm basis two hundred citizens subscribed $100 each, for which they were entitled to select a lot fifty feet square. In memory of the springs and groves on the land, it was named Spring Grove, and consecrated on the 28th of August, 1845. The original plan of the grounds was made by John Notman, of Philadelphia, the designer of the famous Laurel Hill cemetery in that city. To the original purchase 434 acres have been added at a cost of $330,000. The chief and most characteristic improvements have been made since 1855. A system of landscape ornamentation was adopted, which has resulted in one of the most attractive and beautiful burial places in the country. As remarked by a visitor, "its green slopes and wooded levels, its stately avenues and beautiful monuments, shrubbery and flowers, now form component parts of one great whole, unobstructed by fences, and diversified by quiet lakes."

In this lovely retreat are many magnificent monuments reared by loving hands to perpetuate the memory of deceased friends. Among the most notable tributes are the Dexter and Burnet mausoleums; the sepulchral chapel, containing the statue of George Selves, Jr., executed by Daumas, in Paris; the Lytle monument over the remains of Gen. William H. Lytle, who fell at Chickamauga; the Shillito, Potter, Neff, Pendleton, Lawler, Gano, Resor, and many other memorials, some of them of great cost and beauty. The Gano shaft is of gray sandstone, and was originally erected, in 1827, in the old Catharine street burial ground in the city, by Daniel Gano, to the memory of his father, the brave pioneer and soldier, Maj.-Gen. John S. Gano. The Walker monument is fashioned after the celebrated tomb of Scipio Africanus, in Rome. Another beautiful monument was erected to the memory of a teacher, Prof. E. S. Brooks, by his pupils. Col. Oliver Spencer, of the Continental army in the Revolution, who died here in 1811; Col. Robert Elliott, who was barbarously murdered by the Indians near Colerain, in 1794; Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, for thirty-eight years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in Cin-

cinnati; Rev. J. T. Brooke, D. D., whose prayers lent interest to the consecration ceremonies of the cemetery in 1845; and many other local celebrities repose here under fitting memorials in marble and granite, which the lack of space forbids us from noticing in this connection.

During the past year more than 200,000 persons visited this "Silent City," and wandered through its lovely walks, gazed thoughtfully upon its suggestive memorials and meditated on the end in reserve for all. Last year more than 11,000 single graves were occupied, and the ashes of 1,000 veteran soldiers commingled with the soil in the lot set apart for them. The total interments to date are nearly 55,000, and the number of lot holders is nearly 10,000.

THE CINCINNATI CREMATION COMPANY.

It is learned from C. M. Lotze, Esq., that this company was organized October 4, 1884. On this occasion the following gentlemen met in his office, in the Wiggins block, to consider the proposition, and they became the original founders: Otto Rauchfuss, C. M. Lotze, Albert Meininger, V. M. Mayer, C. A. Nulsen, Julius Greyer, Benn Pitman, Samuel Burnstein, Charles Jacobs, Jr., and Henry Oliver. The following were the first officers chosen: President, Charles Jacobs, Jr.; vice-president, C. A. Nulsen; secretary, Albert Meininger; treasurer, Henry Oliver; attorney, C. M. Lotze.

The Association was incorporated as a company October 26, 1884, and the first general meeting was held at Central Turner Hall, and the building of the crematory was begun in June, 1885. It is situated on Dixmyth avenue, near Burnet woods, on an elevation overlooking Mill creek valley. The building is oval in form, massive, and constructed of Indiana limestone. It contains a chapel, residence rooms for the superintendent, a basement, where the preparing rooms, two retorts, and furnace rooms are situated.

When a body is brought to the crematory the coffin is first placed on an elevator and raised to the chapel, where such religious services as may have been desired by the deceased, or friends, are held, after which it is lowered to the basement, where it is prepared for cremation by simply taking it out of the coffin and making a careful examination to be assured that life is extinct. The body is then wrapped in muslin cloth, saturated with alum water, when it is placed on a table supplied with rollers and moved to the opening of the retort and rolled into the same on an iron cradle. The process of incineration lasts on an average two hours, when the ashes are removed and delivered to the relatives or friends in a metal case to be disposed of as they may see fit. This was the old process first in use, but during the summer of 1893 an improvement was made by the erection of two retorts, and so arranged that the coffin, without removing the body therefrom, can be shoved into the retort and all consumed together.

The fuel used is coke, and the degree of heat attained is about 2,000 Fahrenheit. The fire does not at any time come in contact with the coffin or body, but circulates round the retort. The retort is made of fire clay. The body is reduced to ashes by the action of the heat only, and the average weight of the ashes is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The crematory chapel also contains niches in which the ashes of deceased can be placed in urns, and the grounds can also be used for the interment of the ashes of such as their friends may see fit to order.

The retort is completely closed during the process of incineration, but it may be witnessed through a small window of mica placed in the rear end. The cost, which includes a metallic case, is $25. Cremation began in July, 1887, and up to this time (1893) about three hundred bodies have been incinerated. The cost of the crematory building was about $20,000, but with the cost of site, grading and adornment, the total has reached about $30,000, exclusive of the retorts and furnace, which cost nearly $3,000.

The crematory has not yet been self-supporting, but has been kept up by voluntary assessments on the stock, and voluntary contributions by the members and friends of the cause. There are about four hundred members, composed of all nationalities and religious beliefs. The officers for 1893 were: President, G. A. Merryweather; secretary, A. T. Roever; treasurer, Fred. A. Meiser; attorney, C. M. Lotze. Directors: Herman Husemann, Henry Lowenstein, P. H. Hartmann, Dr. E. W. Walker, Henry Littinger, Adolph Sander, and L. A. Strobel.

Any person can visit the place. The crematory is always open and in charge of the superintendent, who will admit visitors and explain everything to them. It was built for the purpose of exhibiting the process of cremation to the public free of charge, in order to reform the method of disposing of the dead for the benefit of the living. No member of the Society is required to bind himself to have his body cremated. This process of disposing of the dead, it is believed, will become almost universal, because it is demanded by the laws of sanitation as population increases. Thoughtfully considered, there is nothing repugnant or barbarous in this method of disposing of the human tabernacle. When looked at through the mica window in the retort, "a beautiful rosy light envelopes the body, and it seems to be transfigured in an aurora of benignant splendor. The pallid cheek of death is made to blush, and grief gathers color, and hope stands dressed with ruby light to prophesy the radiant life beyond. The relic ash, pure as powdered pearl, may be more sentimentally preserved in the columbarium, or crypt of churches, than in the cold, dark grave or tomb. In this ash, that has survived the heated retort, may linger that human seed, unabsorbed by the elements, undevoured by the hunger of plants and animals from which the glorified may spring when the reveille of the Resurrection is sounded by the trumpet of the Archangel of Immortality."

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL.

[By P. S. CONNER, M. D.]

Pioneer Physicians—The First Faculty of Cincinnati—Daniel Drake and Others—Later Arrivals—Sanitary Ordinances—Boards of Health—Medical Colleges—Dental Schools—Hospitals—Asylums—Cincinnati Training School for Nurses—Medical Societies—Medical Journals—Medical Libraries—Brief Sketches of some Eminent Physicians.

AMONG the early settlers of the "Miami Purchase" was Dr. William Burnet, of New Jersey; and with his arrival, and that of Dr. John Hole and of Dr. Richard Allison, of the Army, who accompanied the first detachment of troops sent to garrison Fort Washington, begins the medical history of Cincinnati and Hamilton county. Dr. Burnet's stay in the West was a brief one (less than two years), and for ten years the settlements on the Ohio and the lower Miamis were largely compelled to look for medical aid to the army surgeons. These were here in unusual numbers, since for "seven years the young village became the headquarters for all the armies which fought against the Indians under Harmar in 1790, St. Clair in 1791, and Wayne in 1794." Among them were Allison, Carmichael, Phillips, Sellman, Elliot and Strong, and Gen. Harrison, whose early professional training then and later "enabled him frequently to afford relief to those who could not at the moment command the services of a physician." Sellman and Allison resigning from the service, the former in 1797, the latter in 1798, became permanent residents of this county.

Richard Allison, born near Goshen, N. Y., in 1757, had been a medical officer during the Revolution. On the re-organization of the army in 1789, he was appointed surgeon of the regiment of infantry (there was but one), and as such became the ranking medical officer of the army up to the time of his resignation. Living for a few years on his farm "on the east fork of the Little Miami," he returned to the city in 1805, and continued in practice until his death, March 22, 1816. Drake called him the "Father of our local profession," and wrote of him that, "though not profound in science, he was sagacious, unassuming, amiable and kind."

John Sellman, a native of Annapolis, Md., was in active and reputable practice for more than ten years longer, dying in 1827 at the age of sixty-three years. The doctors unconnected with the army, and settling here prior to 1800, were Hole, Morrel, McClure, Cranmer and Goforth.

John Hole who was here early enough to take part in the second assignment of town lots, in May, 1789, could not have produced much impression upon the people during the five years that he lived in Cincinnati, notwithstanding the fact that he practiced inoculation at the time of the first outbreak of smallpox in the winter of 1792–93, since Drake was unable to learn where he was born, or where and when he died. It is quite likely that he moved to Franklin county, as the name appears on the list of those from that county selected to serve as members of the Medical Society organized by Act of Legislature February 8, 1812.

Calvin Morrel, who organized the first Masonic Lodge in Ohio, soon left the county, and spent the later years of his life with the Shakers at Union Village.

John Cranmer coming here in 1798, "attained to a position of considerable personal and some professional respectability; supporting his family by his practice, and continuing to advance in reputation up to the time of his death, which occurred from cholera in 1832." [Drake.]

William Goforth, with Sellman and Cranmer, "constituted the whole Faculty of Cincinnati in the first year of this century." A native of New York City, at the age of twenty-two he came to Maysville, Ky., and, after eleven years of successful practice there, in 1799 removed to Columbia, where his father, Judge Goforth, was living. The next year found him in Cincinnati, and for eight years he was a most popular and peculiar physician, "having," as Drake says, "the most winning manners of any physician I ever knew, and the most of them." First in the West, he in 1801 secured through Dr. Waterhouse, of Boston, some of the "Jennerian lymph," and began vaccinating the people of the town and neighborhood. "Fond of schemes and novelties, in the spring of the year 1803, at a great expense, he dug up at Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky, and brought away the largest, most diversified and remarkable mass of huge fossil bones that was ever disinterred at one time or place in the United States; the whole he put into the possession of that swindling Englishman, Thomas Ashe, *alias* Arville, who sold them in Europe and embezzled the proceeds." [Drake.] He was much occupied with the business of collecting ginseng and shipping it to China, and the preparation of what he thought to be the columbo root. All the glittering specks that were found in the country about, and believed to be gold, were brought to him for examination, the finders generally contriving to "quarter themselves on his family," at the Peach Grove House that Dr. Allison had built just east of Fort Washington, and near the present corner of Fourth and Lawrence streets. Too restless to long remain in any one place, he had serious thoughts of moving to the upper Mad River country, but finally decided to go to Louisiana, that had recently become United States territory; and in 1807 he took up his residence there. Nine years later, after having been prominently connected with the political affairs of the new State, he returned to Cincinnati, and again began the practice of his profession. He had continued it, however, but a few months when in the spring of 1817 death brought to a close his checkered career. Medi-

cally, the most important fact in his history was that he was the preceptor of Daniel Drake, the first medical student in the West, the first of such students to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the earliest of our medical writers and teachers, and professionally and socially the most influential physician who has ever lived in our city, county, State or section.

Daniel Drake, coming to Cincinnati December 18, 1800, a boy fifteen years old, for fifty-two years was a leader in all professional, educational, literary and scientific movements in Cincinnati and the West. After three years of association with Dr. Goforth as "medical student or apothecary's boy and lad of all work," he was taken into partnership, an arrangement yielding little comfort, and less money. A year later he received from his preceptor "Surgeon General of the first division of Ohio militia" an "autograph diploma setting forth his ample attainments in all the branches of the profession, the first medical diploma ever granted in the interior valley of North America." The following winter was spent in attendance upon lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he returning to Cincinnati in April, 1806. After practicing for a time at his old home at Mayslick, Ky., on April 10, 1807, he established himself permanently in our city, in succession to Dr. Goforth, who had left for Louisiana. He busied himself for a number of years not only in professional work, but in careful study of the botany and geology of the country, and of its archæological remains, in observing and recording the direction of the winds and the state of the weather, and in preparing his "Notices of Cincinnati," published in 1810, and his "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country," issued in 1815. In 1814 he reports himself as "much employed in the business of the Lancaster Seminary (the original foundation of the Cincinnati College), and in that of the Library Society," of which he was president.

In the winter of 1815–16 he was again a student in Philadelphia, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1816, receiving "the first medical degree ever conferred on a citizen of Cincinnati." The following year he became a member of the first Faculty of the Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., the pioneer medical school of the West. Having, as he always had, a strong attachment to Cincinnati, he felt that this city, not Lexington, should be the medical center, and after much delay, and in spite of great opposition, he secured in 1819 the passage of an Act of the State Legislature establishing the Medical College of Ohio, having previously, in the autumn of 1818 and the following winter, carried on, in association with Dr. Coleman Rogers, a preparatory school of medical instruction. In 1822 his connection with the Medical College of Ohio was abruptly terminated, to be temporarily renewed in 1831, in 1849 and in 1852. In 1824 he was a second time appointed professor in Transylvania. Two years later he was back again in Cincinnati, where the following year he established an eye infirmary, and assumed editorial charge of the *Western Medical and Physical Journal.* During the winter of 1830–31, he was in the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and in 1835 organized the medical department of the Cincinnati College, in which he held the chair of Theory and Practice, a school which four years later suspended for want of proper endowment. In 1840 he went to the University of Louisville, remaining there until 1849, returning a year later after a winter's connection with the Medical College of Ohio. Two years after, he was once more elected to a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio, but his death (on November 5, 1852) occurred before he was able to enter upon its duties. "He had resigned more professorships, and been oftener expelled, than any other medical teacher in the United States. His appointments amounted to not less than ten, and he was connected with five schools, two of which were of his own projecting."

His professional writing began as early as 1809, and his great work, which is his real monument, a "Treatise on the principal diseases of the interior Valley of

North America," was published in part two years before and in part two years after his death. Its preparation occupied much of his time for thirty years, and in collecting materials for it he traveled from the lakes to the Gulf, from the Alleghanies to the Rockies. His literary, historical and scientific publications were numerous and of great value. To him was largely due the credit of the establishment of the earliest Collegiate institution in Hamilton county, and of the first Museum in this section of the country. As far back as 1815 he "pointed out distinctly all the canals which have since been made in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, connecting the waters of the lakes and the Ohio," and in 1835 "became specially interested in the construction of a great railway which should connect the Ohio Valley at Cincinnati with the Atlantic at Charleston." From an early date he was prominently connected with the politics of the West, and was the friend of many of the leading statesmen of the day. As physician, writer, teacher and citizen, he was the most influential medical man who has ever lived here. His life was in many respects a stormy one; his antagonisms and antagonists were many. But with it all, his genius, his industry, his high moral principle and his devotion to duty earned him, what he will always have, the respect, esteem and kind remembrance of those familiar with our medical history during the first half of the century.

Another of Dr. Goforth's students, who was long in practice in the county, was Dr. Edward Young Kemper. Born in Fauquier county, Va., January 11, 1783, he came to Cincinnati with his father, Rev. James Kemper, in 1790. He probably never graduated in medicine, though it is believed that he attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. It is likely that he practiced on a certificate given him by Dr. Goforth similar to the one given to Dr. Drake, or perhaps a license received from the District Medical Society. As a medical officer of volunteers he was at Hull's surrender at Detroit. For many years he was in practice at Montgomery, in this county, but the latter part of his life was spent at the old Kemper homestead on Walnut Hills, where he died June 10, 1863, aged eighty; probably the last survivor of the little band of medical students gathered in Cincinnati prior to the establishment of the Medical College of Ohio.

Beginning with the opening of the School of Preparatory Instruction in 1818, the after medical history of Cincinnati and Hamilton county is mainly that of its colleges, its hospitals, its societies and its journals; and its physicians of eminence have been, with but few exceptions, those connected therewith.

The number of practitioners increased but slowly for many years; in 1821 there were but twenty-one in the city; in 1827, as appears by the records of the Common Pleas Court, where they were registered for taxation, but twenty-six in the county; in 1831 the Medical Society had a membership roll of forty-seven. To-day the number can not be less than six hundred and fifty, nearly or quite six hundred of them being in the city and the adjacent villages.

Very few of the practitioners, prior to 1840, were of foreign birth and education. Dr. John Moorhead was born in Ireland and was a graduate of Edinburgh, as was his brother Robert, who after some years of service in the British army settled here in 1830, and died February 9, 1845. A third brother, Thomas, was for a time a practicing physician here, but later became an attorney at law. The Doctors Bonner, Hugh and Stephen, were also natives of Ireland, but they came to America as boys, and received their medical degrees at Transylvania, the one in 1825, the other in 1834. The earliest physician here of German birth and education, was Dr. Mundhenk, who came in 1815 and left a few years later, removing, probably, to Montgomery county; little is known about him. Following him was Dr. F. J. C. Oberdorf, who settled here in 1819, at the age of forty-three. Born near Heidelberg, he commenced his medical studies at Montpellier but soon entered the medical service of the French army, serving under Napoleon in Italy, Egypt, Germany and Russia, leaving the army in 1815. After thirty seven years residence in Cincinnati,

he removed to Kentucky, where he died November 21, 1860, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. So far as can be learned, he was, after Dr. Mundhenk had left, the only German physician in the city or county until 1827, when Dr. Frederick Bunte, who had been educated at Marburg and Würzburg, came to Cincinnati. Not succeeding well in practice, he in a few years turned his attention to teaching. In 1860 he went to Brookville, Ind., where he died.

During the ten years after 1830 there were settled in the city Drs. Schneider, Tellkampf, Huber, Paul, Topp, Wilhelmi, Wocher, Emmert and Homburg. Of these Dr. Schneider after an unusually long professional life retired from practice only a few years ago, and is still living in the city. Dr. Theodore A. Tellkampf removed to New York City in 1845, returned to Germany in 1881, and died at Hannover in 1883. He was a man of much learning and influence, and an extensive writer on medical and scientific subjects, especially upon the effect upon health of prison and asylum life. Drs. Wilhelmi and Homburg were residents here but a few years.

Our section has never been a very unhealthy one, and now has an annual mortality rate of about twenty per thousand; but few cases of yellow fever have ever occurred here; cholera prevailed, epidemically, in 1832, 1849, 1850, 1866 and 1873.

As far back as 1802 sanitary regulations began to be established, an ordinance passed by the select council on July 17 of that year requiring the speedy removal from the streets, lanes, alleys and commons of the town, of all dead animals, and forbidding any one exercising the trade of butcher within certain portions of the town, except in a slaughter-house already established. On December 10, 1804, inoculation for smallpox was forbidden under penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $100, to such penalty being liable not only the inoculator but the one inoculated, if knowingly and willfully receiving it; and a fine of from $2 to $10 was imposed on any one who having been in a room or house where there was smallpox should within twenty-four hours thereafter go into any house where there were persons who had not had the disease; the owner or occupant of an infected house being required to display before it a red flag. This ordinance was repealed two weeks later because of a want of vaccine virus. An ordinance of date May 10, 1813, required physicians to prepare, in every case of death, a certificate showing the name, age, sex, and cause of death, and made it the duty of the master or mistress of the house to file such certificate within five days with the president or recorder of the Council to be permanently retained by the clerk for general inspection.

An ordinance of date of March 26, 1816, made it the duty of the mayor to prepare a "pesthouse," and to cause the removal thereto of cases of smallpox. The office of health officer was created by ordinance of May 10, 1821, such officer being required to make inspection of the streets, lanes and alleys, at least once a week from April 1 to October 1, and as often as might be expedient during the rest of the year, and to cause the removal of everything prejudicial to health. On November 26, 1823, the city Council forbade the excavating, as in brick making, of any holes or ponds which might become reservoirs of stagnant water, and directed the health officer to see to it that any such existing holes be filled up by the owner, or, if he did not do it, by the city, the expense becoming a lien on the property.

A smallpox scare, in 1826, caused the establishment of a Board of Health by ordinances passed April 26 and 29; such board being composed of five members, the mayor being one, and *ex-officio* president of the board. This board was required to weekly report in the newspapers the number of cases of smallpox in the city. By June, 1827, the membership of the board had been increased to seven, and its duties and powers much enlarged; the first being to prevent the introduction into the city of smallpox, yellow fever and other contagious, malignant or infectious diseases, and to recommend to council such measures as might be deemed necessary to promote and secure the health of the city. In 1831 was passed the first ordinance regulating the care of dogs. Since the organization of the original Board of Health,

many similar ones have been in turn created and abolished, according to the apparent necessities of the time and the demands of party. For twenty-seven years last past the "Department of Health" has had a continuous existence; and now has charge of the collection of vital statistics, the abatement of nuisances, the inspection of milk, dairies, meats and live-stock, the regulation of public markets, the medical care of the outdoor poor, and the official oversight of contagious and infectious diseases. Its working force is made up of a health officer (Dr. J. W. Prendergast), one registrar, six clerks, thirty physicians, thirty druggists, one chemist, one legal clerk, three superintendents, twelve inspectors, seventeen sanitary policemen, eight market masters and four market watchmen. The total expenditure for the year 1892 was seventy two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Cincinnati for three-quarters of a century has been a center of medical instruction. As early as 1818, Dr. Drake, who had been a lecturer at Transylvania during the previous winter, had in association with Dr. Coleman Rogers conducted a recitation and lecture course. In the following year a charter was obtained for the Medical College of Ohio. At the present time there are in the city seven institutions conferring the degree of M. D., two of which are for the instruction of women.

The Medical College of Ohio was incorporated by Act of the Legislature January 19, 1819, and organized a year later. In the circular (written by Dr. Drake) announcing a prospective session of the second medical school established west of the Alleghanies—Transylvania had been started at Lexington, Ky., three years earlier —it is stated that "the considerations which originally suggested the establishment of a medical college, and which doubtless induced the General Assembly to give its sanction were, first, the obvious and increasing necessity for such an institution in the western country; and, secondly, the peculiar fitness and advantages of this city for the successful execution of the project. These are its central situation, its northern latitude, its easy water communications with most parts of the western country, and, above all, the comparatively numerous population. This already exceeds ten thousand, more than double the number of any other inland town in the new States; and, from the facility of emigrating to it by water, the proportion of indigent emigrants is unusually great. The professors placed on this ample theatre will, therefore, have numerous opportunities of treating a great variety of diseases, and thus be able to impart those principles and rules of practice which are framed from daily observations on the peculiar maladies which the student, after the termination of his collegiate course, will have to encounter." The Faculty at the opening of the first session was composed of Daniel Drake, M. D., professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, including Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children; Jesse Smith, M. D., professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Elijah Slack, A. M., professor of Chemistry.

Alone of the Medical Colleges of the country, its course was of five-months duration, and, to stimulate students to secure a higher preliminary education, a prize medal was offered for the best inaugural thesis written in Latin.

The class numbered twenty-five, and the graduates in the spring of 1821, seven. The next year the class was slightly larger, thirty students being in attendance, and the school seemed to be on a fair road to success. But with the close of this second session trouble arose in the Faculty, and Dr. Drake was summarily ejected by the abolition of his chair. For fifteen years thereafter the history of the college was one of internal dissensions and outside opposition. The Faculty underwent frequent changes, some of its members were of very ordinary ability, though some, as Godman and Eberle, were of high professional standing; the classes were generally small; and the college in no proper degree commanded the respect and had the confidence and support of the profession of the State and neighborhood. Its charter

was amended in the winter of 1822–23, and a board of trustees appointed; and in 1825 the State Legislature directed that for five years there should be paid over to the college one half of the tax on auction sales in Hamilton county. The whole amount of money received from this source was a little less than twenty-five thousand dollars, which was invested in a building, a library and a museum. This is the only pecuniary aid ever received from the State, which even until now retains nominal control of the college, since its board of trustees is appointed by the governor once in ten years. The building in the erection of which much of this money was expended was located on Sixth street between Vine and Race streets, the ground being purchased at a cost of fifteen dollars per foot, and was first occupied in the winter of 1826–27. From 1838 to 1851 the school flourished, and in its Faculty were men of great ability and high repute, among them being Mussey, Moorhead, Locke, Wright, Kirtland, Harrison, Oliver and Shotwell. Moorhead, who had been in the city since 1820, resigned his chair in 1849, returned to Ireland, his native country, succeeded to the family Baronetcy and, as Sir John Moorhead, lived in dignified ease until his death in 1873. In 1851 a new building was erected, the one now occupied, than which at the time there was none better arranged and appointed in the United States. The next ten years was another period of trouble, of quarrels and of changes.

In 1857, the Miami Medical College, organized in 1852, was merged in it. In 1860 this consolidation was broken up, and the Faculty reorganized. For two years during the war, two graduating sessions were annually held. Since this last reorganization the history of the college has been one of prosperity; during the last twenty-two years there have been but two resignations and two deaths of members of the Faculty; the classes have been large; the facilities for teaching much increased; and the graduates have shown themselves to be well educated and competent to discharge their professional duties. The teaching force now numbers thirty-one: ten professors; four adjunct professors; eight lecturers and demonstrators, and nine assistants. The class of 1892–93 numbered 226, and the graduates sixty-one. The entire number of graduates is about four thousand.

Cincinnati College.—In 1835 Dr. Drake organized a medical department of the Cincinnati College, with Drs. McDowell, Rives, Harrison, Jameson, Gross and Rogers as his colleagues. A year later Dr. Willard Parker succeeded Dr. Jameson in the surgical chair. The school continued in active operation for four years, having large classes (114 were in attendance in the winter of 1838–39), and commanding the respect and confidence of the profession of the country. Its suspension in 1839 was because of its want of endowment and its limited clinical advantages.

Eclectic Medical College.—In 1843 the Worthington Medical College, established at Worthington, Ohio, in 1832, was removed to Cincinnati, and in 1845 it was incorporated under its present title. Connected with it as teachers have been many of the most eminent eclectic physicians of the West, among them being Drs. Morrow, King, Newton, Cleveland, Cox, Hill, Buchanan, and Howe, all now dead. In 1856, owing to dissensions in the Faculty, there was organized the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, which was united with the original school in 1859. For a number of years past it has been under the financial control of Dr. John M. Scudder. Two sessions a year have been and are still given. Its Faculty, professors, lecturers and assistants, numbers fifteen, and its graduates, to date, 3,237. In the year 1892–93 (two sessions) there were 288 students matriculated, of whom forty-seven graduated.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.—Organized under Act of the Legislature of date of March 7, 1851, this college, of which Dr. A. H. Baker was the founder, has a Faculty of seventeen professors and five assistant professors. Holding its sessions for many years at the corner of Longworth and Central avenues, and for many years more on George street, between John and Smith, it is now

located on Vine street, above Liberty. Its Faculty during the forty-two years existence of the college has included a number of teachers afterward connected with other colleges of the city.

Miami Medical College.—On November 1, 1852, the first course of this newly-organized college commenced, the Faculty being composed of Drs. R. D. Mussey, Jesse P. Judkins, C. L. Avery, John Davis, John F. White, George Mendenhall, John A. Murphy, C. G. Comegys and John Locke, Jr. The class numbered thirty-five, and five graduated in 1853. The lectures were delivered in the building still standing at the northwest corner of Fifth and Central avenue. Regular annual sessions were held until the spring of 1857. In that year the school was consolidated with the Medical College of Ohio; such consolidation continuing until the spring of 1860. In 1865 the school was revived, and the Dental College building was secured, and a class of 154 students gathered together, of whom twenty-six graduated in the following spring; no charge was made for tuition.

In the autumn of 1866 a new building on Twelfth street, between Elm and Plum, was erected, and in it the college sessions have since been regularly held. Its Faculty has had in it, and still includes, many of the distinguished physicians of the city, among them being Drs. W. H. Mussey, E. Williams, George Mendenhall and William Clendennin, no longer living. The present Faculty embraces eleven professors, as many lecturers and demonstrators, and fifteen clinical assistants.

The College Museum contains the large and valuable collections of the late professors, Mussey and Shotwell. There were eighty-eight students in attendance upon the lectures of the sessions of 1892–93, and twenty-eight were graduated at its close. The entire number of its graduates is 1,153.

Pulte Medical College.—This institution, located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound streets, was organized in May, 1872, the lecture session beginning in the following October. An outgrowth of the Homeopathic Dispensary inaugurated three years earlier, the College started with a cash fund of $4,600 (the balance remaining of $14,000 raised by a fair held in 1869), and $5,000 furnished by Dr. Pulte (J. H.) for incorporation purposes. There were thirty-eight matriculants during the first session, and ten students were graduated at its close. For a number of years the financial condition of the college was an unsatisfactory one, but after many years of litigation there was secured from the estate of the late Dr. John H. Pulte $25,000 in compromise satisfaction of a much larger claim for endowment of the college bearing the name "Pulte." The present Faculty is made up of eighteen professors, lecturers and assistants; the last class numbered thirty-seven, with twelve graduates; and the entire number of graduates is 536. The specified requirements for graduation are four years study with attendance upon three courses of lectures. "No discrimination is made on account of sex in attendance on the lectures or clinics."

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.—Originally chartered in 1850 as a Society of Pharmacists, the College of Pharmacy as a teaching institution dates from December, 1871. Steadily growing in numbers and enlarging its curriculum, the College now takes high rank among the Pharmaceutical Schools of the country. Its Faculty is made up of six instructors; it has a graded course of two annual sessions of six months each, and is one of the allied departments of the Cincinnati University. Its present class numbers about seventy-five, and it has graduated 392 of its students. For several years past it has occupied a very conveniently arranged building on Court street, west of Mound. A. Wetterstroem is president of the college, and Dr. Charles T. P. Fennel, dean of the Faculty.

Woman's Medical College.—This college was organized in 1887 as a female department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1890 this union with the Cincinnati College was dissolved, and the college was incorporated under its present title. Its corps of instructors numbers twenty-six, fifteen professors

and eleven assistants: and its course of study is a thorough one. A convenient building at No. 262 West Eighth street is occupied, in which have been fitted up rooms for lecture, laboratory and clinical purposes. The whole number of students in attendance since the original organization is 155, of whom twenty-one have been graduated.

Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College, a college for the medical education of women, was opened in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital in October, 1890. Its students to date have numbered forty-nine, and its graduates six. The Faculty includes sixteen professors, two lecturers and two assistants.

DENTAL SCHOOLS.

The *Ohio College of Dental Surgery* was incorporated January 24, 1845, the second dental school in the world; that at Baltimore having preceded it by four years. Its founder was Dr. James Taylor, for years the most eminent dentist of our city. The first course of lectures was given in the following winter (1845–46), four students graduating at its close. The session of 1851 "was opened in a building on College street, near Seventh, owned by the profession, and especially dedicated for all time to the cause of dental education." This building was torn down three years later, and the one at present occupied built. The school has had, and has, a high reputation; a large number of students have attended its lectures, and it has conferred the degree of D. D. S. on 938 of them. Its present Faculty includes five professors, two lecturers, and four demonstrators. Since 1888 the college has been the Department of Dentistry of the Cincinnati University.

HOSPITALS.

Cincinnati Hospital.—For its first hospital, as for its first medical college, Cincinnati is indebted to the wisdom and labors of Daniel Drake. An Act of the Legislature January 22, 1821, established the "Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio," and appropriated for that purpose $10,000 in depreciated funds in the State Treasury, which yielded, when disposed of, about $3,500. The trustees of Cincinnati township, to whom the money was paid over, were required to provide grounds, not less than four acres in extent, and to erect suitable brick buildings. City property on Twelfth street, between Plum and Central avenue, was set apart for that purpose, and a building 53 x 42 feet, three stories high, erected in 1823, to which in 1827 was made an addition for the confinement of lunatics, and in 1833 another building accommodating 150 patients was built. By the original act the medical care of the hospital was entrusted to the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, who were to "furnish all the medical and surgical services necessary, and have the privilege of admitting the students of their college to the hospital practice upon such terms as they might choose to prescribe."

From 1821 to 1853, inclusive, the hospital received one-half of the duties on auction sales in the city, amounting, it has been stated, to the sum of $100,000, and the balance of the funds required for its maintenance was supplied by taxation. Boatmen and the indigent poor of the township were entitled to care in its wards, and until 1838 such "idiots, lunatics and insane persons" of the State as might be brought to it. Patients having smallpox and other infectious diseases were treated in the "pesthouse," at first located on the ground now occupied by the Music Hall, later on what is to-day known as Lincoln Park, and yet later on Roh's Hill. With the organization of the Cincinnati College efforts were made to take the hospital out from under the exclusive control of the Medical College of Ohio, and in 1839 (February 26) the Legislature authorized the Faculty of that college to share equally in the medical and surgical care of the hospital; but the "Act" remained inoperative. Similar efforts at displacement were made during the "fifties," and in 1860 the students of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery petitioned the city

council for the privilege of attending the hospital practice. A special committee to which this application had been referred reported favorably, and presented a resolution calling upon the city solicitor to petition the State Legislature to grant to the city full and exclusive control of the hospital. As the result of the long continued agitation which had been going on, the Legislature, March 11, 1861, passed an act transferring the control from the Infirmary board to a special board of trustees, composed of seven members, one appointed by the Governor, two by the Superior Court of Cincinnati, two by the Court of Common Pleas, the mayor and senior infirmary director *ex-officio*.

The name was changed to "Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati," and later to that of "Cincinnati Hospital." For a number of years the unfitness of the buildings for hospital purposes had been fully recognized, and in 1866 a commission was appointed to secure plans and attend to the construction of a new hospital, such commission being composed of the hospital trustees and three members of the city council. Under orders from this commission of date of December 12, 1866, the old buildings were vacated: the male patients being sent to St. John's Hospital, corner Plum and Third streets, the females remaining at the Orphan Asylum on Elm street, near Fourteenth, where they had been for nearly two years before. The new hospital was ready for occupation very early in 1869 (January 7), its wards being in six pavilions, three on a side, the administration and general service buildings completing the quadrangle. On October 1, 1871, the medical staff was re-organized, all medical teachers being excluded ; but the resolution of the trustees under which this change was effected was rescinded December 26, 1873. The active medical staff is now made up of sixteen members: four surgeons, four physicians, four obstetricians and gynecologists, two oculists and two pathologists. There are also four curators of the museum, a resident receiving physician and seven internes. A training school for nurses is in operation. For the year ending October 1, 1893, 4,267 patients were under treatment.

During the sessions of the Medical Colleges in the city daily clinics are held in the amphitheatre, open to any student on payment of five dollars, the amount received from the sale of the clinic tickets going to the support of the hospital library. The "Branch Hospital," for the reception of cases of contagious diseases, which were removed from Roh's Hill in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature May 10, 1878, is located at Lick Run in the western portion of the city, and has accommodations for 150 patients.

Good Samaritan Hospital.—On November 15, 1852, the Sisters of Charity opened a twenty-bed hospital in a building at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, with the Faculty of the newly organized Miami Medical College as its medical staff. Three years later they removed to the corner of Plum and Third streets, where for more than eleven years "St. John's Hospital" was maintained, with accommodations for seventy-five patients. During the war its capacity was taxed to the utmost, consequent upon the large number of sick and wounded soldiers received, and, as the scene of much of Dr. Blackman's work, its reputation was widespread. On August 16, 1866, Messrs. Lewis Worthington and Joseph C. Butler donated to the Sisters the Marine Hospital property, corner Sixth and Lock streets, which they had just purchased from the United States at a cost of $70,500. The conditions of the deed of gift were that it should be held in perpetuity as a hospital under the name of "The Hospital of the Good Samaritan;" "that no applicant for admission should be preferred or excluded on account of his or her religion or country, and that, with the exception of cases of contagious or chronic diseases, any and all afflicted requiring medical or surgical treatment should be admitted if there was room for their accommodation; that one half of the rooms or wards should be kept for the destitute sick, the preference being always given to women and children, and if practicable one ward should be devoted especially to sick children,

and as far as practicable, consistent with the object of the trust, rooms should always be kept for receiving those victims of accidents occurring in shops, on railroads, or from fires and other causes; that when the resources from paying patients, donations or endowments should afford revenue sufficient to support the institution as an entirely free hospital, it should then become such, and should be devoted exclusively to the use of the destitute sick, except that the managers might receive persons who were able to pay for special medical or surgical treatment to the extent of one-third the capacity of the institution, such persons paying or not, as their sense of right might dictate, provided that all the funds received after securing an endowment sufficient to make the hospital a free one should go toward extending the buildings and accommodations: provided always that any patient should be at liberty to send for any medical adviser he or she might desire, though not employed by the institution, but such medical attendance was to be without charge or cost to the institution; that a portion of the ground might be used for the erection of a dispensary, medical or surgical lecture room or a building devoted to the promotion of medical or surgical science, but such building or buildings must always belong to the institution and estate, and no portion of the funds derived from the hospital should be appropriated to such improvements."

In October following, "St. John's" was given up, and the "Good Samaritan" occupied. The medical charge of the hospital was, as it had been for some years before, largely under the control of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, and a few years later became entirely so. The capacity of the house was about one hundred and fifty, and, with the erection of the new buildings in 1890, was decidedly increased. The records of the hospital show that the whole number of patients under treatment from November 13, 1852, to October 1, 1893, has been 34,832 (Franklin Street, 1,500; St. John's, 6000; Good Samaritan, 27,382), a large number of them pay patients occupying private rooms.

Early in 1873 Sister Anthony, then and for many years before and after the Sister Superior in charge, appreciating the great want of a hospital here devoted to the care of lying-in women and foundlings, consulted Joseph C. Butler as to the propriety of the Order purchasing property near the city for that purpose. On May 20, of that year, Mr. Butler secured at a cost of $15,000 a very desirable piece of property on the Reading road about four miles out, and presented it to the Sisters of Charity for the establishment of a branch hospital of the Good Samaritan. His letter of notification to Sister Anthony closes with the following words: "That it may be of some service to the poor and afflicted, and soften the burdens of a few wounded hearts through many generations, through the self-denying ministrations of your Sisterhood, is the earnest hope of your friend Joseph C. Butler." This "St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital and Foundling House" was at once opened. The building on the property secured soon proved to be too small to accommodate the number of those seeking admission, and in 1884 a first, and in 1888 a second, enlargement of it was made, so that now over one hundred women and as many children can be cared for.

Of the various gifts that have from time to time been made to our people by generous citizens, none probably have been, are and will continue to be such great service as those of Mr. Worthington and Mr. Butler, and those of the Messrs. Emery and the Gamble family for a like purpose to be noticed later in connection with the Children's and Christ's Hospitals. From the first the hospital has been a school of clinical instruction, for more than a third of a century, an important and integral part of the organization of the Medical College of Ohio. In 1875 an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of over four hundred was erected on the Good Samaritan grounds, and in it clinics have ever since been regularly held during the lecture terms.

St. Mary's Hospital.—This hospital, under charge of the Sisters of St. Clara of the Order of St. Francis, was opened for the reception of patients on Christmas Day, 1859, a temporary hospital on Fourth street, near Central avenue, having been occupied since the 21st of September of the previous year. Though receiving patients without regard to nationality or creed, the large proportion of those under care have been and are German Catholics. By the erection of new buildings from time to time its capacity has been gradually brought up to 200 beds, chiefly in public wards, and at the latest report there were 190 patients in the house, the whole number treated since September, 1858, being 37,112. On the medical staff at present are two surgeons, six physicians, two gynecologists, two oculists and one pathologist. Clinical instruction of medical students is not permitted.

St. Francis Hospital is a branch of St. Mary's, intended chiefly for chronic and incurable cases. It was opened in 1889, and has at the time of writing 240 patients, attended by four physicians.

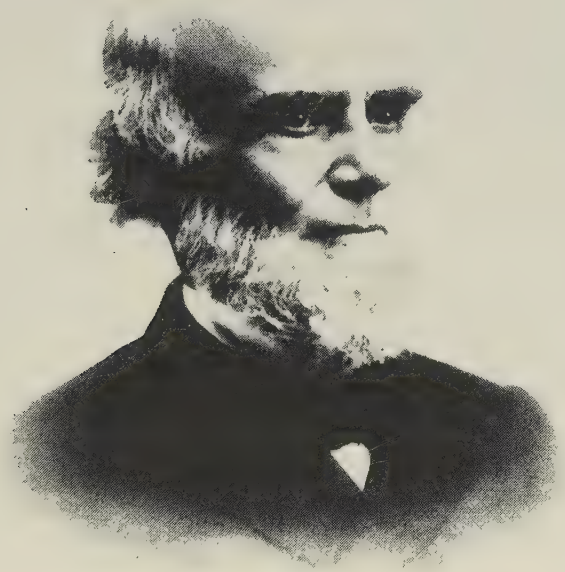
St. Luke's Hospital.—In November, 1865, the "St. Luke's Hospital Association," of the Episcopal Church, opened its hospital at the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, in a building which had previously been used as a "Hotel for Invalids," Dr. Taliaferro's private hospital, and the first home of the Sisters of Charity, before their removal to "St. John's." Ten of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city were on the staff of "St. Luke's," its wards were open to all, its patients in the first two years numbered 531, and its work was well done, and seemed to be well appreciated; but for want of funds the institution was crippled from the start, and after an existence of about four years its doors were closed.

Jewish Hospital.—In 1866 the "Jewish Hospital" was opened at the corner of Third and Baum streets, its accommodations being quite limited. In 1890 it was re-organized, and a new and well appointed hospital erected on Burnet avenue, Avondale, in close relation with the Jewish Home of the Aged and Infirm. Its present capacity is forty beds, and the whole number of patients treated in the year ending September 1, 1893, was 441. Its visiting staff is constituted of twelve of the Jewish physicians of the city. Connected with it is a training school for nurses, with seven pupils in attendance.

German Hospital.—Under the direction of a society of citizens of German birth there was opened in 1888, at No. 138 East Liberty street, a non-sectarian charitable hospital to be supported by subscriptions, donations and bequests, and to receive any proper patients, except those having incurable diseases. The nursing has from the beginning been done by "deaconesses." There are now accommodations for twenty-five patients, fifteen being at present under care; 842 in all have been treated. The medical staff numbers six.

Presbyterian Hospital.—This hospital, located at No. 424 West Sixth street, originated in a free dispensary for women and children, started in February, 1889, by Drs. Thorp, Osborn and Bogle. It was opened for the reception of patients May 2, 1890, has a capacity of twenty-seven beds, and has received in all 338 patients.

Children's Hospital.—Established through the efforts of a number of ladies resident in and near the city, the "Children's Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Southern Ohio" was incorporated in November, 1883. In part, at least, it was the successor and heir of St. Luke's Hospital, which had suspended in 1870. In March, 1884, a house was taken on Walnut Hills, and the hospital for children opened. On November 23, 1887, removal was made to the new building on Locust street, Mt. Auburn, donated by the Messrs. Emery, in every way fitted for its purpose and containing forty-five beds. From November, 1885, to November, 1892, 839 patients were under treatment, the greater part of them surgical cases. On its attending staff are two surgeons, two physicians, one oculist and one dentist.



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Christ's Hospital.—Through the liberality of the late James Gamble and his family, there was established in September, 1889, a hospital under the management of the Deaconesses Home Association to be known as Christ's Hospital. Located for several years in a row of private houses on York street, it was removed February 21, 1893, to the Female Institute Building on Mt. Auburn, which had been purchased, altered and properly equipped for hospital use by the Messrs. Gamble. Up to the time of writing 744 patients have been under treatment, the present capacity of the house being eighty beds. The medical staff numbers twenty-nine: one director, nine consultants, nineteen active physicians and surgeons.

ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylum.—The original Act of the Legislature January 22, 1821, establishing the *Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio* was the first official recognition in the West of the duty of the State to care for its lunatics. For thirty years after the opening of the hospital, the insane of Hamilton county, if cared for at all, were chiefly so in the "crazy wards" in the rear of the hospital building proper on Twelfth street. The provision was very inadequate, and little or nothing could be done for other than the safe keeping of the patients. The over-crowding became so great and the conditions so bad that professional and popular clamor compelled the county commissioners in 1854 (June 10) to remove the insane from the wards of the Commercial Hospital, and place them by themselves in a building on Lick run, now, and for many years past, known as the "Woolen Mill." This place proving for many reasons unfit, a tract of land was purchased near Carthage, buildings were erected, and in March, 1860, "Longview Asylum" was occupied. Its original cost was over a half million dollars, and its entire cost to November 1, 1892, has been but a trifle less than one million two hundred thousand dollars, "all of which has been paid by the county of Hamilton." "The frontage of the building," says Dr. Harmon in his last report, "measures 1,010½ lineal feet, while the north and south wings have a depth of 283 feet, and 374 7/10 feet, respectively. It was originally built to accommodate 400 patients. With the additions now completed, 955 patients can be comfortably cared for." In all, 6,706 patients have been admitted, of whom 2,616 have been discharged recovered, and 1,562 have died. The asylum is under the charge of a board of directors, five in number, appointed by the Governor of the State. While at Lick run it was under the charge of Drs. J. J. Quinn, William Mount and O. M. Langdon in succession, and since the removal has had five superintendents: Dr. O. M. Langdon, 1860–1870; Dr. J. T. Webb, 1871–75; Dr. W. H. Bunker, 1874–77; Dr. C. A. Miller, 1878–90; Dr. F. W. Harmon, 1891 to date. The asylum is well administered, though the medical staff is altogether too small for the number of patients under treatment, the superintendent having only two medical assistants; and because of such number of patients comparatively little can be done except to provide for their care and protection.

Private Asylums.—Of these there have been at least two—the *Cincinnati Retreat for the Insane* and the *Cincinnati Sanitarium.* The former, located beyond College Hill at a distance of about seven miles from the city, was established in 1852 by Dr. Edward Mead, a native of England, who graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1841. For ten years afterward he had charge of a private asylum at Chicago, coming to our city in 1852 and continuing in residence here until 1869. At one time he was a lecturer in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and during the year 1853 edited the *American Psychological Journal.* The later years of his life were spent in Boston, his death June 28, 1893, being caused by shipwreck in the Azores while on a vacation trip.

The Cincinnati Sanitarium was opened in 1873 under the superintendency of Dr. E. C. Beckwith, followed later by Dr. Peck, previously at the Columbus (Ohio) asylum, and yet later by Dr. W. S. Chipley, of Lexington, Ky., who died February

10, 1880, and was succeeded by Dr. Orpheus Everts, still in charge of the institution. The original building at College Hill, previously occupied as a female college, has been at various times enlarged, and at present a new building is in process of erection to take the place of the one burned on April 6 last. The capacity of the Sanitarium has of late years been about seventy, and its patients have been not only lunatics, but also inebriates, and those having the morphia, chloral or cocaine habit. Up to the date of the last annual report, November 30, 1892, 2,296 patients have been under treatment, 223 during the year ending at the time stated.

CINCINNATI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

In the spring of 1889 a number of ladies in the city, recognizing the value of trained nursing, organized a society, under the direction of which a training school was established, with Miss Annie Murray as superintendent. On January 1, 1889, the nursing in a ward in the Cincinnati Hospital was entrusted to their care, the working force being the superintendent, a head nurse and five pupil nurses. In the following May four other wards were opened to the school; in December four others, and in October, 1890, all the wards of the hospital, with two exceptions. Though the nursing done was excellent and to the entire satisfaction of the medical staff, circumstances rendered it advisable for the school to retire from the hospital in January, 1893. The National military homes at Dayton, Ohio, and Marion, Ind., have been supplied with nurses by the Society, the former since April, 1891, the latter since April, 1892. Up to the present time sixty-one pupils have been graduated, and are now employed in private or public nursing. Since August, 1891, the Society has maintained a "Directory for nurses," which has been found of great value.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

By legislative enactment of date of February 8, 1812, seven District Medical Societies were organized in the State, the first district embracing the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Clermont, Warren and Clinton. This society, which was a Board of Medical Examiners for the counties named, first met in June, 1813. But that it was something more than an examining board is shown by the fact that the act of establishment directed that "it shall be the duty of the several members of the Medical Society aforesaid, according to their abilities, to communicate useful information to each other in their respective district meetings; and said district meetings shall from time to time transmit to the convention aforesaid such curious cases and observations as may come to their knowledge; and it shall be the duty of the said convention to cause to be published such extraordinary cases and such observations on the state of the air and on epidemical and other diseases as they may think proper for the benefit of the society and of citizens in general."

Early in 1819 the *Cincinnati Medical Society* was organized, Elijah Slack being its president. It did not outlive the year of its formation, and on January 3, 1820, was succeeded by the *Cincinnati Medical Society.* At the time of its organization it adopted an elaborate "Code of Medical Police and Rules and Regulations," which had originally been prepared by Dr. Jesse Smith, professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, together with a "fee bill." The list of names appended to this code is eighteen in number.

In 1824 the *First District Medical Society* was revived, and maintained a more or less active existence for ten years when, in common with all the other District Societies of the State, it ceased to exist. Again, under the name of the *Cincinnati Medical Society*, a society was organized in 1831, which survived until 1858, its members at that time or soon after joining the recently organized Academy of Medicine. During the following year, 1832, the *Ohio Medical Lyceum* was founded, meeting once a week to listen to a lecture delivered by some one of its

members. Its life was a short one. In 1837 the *Hamilton County Medical Association* was organized, and in 1850 the *Hamilton County Branch of the Ohio State Medical Society*, neither of which long continued in active existence.

The Miami Medical Society, in the membership of which are to be found many physicians of Hamilton, Clermont and Warren counties living in or near the valley of the Little Miami river, dates from March 26, 1853.

On March 5, 1857, the *Academy of Medicine* was organized, largely through the efforts of Dr. R. R. McIlvaine, and it soon absorbed all the other societies of the city. In 1874, after a long, acrimonious, ethical controversy, a number of its members seceded and organized *The Cincinnati Medical Society* (the third of that name), which continued in active operation until the present year, when it was reunited with the Academy of Medicine, now the only regular general Medical Society here, with the exception of the Walnut Hills Society. The present membership is 301, and its meetings are held weekly.

The Cincinnati Obstetrical Society has been in existence seventeen years (since December 23, 1876), holding monthly meetings and having a membership roll of twenty-three, with a maximum limit of thirty.

The Walnut Hills Medical Society was organized in 1886, and, as its name indicates, is a local organization of those regular physicians residing in the northeastern portion of the city. It now has a membership of thirty-five, and its meetings are held semi-monthly.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Of the journals that have been published in this city the first (the first as well in the West) was the *Western Quarterly Reporter*, which appeared in March, 1822, under the editorship of Dr. John D. Godman. But six numbers appeared. "Three years later, in the spring of 1826," writes Dr. Drake, "Dr. Guy W. Wright and Dr. James M. Mason, western graduates, commenced a semi-monthly under the title of the *Ohio Medical Repository*. At the end of the first volume I became connected with it in place of Dr. Mason. The title was changed to *Western Medical and Physical Journal*, and it was published monthly. At the end of the first volume it came into my exclusive proprietary and editorial charge, and was continued under the title of the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, with the motto, at that time not inappropriate, of 'E sylvis nuncius.' My editorial associate was Dr. James C. Finley; then next was Dr. William Wood; then Drs. Gross and Harrison. After the dissolution of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College in 1839 it was transferred to Louisville.

"In the autumn of 1832 the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio projected a semi-monthly journal under the title of the *Western Medical Gazette*. It was edited by Profs. John Eberle, Thomas D. Mitchell and Alban G. Smith. At the end of nine months it was suspended. Five months afterward Silas Reed revived it as a monthly, and Dr. Samuel D. Gross, then demonstrator of Anatomy in that school, was added to the editorial corps. It was continued to the completion of the second volume from the beginning; then in April, 1835, the editors withdrew, and Dr. Reed united it with the *Western Journal*, the history of which has just been given. In the following autumn, September, 1835, Dr. James M. Mason, already mentioned, recommenced a new publication, to which he gave the name *Ohio Medical Repository*, the same with that of which he was one of the editors and publishers in 1826. Like that, also, it was issued semi-monthly. It did not, I believe, continue through its first year."

In 1842 Dr. L. M. Lawson began the publication of the *Western Lancet*, a journal which under various names has regularly appeared until the present time. In January, 1858, it absorbed the *Cincinnati Medical Observer*, for twenty years afterward being known as the *Lancet and Observer*; then it was united with the *Cliniс*

in July, 1878, and its title was the *Lancet and Clinic*, later the *Lancet-Clinic*, its present name.

The *Clinic*, the issue of which began in August, 1871, was the first weekly medical journal in the West, and up to the time of its union with the *Lancet and Observer* was under the control of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio.

Since 1847 there has been regular publication of the *Dental Register* (*Dental Register of the West* prior to 1866), and since 1843 of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, which for seven years before had been published at Worthington, Ohio. The *Cincinnati Medical Journal*, originally known as the *Cincinnati Medical and Dental Journal*, has been in existence since 1885, and the *Ohio Medical Journal* (for two years known as the *Journal of the Medical College of Ohio*) since 1890.

A number of journals, general and special, have from time to time appeared in our city, and after awhile suspended publication. Among these may be named the *Obstetric Gazette*, the *Cincinnati Journal of Health*, the *American Psychological Journal*, the *Cincinnati Journal of Medicine*, the *American Medical Journal*, the *Cincinnati Medical Recorder*, the *Cincinnati Medical News*, the *Cincinnati Medical Repertory*, the *Journal of Rational Medicine*, the *Physio Medical Recorder*, the *Cincinnati Medical Gazette and Recorder*, and the *Cincinnati Medical Advance*. The last named, a Homeopathic journal, first appeared in 1873; in 1880 its title was changed to *The Medical Advance*, and in 1888 its publication was suspended.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Though there have been small libraries, chiefly of current journals, in connection with several of the Medical Societies in existence at various times, beginning with the Cincinnati Medical Society of 1819, there have been but three collections of books and journals of any considerable size open to the profession at large — that of the Medical College of Ohio, that of the Drs. Mussey, and that of the Cincinnati Hospital. The first composed of about two thousand volumes was for nearly fifty years locked up in the library room of the college, and could not be readily consulted, though it contained many rare and valuable books. Since 1875 it has been on deposit at the Public Library. The second, also a part of the medical collection of the Public Library, through the generosity of the late Dr. William H. Mussey, contains at the present time 6,008 volumes, and 3,769 pamphlets. The third, which has year by year been supported by the fees paid in by students for clinical instruction, is at the Cincinnati Hospital in a commodious room opened on May 11, 1892. Its collection now numbers 8,087 volumes, and about 1,500 pamphlets, any of which may be consulted by any physician during eight hours of each week day. This library was created by Act of the State Legislature March 1, 1870, and owes its establishment to the long-continued efforts of the late Dr. John H. Tate.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF SOME EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Of the many eminent physicians whose home has been in our county, special notice can be taken of but a very few in addition to those already mentioned; and selection has been made of representative men in the several departments of medical practice: Mussey and Blackman in surgery, Graham and Woodward in medicine, Wright and Mendenhall in obstetrics, and Williams in ophthalmology.

R. D. Mussey.—Born in Pelham, N. H., June 23, 1780, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1803, Dr. Mussey began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathan Smith, graduated as Bachelor of Medicine at Dartmouth in 1805, and as Doctor at the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. After a few years of private practice in Massachusetts, he was, in 1814, appointed a professor in the Dartmouth Medical School, and for twenty-four years resided at Hanover, N. H.,

holding at one time or another every chair in the medical school. For four years he was also a professor of anatomy and surgery at Bowdoin, Maine, and for two years lectured on surgery at Fairfield, N. Y. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and continued to hold it until 1852, at which time he passed over to the newly organized Miami Medical College. In 1859 he retired from active work, and spent the remainder of his life with his daughters in Boston, in which city he died June 21, 1866, aged eighty-six years. He was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1850, and was made an LL.D. by Dartmouth in 1854. As practitioner, teacher and citizen Dr. Mussey exercised a strong influence upon the communities in which he lived, and that always for good. As a surgeon he was well and very favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic, and in the execution of several operations of magnitude he was the pioneer.

George C. Blackman.—Born in Newtown, Conn., April 21, 1819, and graduating in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1840, Dr. Blackman came into the Medical College of Ohio as professor of Surgery in 1855, and continued in that position until his death July 19, 1871. The years after graduation, and prior to coming to Cincinnati, had been spent in private practice in New York City and in Newburgh, N. Y., in study in London and Paris, and as surgeon of an Atlantic liner, in which latter capacity he crossed the ocean thirty-six times. During these fifteen years, as indeed throughout his whole life, he was an indefatigable student, and entered upon his professorial career with an extraordinary acquaintance with the literature of his profession, which passing years only served to increase. As an operator he was bold and brilliant, second to none in the land. As early as 1842 he began writing on medical subjects, and his published reviews, reports and lectures were very many. He edited Mott's Velpeau's "Operative Surgery," translated "Vidal on Venereal," and together with his friend, Dr. Tripler of the army, brought out a hand-book of military surgery. A long-time student in England and France, and counting among his personal friends the ablest surgeons of those countries, he "vindicated the honor of American surgery on all occasions, and wrested from foreign pretenders claims to priority which justly belonged to American surgeons." As early as 1847 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London.

James Graham.—As a teacher of medicine (in contradistinction to surgery), especially at the bedside, the superior of James Graham has never been in our city. A native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Graham was for thirty years in practice here, dying October 6, 1879, aged sixty-one. Possessed in a high degree of a clear analytical mind, almost intuitive in his perception of the nature of a disease coming under observation, imparting information in language at once plain and forcible, for more than a quarter of a century he was respected and followed by medical students, and looked to for counsel by his fellow practitioners. Whatever peculiarities there may have been of life and manner, whatever may have been lacking of scholarship and study, his twenty years of active work in the Medical College of Ohio were recognized by all as productive of great good to the profession and the community at large, and for a long time he was a citizen of wide influence.

Charles Woodward.—During nearly fifty years Dr. Woodward was one of the leading family physicians here, and his geniality, his faithfulness and his skill endeared him to a large number of our citizens. Born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1802, a graduate of Princeton in 1822, he came to Cincinnati very soon after receiving his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825. Well read in his profession and fond of its practice he from the start devoted himself to family work, neither seeking nor accepting any college position, nor busying himself in writing. For many years his practice was large and lucrative, and his popularity within and without the profession certainly as great as that of any of his associates.

The last years of his life were spent in ease and comfort; and, possessed of troops of friends, he quietly passed away on August 16, 1874, leaving behind him the remembrance of a long life of usefulness.

Dr. M. B. Wright.—At the opening of the session of 1838–39 there came into the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, as professor of materia medica and therapeutics, Dr. M. B. Wright, of Columbus, who for forty years thereafter was one of the most active, influential and distinguished of our medical citizens. A native of Pemberton, N. J., where he was born November 15, 1803, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, he began his active life at Columbus; soon becoming as well known politically as professionally. In 1840 he was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics in the college, and for ten years afterward was a leader in the school. Put out in 1850, he was brought back ten years later, and continued his teaching until 1868, when he resigned. His active connection with the Cincinnati Hospital, which began with his entrance into the college, was continued until 1876. He died August 15, 1879, in his seventy-sixth year. All through life a man of great activity, a leader in everything with which he was connected, a born controversialist, he was at the time he retired by far the most widely known physician in the city. As a lecturer he was able and instructive, and his practice was for years all that he could desire. His writings aside from addresses of more or less miscellaneous character were not numerous, but his paper on "cephalic version," for which he received the gold medal of the State Medical Society, gave him a world-wide reputation.

George Mendenhall.—A native of Beaver county, Penn., where he was born May 5, 1814, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, Dr. Mendenhall came to Cincinnati in 1843, and remained a resident of the city up to the time of his death June 4, 1874. Very soon after settling here he became one of the physicians of the Cincinnati Dispensary, and shortly afterward was a lecturer in a summer school of medicine which was carried on for several years. In 1852 he was one of the organizers of the Miami Medical College, taking the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. In 1857, upon the consolidation of the school with the Medical College of Ohio, he was appointed to a like professorship, and held it until the union of the colleges was dissolved in 1860. Five years later, upon the reorganization of the Miami Medical College, he resumed his former chair, which he continued to fill up to the time of his death. In 1869 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, and in 1872 was honored by election to the Fellowship of the Obstetrical Society of London. For two years (1850–52) he was an associate editor of the *Western Journal*, and early published a "Vade Mecum" for students which ran through many editions.

Elkanah Williams.—As the first physician in our country to strictly confine his practice to that of diseases of the eye and ear, and the first professor of Ophthalmology on this side of the Atlantic (at the Miami Medical College in 1865), Dr. Williams deserves to be kept in remembrance. A native of Lawrence county, Ind., and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in 1850, he began the practice of medicine in his native State, but two years later came to Cincinnati. In a few months (November, 1852) he left for Europe, where for two and a half years he was a diligent student, returning in May, 1855, to begin his life work as an ophthalmologist, a work continued for thirty-one years. In 1886 ill health compelled him to retire, and death came to his relief October 6, 1888. Accomplished in his specialty, an earnest worker, a pleasing instructor, and a voluminous writer, Dr. Williams enjoyed through many years the respect and esteem of the medical profession, and the confidence of a very large number of patients. The Medical Society of Athens (Greece) elected him an honorary member in 1880, the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain, one of its three honorary members in 1884; he

was president of the Ophthalmological Congress in 1876, and held the same office in the American Ophthalmological Society (of which he was one of the founders), and the Ohio State Medical Society.

Of a number of physicians at various times resident here, who have achieved distinction in the scientific rather than the medical world, the two most eminent are John Locke and Daniel Vaughan.

John Locke was born at Bethel, Maine, February 19, 1792. Circumstances preventing his having a college education, and native inclination leading him toward the natural sciences, especially botany and chemistry, at the age of twenty-four he began the study of medicine, completing his course at the Yale Medical School, having before graduation held, for a short time, a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States navy. Failing as a young doctor to secure a living practice, he turned to teaching, at first at Windsor, Vt., and later in 1821 at Lexington, Ky. He had already become favorably known as a teacher, lecturer and writer on botany. In 1822 he came to Cincinnati, and opened a young ladies institution which for many years was the leading school of its kind in this section of the country. In 1835 he was appointed professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio, continuing as such for fifteen years. During this time he was largely occupied with geological investigations, in the course of which he conducted the first geological survey of the State.

His study of the phenomena of electricity and magnetism was close, and prolific of discoveries, and his great mechanical skill enabled him to devise apparatus of much value. To him the astronomical world owes its electro-chronograph, or magnetic clock, for these many years in regular use everywhere. The last six years of his life, one of which was spent at Lebanon, Ohio, were troubled ones, his mental and physical powers becoming enfeebled. He died of paralysis July 10, 1856. "In the death of Dr. Locke," says his friend and long-time colleague, Dr. M. B. Wright, "the world has lost a philosopher, science a tireless and original thinker, the medical profession a cautious and wise observer, and the Queen City a bright jewel from her diadem."

Daniel Vaughan.—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, April 6, 1879, died of exhaustion, it might well be said of starvation, the most learned man and the most profound scientist who has ever been a resident of Hamilton county. Born near Cork, Ireland, in 1821, or about that time, Daniel Vaughan came to America when sixteen years old, and for some years taught school in Kentucky. While so occupied "he studied in seclusion, and made great proficiency in the highest branches of scientific study, but famishing for books and intelligent associates he left there," and for more than a quarter of a century was a resident here. For two sessions he lectured on chemistry at the Eclectic Medical College, and for twelve sessions at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. An extensive writer upon astronomical and geological subjects, and those of most abstruse character, he was well-known to and highly regarded by the leading scientific men of Europe and our own country. At home comparatively few were acquainted with him by name or by sight. A recluse by long habit, if not by nature, morbidly sensitive and that in the extreme, as proud as he was poor, regardless of personal appearance, absorbed in study and philosophic thought, he, perhaps of all men here, was in the world but not of it. Only the very few whom he permitted to know him recognized the gentle spirit that was lodged in the worn, stooped, feeble body, that year after year passed along our streets. Viewed from the ordinary standpoint, his life was a failure, but he deserves to be remembered for his profound intellect, his marvelous memory and his great learning.

CHAPTER XIII.

DENTAL SURGERY.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

[By H. T. SMITH, D.D.S.]

THE Charter or the Act of the Legislature of Ohio, by which this institution came into legal existence, was passed January 24, 1845, and constituted Drs. B. P. Aydelott, Robert Buchanan, Israel M. Dodge, William Johnson, J. P. Cornell, and Calvin Fletcher, of Cincinnati; Dr. G. S. Hampstead, of Portsmouth, and Dr. Samuel Martin, of Xenia, and their successors, a board of trustees, with power to establish a College of Dental Surgery in the city of Cincinnati.

In the spring of 1845 the trustees met and organized by the appointment of B. P. Aydelott, M.D., D.D., president, and Israel M. Dodge, M.D., secretary; and then organized the Ohio College of Dental Surgery by the creation of the following departments: Dental Anatomy and Physiology, of which Jesse W. Cook, M.D., D.D.S., was made professor; Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, of which M. Rogers, M.D., D.D.S., was elected professor; Practical Dentistry and Pharmacy, of which James Taylor, M.D., D.D.S., was appointed professor; Jesse P. Judkins, M.D., was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy; and Prof. Taylor discharged the duties of demonstrator of Practical Dentistry.

The Faculty elected Prof. Cook, dean. He issued the first annual announcement; and the college session for its first course of lectures opened on the first Monday of November, 1845, and closed on or about the 20th of February, 1846, four young men receiving degrees. President Aydelott delivered the opening address, conferred the degrees, and, in behalf of the college, gave each graduate a copy of the Holy Bible. Prof. Cook made the valedictory address to the graduates.

For the second session the venerable Christian philosopher, Elijah Slack, D.D., LL.D., was appointed lecturer on Chemistry, and, it is believed, delivered the first course of lectures, on this science, ever given to dental students.

In 1847 Prof. Cook resigned his chair, and the trustees filled it by electing J. F. Potter, M.D., and the Faculty appointed Dr. William M. Hunter demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry. In 1848, Profs. Rogers and Potter resigned; and George Mendenhall, M.D., was elected professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, and John P. Shotwell, M.D., professor of Anatomy and Physiology. The Faculty appointed A. M. Leslie, D.D.S., demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, and Charles H. Raymond, lecturer on Chemistry. In the Department of Anatomy, Prof. Shotwell was succeeded by Thomas Wood, M.D.; he by C. B. Chapman, M.D.; he by Charles Kearns, M.D.; he by William Clendenin, M.D. The character and standing of the professors, elected to teach this science, show the high estimate placed upon it by the trustees and stockholders of the College. In 1850 a professorship of Mechanical Dentistry was created, and A. M. Leslie, D.D.S., was elected to the new chair, which place has since been held by John Allen, D.D.S., H. R. Smith, D.D.S., M.D., Joseph Richardson, M.D., D.D.S., C. M. Wright, D.D.S., J. A. Watling. D.D.S., William Van Antwerp, D.D.S., M.D., N. S. Hoff, D.D.S., and J. R. Clayton, D.D.S., Grant Molyneaux, D.D.S., and Frank Bell, D.D.S.

The Department of Chemistry struggled for existence. After Dr. Raymond, G. J. Van Emon, D.D.S., was appointed lecturer, in 1851. In 1853, George Watt, M.D., succeeded him as lecturer, and he was succeeded by George M. Kellogg, M.D.

J. Taft.

In 1855, the science was regarded as worthy of a professorship, a new chair was created, called "Chemistry and Metallurgy," and George Watt, M.D., D.D.S., was elected to fill it. The position has since been filled by H. A. Smith, D.D.S., S. P. Cutler, D.D.S., J. G. Willis, M.D., D.D.S., and J. S. Cassidy, M.D., D.D.S.

The chair of Pathology, after the resignation of Prof. Mendenhall, was filled by the election of J. B. Smith, M.D.; and this position has been subsequently held by George Watt, M.D., Edward Rives, M.D., F. Brunning, M.D., and A. O. Rawls, D.D.S.

In 1851, a chair of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry was created, and John Allen, D.D.S., was elected to fill it. In 1853 this was divided, leaving the department of Operative Dentistry to Prof. Allen, who in 1854 resigned the chair, and was succeeded by Jonathan Taft, D.D.S., who occupied the place till March, 1878.

A chair of Clinical Dentistry was established, and was filled at various times by W. T. Arrington, D.D.S., J. A. Watling, D.D.S., C. R. Butler, D.D.S., William Taft, D.D.S., M.D., H. M. Reid, D.D.S., J. I. Taylor, D.D.S., and H. A. Smith, D.D.S.

Additional studies, other than those indicated by the names, were added to most if not all these departments, such as Dental Hygiene, Microscopy, Histology, Metallurgy, Materia Medica, etc., and special professorships were, from time to time, provided for the departments of Oral Surgery, Irregularities, etc. And besides these, special clinical instructors have been selected for many years, from among those in the dental profession of high repute as operators. It is probable that this College was the pioneer in this direction; but, at any rate, the example has been well and profitably followed. Previous to the session of 1851, the duties of the College were discharged in a building leased for the purpose. It had been mainly built by the distinguished educator, John L. Talbot, with special reference to the wants of the College, the lease, for ten years, included the privilege of purchase. By correspondence, and personal solicitation, arrangements were made to buy the building; shares of stock, having been issued, were promptly taken by members of the profession, and a few others, interested in dental education. It would be unjust should we fail to give Prof. Taylor due credit for this effort. Accordingly, in November, 1851, the College session opened in the building owned by the profession, and specially dedicated, for all time, to the cause of dental education, and became another "new thing under the sun."

The stockholders held their first regular meeting in the lecture room of the College, February 19, 1852. Dr. Charles Bonsall was called to the chair, and Dr. Thomas Wood was appointed secretary. Drs. Thomas Wood, H. R. Smith, and James Taylor were appointed to report a draft of a constitution for an Ohio College Dental Association, which, after some modifications, was adopted. The first election of officers resulted in the selection of James Taylor, president; W. M. Wright, first vice-president; Thomas Wood, second vice-president; Charles Bonsall, secretary; Edward Taylor, treasurer. And thus was the association organized, and equipped for action; and it has had virtual control of the College ever since, in its educational, as well as its financial, aspects. Eighteen members were present, and signed the constitution. At this first meeting, the stockholders generously relinquished their interest on stock, for the good of the College, for three years; and this principle of generosity has ruled ever since. New shares of stock were issued and taken. In 1854 the old building, purchased from Mr. Talbot, having been found inadequate to the growing wants of the College, the stockholders took steps toward the erection of an entire new edifice. As the location, College street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was central, it was decided to rebuild on the same ground. With marvelous energy and promptness the new building was erected and furnished in time for the opening of the ensuing course of lectures. This is the first building erected for the sole and special purpose of dental education. In 1865, a change in

the charter and general management of the College occurred. One object of the change was to bring the institution more directly under the immediate supervision and control of the College Association.

At a later year the College Association was abandoned, and from this time the College has been controlled by its trustees elected alone by the stockholders. In the year 1878 there was a complete reorganization. Dr. James Taylor, who had been connected with the Faculty from the organization, again connected himself with the teaching body, and remained an active member until his death, June 12, 1881. The Faculty elected at this time were Dr. James Taylor, Dr. J. S. Cassidy, Dr. H. A. Smith, Dr. Frank Bell, Dr. C. M. Wright. Dr. H. A. Smith was elected dean of the Faculty, and under the new management an era of prosperity was begun, greater than the College had ever known before, which has continued up to the present time under the deanship of Dr. H. A. Smith.

In 1878 the number of matriculates increased from eighteen to fifty, the following year to sixty-nine, the following to eighty-one, steadily increasing until, in 1890–91, the College had the largest class in its history, numbering 208. In 1888 the College became the Dental Department of the University of Cincinnati, assuming this in addition to its old name, its diplomas being so inscribed. This annexation with the university was a convenient mutual working arrangement, the College remaining in its own property and under its own management as heretofore. The trustees and Faculty of the College consist at present of: President, C. I. Keely, D.D.S.; vice-president, D. W. Clancey, M.D., D.D.S.; secretary, James I. Taylor, D.D.S.; treasurer, James Leslie, D.D.S.; W. S. How, D.D.S.; B. O. Doyle, D.D.S.; F. A. Hunter, D.D.S.; H. A. Smith, D.D.S.; J. S. Cassidy, A.M., M.D., D.D.S., professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica; H. A. Smith, D.D.S., professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology; C. M. Wright, D.D.S., professor of Physiology and General Pathology; William Knight, M.D., D.D.S., professor of Anatomy and Oral Surgery; Grant Molyneaux, D.D.S., professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy; C. I. Keely, D.D.S., lecturer on Irregularities of the Teeth; L. E. Custer, D.D.S., lecturer on Anæsthetics and Obtundants; H. C. Matlack, D.D.S., demonstrator of Anatomy; T. I. May and H. A. Whiteside, D.D.S., demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; F. A. Lush, D.D.S., demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry; H. T. Smith, D.D.S., demonstrator of Analytic Chemistry; H. A. Smith, D.D.S., dean, and H. T. Smith, D.D.S., secretary.

THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.*

This school was incorporated April 17, 1893, under the laws of the State of Ohio. It has graduated one class of five students. To insure better instructions to all, it has limited its class annually to fifty students. It teaches dentistry in every branch, and thoroughly equips men and women for the practice of their profession. The Faculty of the College are: A. V. Phelps, M.D.; W. T. McLean, M.D., D.D.S. (secretary of the Faculty); L. S. Colter, B.S., M.D.; Lincoln Mussey, M.D.; G. S. Junkerman, M.D., D.D.S. (dean of the Faculty). The officers of the College are: Hon. Francis B. James, LL.B., president; O. W. Martin, A.M., secretary; George B. Harte, Esq., treasurer. This College gives one regular session of six months, and a post-graduate course of six months each year. An entrance examination and the attendance of three regular sessions are required for graduation.

* Contributed.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY OF CINCINNATI — CIVIL OFFICERS FROM THE BEGINNING—ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF HAMILTON COUNTY—UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—INCIDENTS AND CONTESTS—POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE settlement of Cincinnati remained under township government until January, 1802, when the Territorial Legislature passed an act incorporating the village. Its population at that time was about seven hundred and fifty, and as the military exercised much tyranny over the people, life was made very unpleasant. The original town, as laid out by Israel Ludlow, was bounded by the river, Seventh street, Broadway and Central avenue, and contained about a section of land, and the actual cost was about sixteen and two-thirds cents per acre. By the act of incorporation the judicial power was vested in a court, which consisted of a mayor and three aldermen, appointed by council, and from among the citizens of the village. The legislative power was lodged with the council, chosen annually, and made up of a president, recorder, and nine trustees. The act defined the limits of the corporation as follows: "Mill creek on the west, the township line, which lies about one mile from the river, on the north, and the eastern boundary of fractional Section 12, which extends nearly half a mile above the town plat on the east." The southern boundary was the river, of course.

Self-government of Cincinnati commenced March 5, 1802, by the election, by council, of David Zeigler as president of their body. Capt. Zeigler, to whom belongs the honor of being the *first* executive officer of Cincinnati, was a Prussian by birth, and served as an officer in the early campaigns against the Indians. He was stationed at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami, more than two years before Losantiville was founded. Maj. Denny, who was an officer of the first regiment of the army, pays him a handsome compliment in his journal, for gallant conduct and soldierly bearing. On the 22d of February, 1789, he was married at Fort Harmar, near Marietta, to Miss Sheffield. Maj. Denny was his "best man," and he says that it was the first event of the kind that he had been a witness to. Capt. Zeigler was a very popular man in the new settlement, and had many friends. He died September 24, 1811, was buried with military honors, and his name has been held in grateful remembrance by a numerous posterity.

The other officers chosen at this meeting were as follows: Aaron Goforth, recorder; George Fithian, Thomas McFarland, David Grummon, Samuel Stith, Andrew Parks, William McFarland, trustees; Joseph Price, assessor; Abraham Carey, collector; William Ruffin, town marshal.

At the same meeting which elected the *first* president, the *first* ordinance was passed. It was for the prevention of swine running at large in the streets of the village, showing thus early that the local law-makers had the proper conception of what constituted true cleanliness, if it has not been so strictly observed in modern days.

The first seal for the use of the corporation of the town of Cincinnati was ordered by an ordinance passed July 17, 1802. It was to be procured and made of copper, having the following design, to wit: "Cincinnatus, with the word engraved above his head in a circular manner; a plow, sheaf of wheat, bee-hive and rising sun, with an inscription round the edge, and near the extremity thereof these words, to wit:

Corporation of the town of Cincinnati, and with the numeral letters, MDCCCII." This design was readopted under the new law of 1815, by the council, with the change only of the year.

PRESIDENT ZEIGLER'S SUCCESSORS.

Capt. David Zeigler served two years as president of council. His successor was Joseph Prince, chosen in 1804. A year later, James Findlay succeeded to the presidency of the village, and he was followed, in 1806, by John L. Gano. In 1807, Martin Baum was president; in 1808 and 1809, Daniel Symmes; in 1810, James Findlay was again re-elected, and re-elected the following year; in 1812, Martin Baum was again made president; in 1813, William Stanley was elected, and re-elected in 1814; in 1815, Samuel W. Davies was chosen president at the regular meeting in January. On the 10th of this month, however, the legislature passed a new law dividing the town into four wards, by straight lines, but retaining the original boundaries, in each of which three trustees were to be chosen for two years. This involved a re-organization of the town government. When the new charter was received on April 5, 1815, the following trustees "met at Samuel McHenry's tavern:" William Correy, Jonathan Pancoast, Oliver M. Spencer, Joseph Warner, Christopher Walker, David Kilgour, Samuel W. Davies, Nicholas Longworth, John Shaw, William Ruffin, Francis Carr, and Jacob Burnet, three from each ward, and proceeded to elect new officers. William Correy, who had been clerk, was chosen mayor for two years. Mr. Davies, therefore, was only in office a short time when he was legislated out by the provisions of the new charter. His successor, William Correy, continued to be mayor until 1819, the year Cincinnati was incorporated as a city. Under the provisions of this charter Isaac G. Burnet was chosen mayor April, 1819. Mayor Burnet was a man of more than ordinary ability and tact, as was manifest in the fact that he served the city as chief executive until 1827, when the charter was revised and again amended in the legislative session of 1828–29, the election of mayor and other officers was made biennial, and the first Monday in April fixed as the day for holding the election.

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

In 1829 Isaac G. Burnet was again re-elected mayor, the total vote cast being 2,628. In 1827 the city was divided into five wards, and the division so continued until 1838. Mayor Burnet was succeeded in 1831 by Elisha Hotchkiss, who had been repeatedly defeated for that office. From that time on the succession has been as follows: In 1833, Samuel W. Davies, who continued in office for ten consecutive years, was one of the prominent figures in the history of Cincinnati of that time. Early writers speak highly of his "intelligence and strict integrity, both in public and private life. In his personal appearance there was nothing striking, except his queue, a fashion in hair dressing affected by the elderly men of that day. He was nearly six feet in height, and his smooth-shaven face always wore a severe mien. He was a Whig in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion. Public-spirited or nothing, he was one of the first in a company to establish the city water-works, from which grew the present extensive system of water supply. His death occurred December 22, 1843."

In 1843 Henry E. Spencer succeeded Mayor Davies, and he held the office for four consecutive terms, winning the respect and admiration of all parties for his honesty, ability and public spirit. He was born and raised in Cincinnati, and was a lawyer by profession. In politics he was an Old-line Whig, but became a Democrat in 1856. In 1839 the wards were increased to seven, and in 1843 to nine. Mayor Spencer was succeeded, as follows: Mark P. Taylor, 1851; David T. Snellbaker, 1853; James J. Faran, 1855; N. W. Thomas, 1857; R. M. Bishop, 1859; George B. Hatch, 1861; L. A. Harris, 1863; re-elected; Charles F. Wilstach, 1867; John W.

Torrence, 1869; S. S. Davis, 1871; George W. C. Johnston, 1873; re-elected, 1875; Robert M. Moore, 1877; Charles Jacob, Jr., 1879; William Means, 1881; Thomas J. Stephens, 1883; Amor Smith, Jr., 1885; re-elected, 1887; John B. Mosby, 1889; re-elected, 1892 and 1893. At Mayor Mosby's first election the total number of votes cast was 50,749.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county of Hamilton was established by proclamation of Gen. St. Clair, military governor of the Northwest Territory, issued January 4, 1790. Its original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the Ohio river at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the said Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami; and up said Miami to the standing stone forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami to the place of beginning." This territory embraced about one-eight of the present State of Ohio, and, as it had been the scene of so many fierce conflicts between the Kentuckians and Indians in their raids to and fro, it was called the "Miami Slaughter-House" by the early settlers. After issuing his proclamation Gen. St. Clair busied himself for several days in making a list of civil and military appointments for the new county. The former were necessary in order to set the machinery of local government in motion. The highest civil officer, aside from the court judges, was that of sheriff. The line has been as follows:

Sheriffs.—1790–92, John Brown, "gent;" 1793–94, John Ludlow; 1795–96, Daniel Symmes; 1797–1804, James Smith—also collector of the government revenue, and universally known as "Sheriff Smith;" 1805–6, William McFarland; 1806–10, Aaron Goforth; 1811–12, Joseph Jenkinson; 1813–14, John S. Wallace; 1816, David Hosbrook; 1817, William Ruffin; 1818–22, Stephen Ayres; 1823–25, William Ruffin; 1829, John C. Avery; 1831–34, Ebenezer Hulse; 1836–38, Samuel Fostic; re-elected; 1839–42, John C. Avery; 1843–46, John H. Gerrard; 1847–48, Thomas S. Weaver; 1849–50, Joseph Cooper; 1851–52, Charles W. Smith; 1853–54, Benjamin Higdon; 1855–56, Gassaway Broshear; 1857–58, Richard Matthers; 1859–60, Henry Kessler; 1861–62, John B. Armstrong; 1863–64, William Long; 1865–66, Richard Calvin; 1867–68, Henry S. Schotman; 1869–70, Daniel Weber; 1871–72, Joseph E. Heart; 1873–74, George W. Ziegler; 1875–76, Ferdinand Springmeir; 1878, William Pitt Wallace; 1879–80, George Weber; 1881–82, Samuel Baily, Jr.; 1883–84, Morton L. Hawkins; 1885–86, Samuel Beresford, Jr.; 1887–88, Leo Schott; re-elected; 1891–92, Valentine H. Heim; 1893–94, Robert M. Archibald.

Recorders.—This officer was appointed by the court until 1831. Since that time he has been elected by the people; term three years. The line, with the exception of some breaks, caused by the loss of records, has been as follows: 1790, James Burnet; 1802, Oliver Spencer; 1819, Thomas Henderson; 1841, Griffith Yeatman; 1845, Thomas Heckewelder; 1850, William Horn; 1857, John W. Carlton; 1862, Henry Ives; 1865, F. H. Oehlman; 1868, John E. Rees; 1870, Thomas L. Young; 1873, George J. Leininger; 1875, Frank Bruner; 1878, George O. Deckebaugh; 1882, George Rabenstein; 1885, John Hagerty; 1888, George Hobson; re-elected, term expires in 1894.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—This office was also appointive until the year 1833. It has been filled as follows: 1792–93, Abner Dunn; 1793–94, Ezra Freeman; 1795, Israel Danville; 1796, John S. Wills; 1797, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory; 1798, George W. Burnett; 1799–1807, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., same as above; 1809–10, Ethan A. Brown; 1811, Elias Glover; 1812–29, David Wade; 1831–34, Daniel Van Matre; 1836–, N. C. Read; 1841, J. T. Crapsey; 1845–46, Charles H. Brough; 1858–59, T. A. O'Connor; 1859–63, Theophilis Gaines; 1864–65, E. B. Hutcheson; 1866–67, William H.

Kerr; 1867–69, H. W. Thompson; 1869–70, C. H. Blackburn; 1871–73, William M. Ampt; 1873–74, Robert O. Strong; 1875, Clinton W. Gerard; 1876–78, Charles W. Baker; 1879–80, Lewis W. Irwin, Samuel H. Drew; 1881–82, Miller Outcalt; 1883, William H. Pugh, two terms; 1889, John C. Schwartz, two terms.

Treasurers.—Under the first State constitution this officer was appointed, first by the associate judges of the court of common pleas, and afterward by the county commissioners. After 1827 he was elected biennially. The records show the following service: 1795–97, Stephen Wood; 1798–1806, Jacob Burnet; 1807, James Ewing; 1809, John H. Armstrong; 1810–14, Joshua L. Wilson; 1815–19, David Wade; 1825–31, Richard Fosdick; 1834–36, George P. Torrence; 1840–41, Samuel Martin; 1845–46, George W. Holmes; 1849–50, Henry Debolt; 1857–58, R. Hazlewood; 1859–60, George Fries; 1861–62, E. D. Cruikshank; 1863–64, Oliver H. Geffroy; 1865–67, O. W. Nixon; 1867, A. C. Parry; 1867–68, Miles Greenwood; 1869–70, John Sebastian; 1871–72, Frederick J. Mayer; 1873–74, John Gerke; 1875–76, Ross H. Fenton; 1877–78, James S. Wise; 1879–80, John G. Fratz; 1881–82, L. A. Staley; 1883–84, C. A. Miller; 1885–86, F. Ratteman; 1887–88, re-elected; 1889–90, J. Zumstein; 1891–92, R. B. Brooks; 1892–93, Leo Schott; re-elected November 7, 1893.

County Commissioners.—1796–97, William McMillan, Robert Whelan; 1796–99, Robert Benham; 1797–1800, Joseph Prince; 1798–1801, David E. Wade; 1799–1802, Ichabod B. Miller; 1800–5, William Ruffin; 1801, John Baily; 1802–5, William Ludlow; 1803, John R. Gaston; 1804–7, Zebulon Foster; 1805–8, John Matsen; 1805–12, Jacob Felter; 1806–11, John Riddle; 1811–18, Ezekiel Hall; 1811–19, Clayton Webb; 1812–18, John Elliott; 1818–20, Adam Moore; 1818–25, Israel Jacobson; 1819–25, Richard Fosdick; 1825, Israel Brown; 1829, William Benson, Abraham Ferris; 1829–31, William Snodgrass; 1831, William Wakefield, Samuel Borden; 1834, Garrett Vanorsdal; 1834, Oliver Jones; 1834–41, Thomas Cooper; 1836–44, E. D. Williams; 1838–39, William B. Dodson; 1840–44, Pressly Kemper; 1840, B. F. Looker; 1841–44, Jonathan Larrison; 1846, Henry Debolt, Garrett Vanorsdal and E. D. Williams; 1850, Levi Buckingham and R. K. Cox; 1850–52, John Patton; 1852, John Black and Jesse Timans; 1858, John H. Gerard; 1858–59, John McMakin; 1860–65, John N. Ridgeway; 1859–61, Michael Gaepper; 1861–63, Leonard Swartz; 1862–64, Frederick J. Mayer; 1864, W. L. Converse; 1865–67, Casper Geist; 1865–66, J. W. Fitzgerald; 1866–68, Amzi McGill; 1867–69, John Ferris; 1868–70, C. V. Bechman; 1869–71, Robert Sims; 1870–72, William Holmes; 1871–73, John Martin; 1872–75, Joseph E. Sater; 1873–75, Charles Huff; 1874–76, Jacob Baumgardner; 1876–77, Adam Hopper; 1877–78, Joseph M. Reardon; 1878–79, B. F. Hopkins; 1880–81, Martin Harrell; 1881–82, W. H. Hill; 1882–83, Bancy Kuhl; 1883–84, George Wabnitz; 1884–85, John Zumstein; 1885–86, Herman Gosling; 1886–87, William Anthony; 1887–88, L. A. Staley; 1888–89, Herman Gosling; 1889–90, Henry Brehm; 1890–91, Fred. Bader; 1891–92, Henry Korb; 1893–94, John Breen.

Coroners.—1792, Robert Bunten; 1794–99, George Gordon; 1800, William Austin; 1801–2, William C. Schenck; 1803–4, Joseph Carpenter; 1805–6, Henry Ewing; 1807–10, William Woodward; 1811–19, William Butler; 1820–21, Lot Cooper; 1823–25, David Jackson; 1840, Lewis Day; 1841–45, Charles Hales; 1849–50, Henry Lowry; 1854, Henry Noble; 1855–56, S. G. Menzies; 1857–58, Henry Noble; 1859–60, M. T. Carey; 1861–62, F. L. Emmert; 1863–64, George A. Doherty; 1865–66, M. T. Carey; 1867–68, F. L. Emmert; 1869–70, Charles Betscher; 1871–72, J. W. Underhill; 1873–76, P. F. Maley; 1877–78, Ferdinand Stich; 1879–80, Anthony L. Carrick; 1881–82, John H. Rendigs; 1883–84, C. S. Muscroft; 1885–86, A. L. Carrick; 1887–88, John H. Rendigs; 1889–90, re-elected; 1891–92, Theodore Bange; 1893–94, L. A. Querner.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE LAWMAKERS.

Legislative Council.—Mr. Taylor, in his excellent work entitled the "Ohio Statesman and Hundred Year Book," published officially by the State in 1892, informs us that the Legislative Council (Senate) and Territorial Legislatures of 1799–1801, and 1801–1803, were as follows; the members of the Council being selected by Congress for the term of five years, and the representatives being elected by the people for the term of two years. The following gentlemen represented Hamilton county in the council: Jacob Burnet and James Hamilton.

House of Representatives.—Hamilton county, during the Territorial period, had the following representatives: Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Ludlow, Isaac Martin, Moses Miller, Jeremiah Morrow, William McMillan, Daniel Reeder, John Smith and Jacob White.

Ohio was admitted as a State in 1802. In 1803 the following represented Hamilton county in the *Senate*, the term having been fixed by the Constitution of 1802 at one year: Francis Dunlavy, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, Daniel Symmes.

House.—Thomas Brown, John Bigger, James Dunn, James William, Robert McClure, William Maxwell, Thomas McFarlan.

Senate, 1803–4.—John Bigger, W. C. Schenck, Daniel Symmes, William Ward. *House.*—Samuel Dick, William Dodds, Abner Garard, Ephraim Kibby, Ichabod Miller, John Wallace, Stephen Wood, William McClure.

Senate, 1804–5.—Cornelius Snyder, Daniel Symmes. *House.*—Stephen Wood, Hezekiah Price, Judah Willey.

Senate, 1805–6.—Cornelius Snyder, Stephen Wood. *House.*—John Jones, Hezekiah Price, Adrian Hagerman.

Senate, 1806–7.—William McFarland, Stephen Wood. *House.*—Ethan Stone, John Jones, Hezekiah Price.

Senate, 1807–8.—Stephen Wood, Hezekiah Price, John Taggart. *House.*—Othniel Looker, Zebulon Foster, John Jones.

Senate, 1808–9.—Stephen Wood, Hezekiah Price. *House.*—Othneil Looker, William Perry, James Clark.

Senate, 1809–10.—Hezekiah Price, Stephen Wood. *House.*—Othneil Looker, James Clark, William Ludlow.

Senate, 1810–11.—Othneil Looker, Stephen Wood, Aaron Goforth. *House.*—John Jones, Peter Bell, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1811–12.—Aaron Goforth, Elnathan Stone, Othneil Looker. *House.*—Peter Bell, John Jones, Ogden Ross.

Senate, 1812–13.—John Jones, Francis McCormick. *House.*—Peter Bell, Ogden Ross, William Cory.

Senate, 1813–14.—John Jones, Othneil Looker. *House.*—Zebulon Foster, Peter Bell, Ephraim Brown.

Senate, 1814–15.—Othneil Looker, John Jones. *House.*—Jacob Burnet, Ephraim Brown, Peter Bell.

Senate, 1815–16.—John Jones, Othneil Looker. *House.*—Jacob Burnet, Peter Bell, Ephraim Brown.

Senate, 1816–17.—Othneil Looker, Ephraim Brown. *House.*—Arthur Henry, Daniel Hosbrook, Benjamin M. Piatt.

Senate, 1817–18.—Ephraim Brown, George P. Torrence. *House.*—Andrew Mack, Peter Bell, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1818–19.—George P. Torrence, Ephraim Brown. *House.*—Andrew Mack, Peter Bell, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1819–20.—Ephraim Brown, William Henry Harrison. *House.*—Peter Bell, William Cory, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1820–21.—Ephraim Brown, William Henry Harrison. *House.*—Zaccheus Biggs, Clayton Webb, Micajah T. Williams.

Senate, 1821–22.—Ephraim Brown, Benjamin M. Piatt. *House.*—Clayton Webb, Micajah T. Williams, John C. Short, Samuel R. Miller.

Senate, 1822–23.—Ephraim Brown, Benjamin M. Piatt. *House.*—Benjamin Ayres, William Disney, Samuel Reese, Micajah T. Williams.

Senate, 1823–24. Ephraim Brown, Benjamin M. Piatt. *House.*—Samuel Reese, William Disney, Daniel Hosbrook, Micajah T. Williams.

Senate, 1824–25.—Clayton Webb, Benjamin M. Piatt, Nathan Guilford. *House.*—Micajah T. Williams, William Cory, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1825–26.—Clayton Webb, Nathaniel G. Pendleton. *House.*—Elijah Hayward, Charles G. Swain, Samuel McHenry.

Senate, 1826–27.—Nathaniel G. Pendleton, Stephen Wood. *House.*—Elijah Hayward, Charles G. Swain, William Cory.

Senate, 1827–28.—Stephen Wood, Andrew Mack. *House.*—Elijah Hayward, Peter Bell, John C. Short.

Senate, 1828–29.—Andrew Mack, Jonathan Cilley. *House.*—Elijah Hayward, Robert T. Lytle, Alexander Duncan.

Senate, 1829–30.—Jonathan Cilley, Ethan Allen Brown. *House.*—Elijah Hayward, Robert T. Lytle, Alexander Duncan.

Senate, 1830–31.—Samuel R. Miller, Jonathan Cilley. *House.*—Daniel Stone, Samuel Reese, Leonard Armstrong.

Senate, 1831–32.—Jonathan Cilley, Samuel R. Miller. *House.*—Alexander Duncan, David T. Disney, Daniel H. Hawes, John Burgoyne.

Senate, 1832–33.—Samuel R. Miller, Alexander Duncan. *House.*—David T. Disney, Samuel Bond, Israel Brown, Adam N. Riddle.

Senate, 1833–34.—Alexander Duncan, David T. Disney. *House.*—Adam N. Riddle, Samuel Bond, William C. Anderson, John Burgoyne.

Senate, 1834–35.—David T. Disney, Henry Morse. *House.*—William C. Anderson, Samuel Bond, John C. Short, Elisha Hotchkiss.

Senate, 1835–36.—Henry Morse, William Price. *House.*—William Conclin, James J. Faran, Andrew Porter, Daniel Hosbrook.

Senate, 1836–37.—John H. Gerard, William Price. *House.*—Israel Brown, George W. Holmes, James Armstrong.

Senate, 1837–38.—John H. Gerard, William Oliver. *House.*—A. F. Carpenter, James Given, James J. Faran.

Senate, 1838–39.—William Oliver, George W. Holmes. *House.*—Israel Brown, James J. Faran.

Senate, 1839–40.—George W. Holmes, James J. Faran. *House.*—Robert Moore, Thomas J. Henderson.

Senate, 1840–41.—James J. Faran, George W. Holmes. *House.*—A. F. Carpenter, John M. Corcoran, John Reeves.

Senate, 1841–42.—George W. Holmes, James J. Faran. *House.*—Robert Moore, William S. Hatch, James E. Ewing, Oliver Jones.

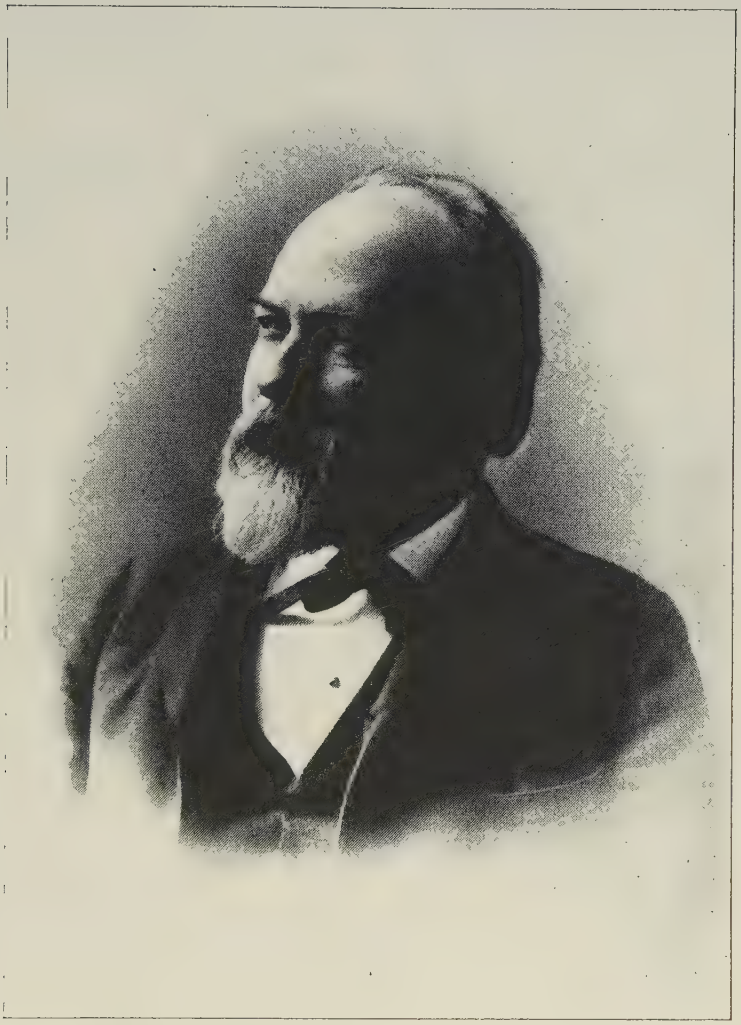
Senate, 1842–43.—James J. Faran, Oliver Jones. *House.*—Israel Brown, Archibald Gordon, William Wakefield.

Senate, 1843–44.—Oliver Jones, David T. Disney. *House.*—James H. Ewing, William Wakefield, John Snyder.

Senate, 1844–45.—David T. Disney, Oliver Jones. *House.*—Israel Brown, Charles Reemelin, James H. Ewing, Jacob Flinn.

Senate, 1845–46.—Oliver Jones, James H. Ewing. *House.*—John McMaken, Charles Reemelin, Thomas J. Gallagher, Jacob Flinn.

Senate, 1846–47.—James H. Ewing, Charles Reemelin. *House.*—William S. Smith, William F. Converse, John McMaken, John B. Warren.



Alex. B. McAvoy.

Senate, 1847–48.—Charles Reemelin, James H. Ewing. *House.*—Edward L. Armstrong, William F. Converse, William S. Smith, John B. Warren.

Senate, 1848–49.—James H. Ewing, John H. Dobbs. *House.*—George E. Pugh, Alexander N. Pierce, Henry Roedter, Alexander Long, Edward L. Armstrong.

Senate, 1849–50.—John H. Dobbs, William F. Johnson, Lewis Broadwell. *House.*—Alexander Long, John Bennett, Henry Roedter.

Senate, 1850–51.—Lewis Broadwell, William S. Hatch. *House.*—Peter Zinn, James Iliff, John Bennett, John Schiff, Andrew Davidson.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

By the Constitution of 1851 the State was divided into thirty-three Senatorial Districts, and Hamilton county was constituted the First. The entire membership was chosen biennially. The county of Hamilton was entitled to seven representatives, and four additional, one in the first, one in the second, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period. The first election was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851. The Convention to frame the new Constitution was held at Cincinnati, and it concluded its labors on the 10th of March, 1851. Under this Constitution the representation of Hamilton county in the Legislature was as follows:

Senate, 1852–54.—E. L. Armstrong, A. N. Riddle, John L. Vattier. *House.*—William H. Lytle, Benjamin T. Dale, James Struble, Henry Buckman, Thomas F. Eckart, John B. Staetler, Andrew Davidson, Richard H. Stone, Oliver Brown.

Senate, 1854–56.—George H. Pendleton, John Schiff, William F. Converse. *House.*—Henry B. Brown, Joseph E. Egley, Nelson Cross, John B. Krauth, E. Bassett Langdon, John N. Ridgway, George Robinson, Thomas Wright.

Senate, 1856–58.—Stanley Matthews, William F. Converse, George W. Holmes. *House.*—Joseph E. Egley, E. Bassett Langdon, William M. Corry, James P. Holmes, George C. Robinson, Charles Thomas, Ebenezer T. Turpin, John P. Slough, Robert Hosea.

Senate, 1858–60.—William S. Hatch, E. Bassett Langdon, Charles Thomas. *House.*—George C. Robinson, Patrick Rodgers, Hunter Brook, Aaron C. Bagley, Isaac C. Collins, Joseph J. Dobmeyer, James Saffin, Joseph F. Wright.

Senate, 1860–62.—Thomas M. Key, E. A. Ferguson, George W. Holmes. *House.*—William J. Flagg, John Schiff, Joseph Jonas, Patrick Rodgers, Joseph F. Wright, William Jones, William Jessup.

Senate, 1862–64.—Benjamin Eggleston, Thomas H. Whetstone, William S. Groesbeck. *House.*—Peter Zinn, George Keck, William Stanton, Milton Sayler, William J. Flagg, James Huston, Amzi McGill, Henry Brachman, Theodore Marsh.

Senate, 1864–66.—Benjamin Eggleston, Joshua H. Bates, Thomas H. Weasner, Thomas H. Whetstone. *House.*—William Stanton. George Keck, N. P. Nixon, Henry Brachman, Amzi McGill, James Huston, J. M. Cochran, S. L. Hayden, John K. Green, Josiah Kirby.

Senate, 1866–68.—Warner M. Bateman, S. L. Hayden, G. B. Hollister. *House.*—Henry Kessler, William Stanton, W. P. Nixon, John M. Cochran, Gustav Tafel, M. P. Gaddis, G. M. Bunce, F. H. Oberkline, Thomas L. Young, George B. Wright, Charles E. Cist.

Senate, 1868–70.—Thomas R. Biggs, Henry Kessler, John F. Torrence. *House.*—Henry C. Borden, Robert S. Coleman, George Crist, Henry G. Kennet, Fred. W. Moore, William H. Scott, George W. Skaats, Jacob Wolf, Henry Warnkin.

Senate, 1870–72.—Thomas H. Yeatman, Michael Gaepper, Samuel F. Hunt, Nathaniel Lord, Jr. *House.*—Henry M. Bates, Thomas A. Corcoran, A. J. Cunningham, Ozro J. Dodds, Thomas J. Haldeman, James H. Hambleton, George H. Hill, John K. Love, Augustus Ward, Ernst F. Kleinschmidt.

Senate, 1872–74.—John Schiff, Joseph F. Wright, Thomas L. Young. *House.*—John M. Brunswick, John M. Cochran, Thomas A. Corcoran, Robert Creighton, H. F. Brashears, John T. Fallis, Thomas J. Haldeman, John A. Shank, Robert O. Strong, M. W. Oliver, Charles P. Taft, John M. Wilson.

Senate, 1874–76.—William Pitt Wallace, Vachel Worthington, Stephen H. Burton. *House.*—Chapman C. Archer, George W. Boyce, John J. Geghan, James S. Gordon, Paul A. J. Huston, Edwin W. Miller, Elbert P. Newell, John M. Pattison, Thomas E. Sater, James L. Haven.

Senate, 1876–78.—J. H. Bates, H. Kessler, E. F. Kleinschmidt. *House.*—S. W. Bard, L. Burkhardt, G. Dirr, H. P. Goebel, J. E. Naylor, G. W. Skaats, P. F. Stryker, R. M. White, W. P. Wiltsee, J. Zumstein.

Senate, 1878–80.—J. M. Armstrong, William T. Forrest, Henry C. Lord, Theodore Marsh. *House.*—L. S. Brown, Milo G. Dodds, William Jessup, Fred. Klimper, B. F. Lovelace, William Loder, Josef G. Sextro, John Sullivan, Irwin B. Wright.

Senate, 1880–82.—Benjamin Eggleston, Charles Fleischman, Josiah Kirby. *House.*—L. M. Dayton, Peter F. Stryker, Charles C. Davis, D. Gano Ray, F. Kirchner, William H. Hill, Joseph E. Hart, George W. Williams, Louis Voight.

Senate, 1882–84.—Lewis Ballauf, Julius Dexter, Walker M. Yeatman. *House.*—Harry L. Cooper, Arthur F. Devereux, William W. Highlands, Dwight W. Huntington, Francis B. Kearney, William Peet, Chester M. Poor, Charles B. Russell, Edmund B. Warren, Lewis Weitzel.

Senate, 1884–86.—William Caldwell, William L. O'Brien, Andrew J. Pruden. *House.*—J. E. Bruce, Thomas J. Cogan, John Cosgrave, J. B. Cummins, J. B. Menke, William Peet, John B. Stanbach, J. R. Thompson, Daniel Wolf, Peter F. Stryker.

Senate, 1886–88.—John Brashears, James C. Richardson, James C. Hopple, Frank Kirchner, Robert Kuehnert, Amzi McGill, Moses F. Wilson, G. W. Hardacre. *House.*—A. P. Butterfield, William Bohnert, Calvin H. Crane, Frank A. Grever, Charles A. Howe, Fred. A. Johnson, James Moloney, Edwin W. Murphy, Stephen P. Sands, Charles A. Zimmerman, Frederick Bader, James F. Bailey, Henry Brockman, John Eggers, Thomas W. Graydon, Robert Harlan, Walter Hartpence, Theodore F. Nieman, Oliver Outcalt, Byron S. Wydman.

Senate, 1888–90.—Harmon W. Brown, Henry Mack, James C. Richardson, Henry Stueve. *House.*—Charles Bird, Charles L. Doran, Byron S. Wydman, Walter Hartpence, John C. Hart, William Copeland, Oliver Outcalt, Frederick Pfiester, Frederick Klensch.

Senate, 1890–92.—James Brown, M. T. Corcoran, George A. Schneider. *House.*—Frederick A. Lamping, Guy W. Mallon, William M. Day, Henry J. Schulte, James Nolan, Phillip Dewald, John J. Rooney, Charles Jeffre, John J. O'Dowd.

Senate, 1892–93.—Edward N. Clingman, George B. Fox, John R. Von Seggern. *House.*—Byron S. Wydman, T. J. McGranahan, William H. Dicks, Fred. Tischbein, James A. Graft, John W. Strehli, William Ford, George H. Jackson, Alfred Korte, Robert W. Lillard.

Senate, 1893–94.—Samuel W. Ramp, Frank Kirschner, Herman H. Rothert, *House.*—S. B. Hill, R. L. Cannon, George Kreis, Eugene Lewis, E. H. Strong, William Ruchwein, Amos Dye, W. C. Rogers, A. E. Stewart, C. D. Bevis.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

During the foregoing legislative period of one hundred years, many incidents relating to senators and representatives from Hamilton county occurred, which, thanks to the industry of Mr. Taylor, have been culled from the voluminous records. We note some of the most important as follows:

In the Forty-eighth General Assembly (1849–50), Lewis Broadwell successfully contested the seat of Senator William F. Johnson. In the Sixty-seventh General

Assembly (1886–88), William Bohnert, A. P. Butterfield, Calvin H. Crane, Frank A. Grever, Charles A. Howe, Fred. A. Johnson, James Maloney, Edwin W. Murphy, Stephen P. Sands and Charles A. Zimmerman were succeeded (by contest) by Frederick Bader, James F. Bailey, Henry Brockman, John Eggers, Thomas W. Graydon, Robert Harlan, Walter Hartpence, Theodore F. Neiman, Oliver Outcalt, and Byron S. Wydman as representatives.

In the Tenth General Assembly (1811–12), Senator Aaron Goforth, who died during his term of office, was succeeded by Elnathan Stone. During the sessions of 1852–54 Representative James Struble died, and was succeeded by Henry Buckman; and in 1864–66, George Keck deceased, and was succeeded by N. P. Nixon. In the House of the Fifty-second General Assembly (1856–58), John P. Slough was expelled for striking Darius Caldwell, of Ashtabula, while on the floor of the House, and was succeeded by Robert Hosea, who was elected at the polls over Slough by one vote.

Ephraim Brown served eight terms in the Senate, and three in the House. The following senators resigned during the terms of their office, and were succeeded by the persons named: In the Sixth General Assembly (1807–8), Senator John Taggart, succeeded by Hezekiah Price. In the Ninth (1810–11), Senator Stephen Wood, succeeded by Aaron Goforth. In the Twenty-third (1824–25), Senator Benjamin M. Piatt, succeeded by Nathan Guilford. In the Fifty-seventh (1866–68), Representative Maxwell P. Gaddis, succeeded by G. M. Bunce; same Assembly, George B. Wright, succeeded by Charles E. Cist; in the Sixtieth (1872–74), Representative Robert Creighton, succeeded by H. F. Brashears, and same Assembly, Robert O. Strong, by M. W. Oliver.

During 1803–5 Daniel Symmes was speaker of the Senate. He resigned as speaker in 1805, and was succeeded by James Pritchard, of Jefferson. Othniel Looker was speaker in 1813–14, and when President Madison appointed Governor Return J. Meigs postmaster-general, in 1813, he served as acting governor until the close of the term; Samuel R. Miller in 1830–31, and in 1832–33, and David T. Disney in 1833–34; James J. Faran 1841–43. Under the constitution of 1851 Thomas L. Young was president of the Senate, 1876–77, by virtue of his office as lieutenant-governor. When Governor Hayes succeeded to the Presidency, he (Young) became acting governor and filled out the term. H. W. Curtis succeeded him as president of the Senate *pro tem.;* Andrew Hickenlooper, 1880–82. Hamilton county does not appear to have had a speaker of the House until the sessions of 1824–25, when Micajah Williams was invested with that honor. In 1832–33 David T. Disney was speaker; in 1838–39, James J. Faran, and in 1870–72, A. J. Cunningham.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Hamilton county, before Ohio was admitted as a State, had two Territorial delegates in the Fifth Congress, viz.: William Henry Harrison and William McMillan. The election of a delegate to Congress resulted in the choice of William Henry Harrison, by a vote of eleven to ten cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of the governor. Before his term expired Gen. Harrison resigned to become governor of Indiana Territory, and Mr. McMillan succeeded him.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hamilton county has been represented in the Senate by a number of her most distinguished citizens. We note the following: John Smith, 1803–9. He resigned near the close of his term of office, under charges of alleged complicity in the Burr-Blennerhasset conspiracy to erect a Southwestern Confederacy. His resignation prevented an investigation by the United States into the charges, which had already been set on foot, and his impeachment foreshadowed. Very little is known of the

early history of Senator Smith. He was born in one of the eastern States in 1735, and died in Hamilton county, June 10, 1816. He had few early advantages, but by persistent effort acquired a respectable education, and, possessing much natural ability, was one of the most conspicuous of the early politicians in Ohio. He was also a popular Baptist preacher, and in 1790 organized, at Columbia, the first church of that denomination in the State. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, in 1798, and in 1803 to 1808 was U. S. Senator from Ohio, having been chosen as a Jeffersonian Democrat. During the early part of his service he enjoyed the close friendship of President Jefferson, who, in 1804, sent him on a confidential mission to Louisiana and Florida to discover the attitude toward the United States of the Spanish officers who were stationed in these States, that he might learn how far their friendship was to be depended on in the event of a war between this country and France. Smith's intimacy with Jefferson was interrupted by the charge of his implication in the Aaron Burr treason. Smith and Burr were personal friends, and appearances were so much against him that a motion was made in the U. S. Senate to expel him, but it failed by one vote. Smith denied all connection with the affair, and was believed to be innocent by his constituents.

Concerning this strange case the following interesting letter, in the handwriting of Senator Smith, was recently found in Cincinnati, by Col. William J. Patterson, when some old buildings were being torn down. It is as follows:

BERRYVILLE, FREDERICK CO., VA., January 25, 1808.

Gents—I am now on my way to the Western country to collect testimony for my defense before the Senate of the United States, and to return with it if possible by the first of March next. Not having a compulsory process, I cannot have a witness subpenaed, and, therefore, I have to rely on the voluntary affidavits of you and others to prove the facts which I deem material to my exculpation. Should General Carbery go to Washington City, I will thank him to call on Francis F. Key, Esq., my counsel at Georgetown, D. C., who will state the points which I expect to prove by that gentleman, and if he should not go thither, I would be glad to have a letter from him at Cincinnati, immediately after the receipt of this, stating all that he can recollect affecting Colonel Taylor's deposition, in which I am charged with having asserted to him (General Findlay) that a separation of the Western country from the East would shortly take place, together with everything he can remember that will go to support the inclosed deposition, and whether he does or not, I shall be glad to have a letter from him and Major Biggs also, at Cincinnati, on the subject; but they must soon be written, or I shall not receive them. I want you and Major Biggs to state that in the month of January last, you saw me in the County of Ross, in the State of Ohio, on my way to Washington City, and that I showed you a copy of my letter to Burr of the 23d of October, 1806, which I sent by Blennerhasset's servant to him, and that I showed you Burr's answer of the 26th of the same month, and that you believe the same copy I showed you the last of November or the beginning of December, 1807, under date of 23d of October, 1806, and which you understood was afterwards laid before the Committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into the conduct of John Smith, was the same which he (Smith) showed to you on his way to Washington last January 7th. State those things in the form of an affidavit as precise as your recollection will permit, and send it by General Carbery to Francis F. Key, Esq., my counsel at Georgetown, or should he not go, enclose it to some member of Congress with a request to give it to him. I have been stopped by high water, but expect to leave this to-day. I want General Carbery to write immediately to the Secretary of the Navy the progress made by Mr. Thomas Reagan in building the gunboats near Cincinnati, where he saw them early in November last—and that they are progressing with them, as well as how he approved of their timbers and the work as far as it is done. My last account from them is very favorable, as the weather has been good. The work was going on very well. The reason I make this request is that Mr. Reagan can not get one dollar until General Carbery makes his report of them to the Navy Department. I wish you, General, would not fail to write me about them, as Mr. Reagan has engaged $2,000 to be immediately paid, and the balance is to be paid to Major Biggs. The Secretary paid me last spring $2,000 in advance for Mr. Reagan, and I had it charged to me, and as that sum precisely closes my account, he is unwilling to advance anything to Mr. Reagan or now consider that the $2,000 is to be applied otherwise than as it stands charged applied in balancing my account. My having advanced to Mr. Reagan induced him to authorize me to apply for money on his account—but the Secretary must see you or hear a favorable report before he will pay a cent. You may guess the cause of this scrupulosity. God bless us with better times. JOHN SMITH.

General Carbery.
J. Major Biggs.

P. S.—I will thank you to have advanced $2,000 for Mr. Reagan as soon as possible, and have sent to the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia one of them to keep up my note to the Miami Exporting Company, payable the 4th of March next, otherwise it will be protested—and I want all the money to come through your hands and paid to my friend Major Biggs except the first $2,000. J. SMITH.

General Carbery.

His resignation must have taken place soon after the above letter was written; possibly his failure to secure the evidence he was seeking was the reason for the sudden abandonment of his defense and retirement from public life.

The following succeeded Senator Smith from Hamilton county: Ethan Allen Brown, 1822–25; William Henry Harrison, 1825–28; Salmon P. Chase, 1849–55, 1861; George E. Pugh, 1855–61; Stanley Matthews, 1877–79; George H. Pendleton, 1879–85—eight in all, or nearly one-third of the entire number from the State. Senator Trimble died in 1822, and Ethan Allen Brown was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and the Legislature subsequently elected him to fill the remainder of the term of six years to which Trimble had been elected. Gen. Harrison resigned in 1828, to accept the office of minister to Colombia, and was succeeded by Jacob Burnet. Senator Chase resigned in 1861 to become Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Statistician W. A. Taylor, of Columbus, says that during the ninety years—the time Ohio has been a State—Hamilton county has sent thirty-two different men to Congress. The first congressman, Morrow, came from Hamilton, but subsequently he was legislated into a new county, Warren. Up to the year 1821 Hamilton was districted with other counties, and the only citizen of the county that represented it in Congress between 1813 and 1823, was William Henry Harrison. Between 1823 and 1853 Hamilton county constituted the First District of the State. Since the latter date it has composed the First and Second Districts.

The list of representatives in Congress from Hamilton county, with the number of terms and length of service, is as follows: Jeremiah Morrow, five terms, 1803–1813; William Henry Harrison, one term and fraction, 1816–19; James W. Gazley, one term, 1823–25; James Findlay, four terms, 1825–33; Robert T. Lytle, one term, 1833–35; Bellamy Storer, one term, 1835–37; Alexander Duncan, two terms, 1837–41, 1843–45; Nathaniel G. Pendleton, one term, 1841–43; James J. Faran, two terms, 1845–49; David T. Disney, three terms, 1851–57; John Scott Harrison, two terms, 1853–57; Timothy C. Day, one term, 1855–57; George H. Pendleton, four terms, 1857–65; William S. Groesbeck, one term, 1857–59; John A. Gurley, two terms, 1859–63; Alexander Long, one term, 1863–65; Benjamin Eggleston, two terms, 1865–69; Rutherford B. Hayes, one term and fraction, 1865–68; Samuel F. Carey, part of term, 1868–69; Peter W. Strader, one term, 1869–71; Job E. Stevenson, two terms, 1869–73; Aaron F. Perry, part of term, 1872–73; Milton Sayler, three terms, 1873–79; Henry B. Banning, three terms, 1873–79; Benjamin Butterworth, four terms, 1879–83, 1885–89; Thomas L. Young, two terms, 1879–83; John Follett, one term, 1883–85; Isaac M. Jordan, one term, 1883–85; Charles Brown, two terms, 1885–89; John A. Caldwell, three terms, 1889–95; Bellamy Storer, two terms, 1891–95.

Changed while in office.—The fractions of terms came about in this way: John McLean, of Warren county, resigned his seat in Congress in 1816 to accept the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and William H. Harrison was elected to succeed to the vacancy.

In 1867, shortly after the beginning of his second term in Congress, Rutherford B. Hayes resigned to become governor and Gen. Samuel F. Carey was elected to the vacancy, which was practically the full term.

In 1872 Aaron F. Perry resigned his seat in Congress, and Ozro J. Dodds was chosen to succeed him.

In October 16, 1834, Robert T. Lytle, to demonstrate that he had been unjustly criticised by some of his constituents, resigned his seat and stood for re-election, which he secured on the 8th of the ensuing November.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula county, sought a similar successful vindication on April 26, 1842. Daniel Kilgore, of Jefferson county, taking offense at an imputation supposed to have been put on him by Edwin M. Stanton, resigned in 1838, but his constituents failed to vindicate him by a re-election. Aside from these three gentlemen, no other Congressmen from Ohio ever resigned in search of a vindication.

Hamilton county can maintain a claim superior to any other county in any State since the foundation of the government. Two men whom it sent to the Lower House of Congress subsequently occupied the Executive chair in the White House—William H. Harrison and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Morrow, the first Congressman for Hamilton county, was United States senator and Governor of the State, and after filling these positions not only went back to Congress, but into the Ohio Legislature.

William Dennison, the nineteenth governor of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati in 1815.

James J. Faran was mayor of Cincinnati, and made a national reputation as a journalist. George H. Pendleton became United States senator and minister to Germany. Milton Sayler was speaker of the House during a portion of the Forty-fourth Congress.

STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Cincinnati has been selected as the place for holding several State and National political conventions. In June, 1856, James Buchanan was nominated for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President, by the Democratic National Convention, which assembled in Smith & Nixon's Hall. Early in May, 1872, the National Liberal Convention assembled at Exposition Hall, and on the 3d nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. On the 14th of June, 1876, the National Republican Convention met here and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, a former Cincinnatian, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President. The last National Convention to assemble here was the Democratic, which nominated Gen. Hancock for President, and William H. English, of Indianapolis, for Vice-President. Among the State Conventions we note that of the Republican, which assembled in Music Hall, June 12, 1878; and the last was the Democratic, which met August 9, 1893, and nominated Lawrence T. Neal for governor.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS OF CINCINNATI.

When the First Paper was Founded and by Whom—Its Numerous Successors—A Long Line of Political, Literary and Religious Publications—An Office Mobbed and Destroyed—Cincinnati Directories—Names of All Publications in 1893.

TO write the history of Cincinnati journalism and speak in detail, if it were possible, of every publication, weekly, semi-weekly, daily and monthly, during the past hundred years, would require the space of a large volume. During that period hundreds of publications have existed—some for only a few weeks, others for months and years. The first settlers were a rugged, brainy race of people, and they

speedily recognized the importance, if not the necessity, of at once having a newspaper. They clearly foresaw that one of the most potent agencies in the van of civilization was the Press. And where such desire existed it did not take long to find an editor. He is ubiquitous. William Maxwell came to the front in that capacity, and being encouraged he straightway "set up" an office. It was a primitive affair, located in a small room in a log cabin, which stood at the corner of Front and Sycamore streets. But it served as the beginning of what has long since grown into a mighty power. The office was little better than a rude improvised affair, as the settlement at that time scarcely consisted of two hundred inhabitants. The outfit was small. All the type, and the Ramage press, fashioned after the one first used by the illustrious Dr. Franklin, could have been carried in a large canoe. It was brought by water from Pittsburgh, having been carried over the mountains on pack horses. Everything being in readiness, Editor Maxwell issued the first number of *The Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, November 9, 1793, one hundred years ago! The title was appropriate, for Fort Washington was virtually the gateway through which the early pioneers, seeking homes in the mighty domain beyond, had to pass. A sentinel therefore on the outer limits to signalize danger, or proclaim "all is well," was of transcendent importance to those who were starting out to lay the foundation of what has proved to be a mighty western empire.

How it appeared.—The *Centinel* was a weekly, printed on "whitey-brown paper, of half royal size, each page about as large as a small window pane, and the whole no larger than a handkerchief." It bore at its mast-head the following significant motto: "Open to all parties; influenced by none." The first number contained few advertisements, no editorials, or local items. Its news, principally foreign, was very old, but nevertheless it was *news* to its readers, many of whom had not seen a paper for a year or more. A copy of the issue for April 12, 1794, which has been preserved, has dates from Marietta only eight days old, New York fifty-six, and from London to the preceding November—over four and a half months before the date of publication in Cincinnati!

Maxwell's *Centinel* was not only the *first* paper published in Cincinnati, but the *first* north of the Ohio river, and the third or fourth west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was emphatically a sentinel on the outpost of civilization, and from this humble beginning has developed a local press which now wields a mighty influence among the enlightened and progressive inhabitants of the Queen City. The comprehensive and significant motto, which the young publisher adopted, has never been departed from by his numerous successors, when viewed in a general sense, the Press of to-day being characterized by a spirit of independence, fairness and liberality toward all, which is truly the secret of its great power and success.

This pioneer editor and publisher hailed from the land of New Jersey, whence so many of the prominent early settlers came. For his enterprise in establishing the first paper he was not forgotten. He was made the second postmaster of Cincinnati, and succeeded Abner Dunn, the first, who died July 18, 1794, after being in office but a short time. As Maxwell was the owner of the only printing office in the embryo city, his principal duty was the publication of the Territorial laws; and it is surmised that he gave more attention to this than news gathering, because it paid him better. But being entrusted with office he could not carry on both, and in the summer of 1796 he disposed of the *Centinel* to Edmund Freeman. What he realized from the sale of his plant history fails to inform us, but the sum was undoubtedly small, when compared with the value of some of the great newspapers of to-day. With this sale the glory of the *Centinel* departed, for the purchaser, evidently more emulous of fame than his predecessor, immediately changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*, under which title he continued the publication till the beginning of 1800, when he removed the plant to Chillicothe, which had then become the seat of Territorial government, and founded the Chillicothe *Gazette*.

THE SECOND PAPER.

Drake, in his sketches of the infant city, published in 1815, informs us that Joseph Carpenter founded the second paper, called *The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, May 28, 1799. As the settlement had had a sentinel it was evidently deemed proper that there should be a spy. Cist claims that this was the *first* regularly printed journal in Cincinnati. From this remark we infer that he considered it possessed more of the attributes of a newspaper than Maxwell's publication. The latter was certainly the first printed sheet, even if it did devote more space to the publication of laws and ordinances than news.

Mr. Carpenter came from Massachusetts, and was one of the earliest settlers. He became popular in the settlement, and was honored with many small offices, both by appointment and election. During the war of 1812–14 he went out as captain of a company, and for six months served under Gen. Harrison, dying in service from exposure endured during a forced march from Fort St. Mary's in midwinter, 1814. He was buried with military honors in Cincinnati, and his death was greatly lamented. Thousands attended his funeral, and many flattering testimonials to his worth and memory were freely bestowed.

That Capt. Carpenter possessed the instincts of a true journalist all the contemporary accounts agree in stating, and under his management the *Spy* steadily grew and prospered.

Among the curious advertisements occasionally published about the beginning of the century, one may be noted. In the issue for April 26, 1802, Andrew Jackson—afterward President of the United States—offers a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of his negro slave, George, who had eloped from his plantation on the Cumberland river.

The *Spy* changed hands several times during the first ten years of its existence, but always retained its name until Carney & Morgan became the owners, when its title was changed to *The Whig*. Only fifty-eight numbers were published, when new parties became the owners and it became *The Advertiser*, but only existed a short time.

In September, 1810, Capt. Carpenter appeared in journalism again, as editor of a new *Western Spy*, which was continued under his direction and management until his death. It appears to have been in existence in 1815, when it was conducted by Morgan & Williams. It was also published in 1823, when its name was changed to *The National Republican and Ohio Political Register*. Notwithstanding the *Spy* was a bright and aggressive paper for its time, it appears to have had many ups and downs during its career.

THE THIRD PAPER.

On the 9th of December, 1804, the *third* paper made its appearance. It was called *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury*, but the latter half of the title was soon dropped, as it was deemed superfluous. A local historian says that "the Rev. John W. Browne, enterprising editor, publisher of almanacs, etc., preacher, town recorder, bookseller, and occasionally vendor of patent medicines, was proprietor of the new venture, and had rather a troublous time of it, being once or twice personally attacked by citizens aggrieved by his sheet." The first number was issued in the loft of a log cabin which stood at the southeast corner of Sycamore and Third streets. Editor Browne, though he at times wielded a caustic pen, did not make a great success of the enterprise. In 1815 it was conducted by J. H. Looker and A. Wallace. This was a book-publishing firm, and they doubtless acquired possession of the paper for the purpose of more particularly advertising their business. The paper was now of super-royal size, and had more than fourteen hundred subscribers, which was regarded as a good circulation for that time.

N. T. Ogden

Sometime in June, 1814, an ephemeral paper, called *The Spirit of the West*, was started, but it only survived through forty-four numbers. The names of its projectors and publishers have not been preserved.

But the city and country were filling up rapidly with settlers, and others became ambitious to embark in journalism. On the 13th of July, 1815, a new paper called *The Gazette* was started by Thomas Palmer & Company, and on the 11th of December following *Liberty Hall* was purchased and consolidated with the new enterprise, under the title of *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*. This was the beginning of the great daily of to-day known as the *Commercial Gazette*. Early writers inform us that it was the first paper in town with column-rules and other marks of modern typography.

In November, 1819, Joseph Buchanan started a new weekly paper of a somewhat distinctive character, called the *The Literary Cadet*; but after twenty-three numbers had been issued it was merged in another paper, which added the name to its own in the compound title of *The Western Spy and Literary Cadet*. Mr. Buchanan continued as editor, and made his paper quite popular with those of literary tastes. The date of its discontinuance is unknown.

This year (1819) the papers of Cincinnati were the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*, semi-weekly and weekly, published by Morgan, Dodge & Company; the *Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser*, weekly, issued by Mason & Palmer; and the *Inquisitor*, also weekly, by Powers & Hopkins. All were imperial sheets, with six columns to the page, and they were larger and contained a greater variety of matter than any others in the State. Good book and job offices were attached to each.

EARLY BOOK PRINTING.

Cincinnati early became the center of active book printing. In 1811 twelve different books, besides many pamphlets, had been published. These books averaged more than two hundred pages each, and were bound. From that time to the present there has been a steady growth in the book publishing business, and it is doubtful if in this line of work it is excelled by any western city. At first the paper for both newspaper and book work was obtained from Pennsylvania, partly from the mills at the Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela, which were started in 1800, and later from Georgetown, Ky. In 1803 the *Spy* got out of paper, and several numbers appeared upon a variety of sizes and tints. An old German paper-maker named Waldsmith, who had settled on the Little Miami, near where Camp Dennison was afterward established, was prevailed upon, about this time, by the publishers to start a paper-mill on that stream, which he did. It was a crude affair, but proved a success, and the pressing needs of the printers and publishers were relieved.

After 1820 there was a rapid growth of journalism, and periodicals, weekly, semi-weekly and monthly, rose and fell with astonishing rapidity. This was largely caused by the rapid increase of population and the development of trade and commerce on the river. So numerous were the publications, and as many were short lived, it were a waste of time and space to attempt an enumeration of all. From 1815 to 1820 there had been at different times but one semi-weekly paper and five weekly papers in the city, but the next decade ushered into existence a large number, because of the influences spoken of above. Between 1820 and 1830 the long and honorable list of Cincinnati magazines and literary publications had their beginning. In the early part of 1821, a semi-monthly, in quarto, called the *Olio*, was started by John H. Wood and S. S. Brooks, editors and publishers. It only survived about a year, but during that time it afforded a medium for the publication of the contributions of such industrious collectors of local history as Robert T. Lytle, Sol. Smith, Dennis McHenry, John H. James, Lewis Noble and a number of other well-known writers of that time.

MONTHLY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Medical journalism had a beginning in 1822 in the *Western Quarterly Reporter* which was published by John P. Foote, and edited by Dr. John B. Godman. In a short time the editor removed to Philadelphia when the publication was discontinued. In 1823, John P. Foote projected the Cincinnati *Literary Gazette*. It was a weekly, and soon attracted attention from the character of its literary contributions. Among other things discussed in its columns was the "Symmes theory of concentric spheres." This was a new topic, and occupied public attention for some time. The two volumes of the *Gazette*, that were issued, contained much valuable matter relating to local history. In its columns appeared the first articles of Benjamin Drake, who proved himself one of the most industrious local writers of the time, and his contributions are eagerly consulted by historical gleaners of the present time.

After the discontinuance of the *Gazette* there was a lull in local literature until July, 1827, when the *Western Monthly Review* appeared with W. M. Farnsworth as publisher, and Rev. Timothy Flint, editor. Although the editor was the author of several books, and an industrious gleaner and writer, the *Review* did not prove a success, and, after a number of changes in both the editorial and publishing departments, the subscription list was sold in 1835 to James B. Marshall, of Louisville, who removed it to that city. It was succeeded by the *Saturday Evening Chronicle*. Messrs. Hatch, Nichols & Buxton were the publishers, and it was edited by Benjamin Drake. Strange as it may seem, however, it did not succeed, and was merged in the Cincinnati *Mirror*, another literary enterprise of the time. *The Shield* and *The Ladies' Museum*, also started during this decade, were short lived, the latter only existing but a year or two.

FIRST DAILIES—THE GAZETTE.

The first daily, called the *Commercial Register*, was started in 1826 by S. S. Brooks, and edited by Morgan Neville. It was not only the *first* daily in Cincinnati, but the *first* daily started west of Philadelphia. It was printed on a "half-sheet royal every day but Sunday, at six dollars a year," but it only survived six months. It was resuscitated again in 1828; but only lasted three months.

Soon after its first suspension a party of merchants waited upon the proprietor of the *Gazette*, then a weekly, and requested him to start a daily. They argued that the times demanded a daily paper, and claimed that it would grow into a great enterprise. Their arguments succeeded, and the *second* daily came, which still exists, and is recognized as a leading paper of its class in the Ohio Valley. The first number made its appearance June 25, 1827, with an edition of 125. It was printed on old-fashioned hand presses for nearly ten years, the speed not exceeding 250 sheets per hour. Some time in 1836 an Adams press, the first "power-press" brought west of the Alleghany Mountains, was purchased and set up. It was run by hand-power, but the improvement in speed was so great that 750 sheets were turned out per hour. In 1843 a Hoe press was introduced. The first publishers of the daily *Gazette* were Morgan, Lodge and Fisher, with Charles Hammond as editor.

E. D. Mansfield, in his Memoirs of Dr. Drake, pays a flattering tribute to Editor Hammond. "That the public opinion of Cincinnati was corrected, and the Press maintained its independent position, was chiefly due to the intrepid character and great ability of Charles Hammond," remarks this great writer. He "was the ardent friend of liberty," he continues, "and, being thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the country, fought its battles where only it can be successfully fought, with liberty by the side of law, and rights protected by the constitution."

While editing the *Gazette* in 1828, Mr. Hammond also conducted a monthly called *Truth's Advocate*, published in the political interest of Henry Clay, of whom he was a great friend and admirer. Mr. Hammond continued as principal editor

of the *Gazette* until his death, which occurred April 3, 1840. He was succeeded by Hon. Isaac C. Burnet, another notable man of that time. He was a brother of Judge Burnet, and first mayor of the city of Cincinnati. In the meantime the death of James Lodge, one of the publishers, had occurred. This necessitated some changes in the publishing and editorial departments, but to follow them in the order of their succession would involve more space than the limits of this work will warrant.

Taken all in all, the history of this great journal is most interesting, both on account of its many changes, and the eminent men who have from time to time been connected with it, up to the achievement of its greatest success. Its final consolidation with the *Commercial* in January, 1883, was one of its greatest triumphs. The latter was established in 1843 by Curtis & Hastings, and after a number of changes the celebrated Murat Halstead became connected with the editorial staff, and finally editor-in-chief. It was the great morning rival of the *Gazette* for many years, consequently the union was for the interest of both parties.

In early days the *Gazette* was an evening paper, and it continued to be so published for many years. The public demanded a morning issue, however, and it was so ordered. Being greatly strengthened by its union with the *Commercial*, its success has been more marked since that time, and to-day it takes rank with the great morning dailies of the country. In politics it is stanchly Republican. By the terms of the consolidation the title became the *Commercial Gazette*. The latter had been in existence for more than seventy years, and was able to trace its history back through many changes and titles to the old *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, which, as has been shown, was the first newspaper started in Cincinnati. Its two noted editors of modern times, before the union, were Richard Smith and Murat Halstead. Both are distinguished members of the journalistic profession. The latter has been for some years the New York representative of the paper, and the former is still connected with the editorial department in the home office. The paper is published by the "Commercial Gazette Company," which is regularly organized and officered. It is superbly equipped in every department, mechanical and intellectual, and presents a strange contrast to the humble outfit of a century ago. It has Sunday and weekly editions.

OTHER JOURNALS OF THE LONG AGO.

In 1823 the celebrated Sol. Smith, the actor, established the *Independent Press*, which attracted much attention on account of its satirical sketches and witty sayings. Its career was a short and merry one.

On the 25th of August, 1826, a new candidate for public favor, called the *Western Tiller*, was issued by James W. Gazlay. It expired some time in 1827.

Some time in 1829, E. S. Thomas commenced the publication of the *Daily Commercial Advertiser* in connection with his son Thomas. The career of the paper was brief. In 1834 the elder Thomas, in association with John B. Dillon and L. S. Sharp, began the publication of the *Democratic Intelligencer*, a daily, tri-weekly and weekly, supporting Justice John McLean for the Presidency. Mr. Dillon afterward became the distinguished historian of Indiana. Like the *Advertiser*, the *Intelligencer* had a brief career. In 1835 the Thomases are found conducting a new daily, called the *Evening Post*. It obtained some celebrity on account of its notes on arts and artists, but it was discontinued in 1839.

During this period many papers appeared, and almost as quickly disappeared. Among them we find the *National Reporter*, the *Pandect*, the *Sentinel*, the *Chronicle* and *Literary Gazette*, all weekly; the *Ladies' Museum*, semi-weekly; the *Western Review*, and the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, monthly.

The Cincinnati *Mirror*, started in 1831 by John H. Wood, was edited by a well-known literary character of his time, W. D. Gallagher. It was a neat little quarto of eight pages, and appeared semi-monthly. It built up a large circulation in a short

time. At the beginning of its third year Thomas H. Shreve became joint owner and assistant editor. In November, 1833, it was enlarged and changed to a weekly. Its circulation was greatly increased, but financially it was not a success. In April, 1835, the *Chronicle*, then under the management of James H. Perkins, was consolidated with the *Mirror*, which was now owned by Gallagher, Shreve & Perkins, and published by T. H. Shreve & Company. The paper was kept up to the end of this year, when it was sold to James B. Marshall, who changed the name to the *Buckeye*, maintained it three months, and then sold it to Flash, Ryder & Company. They restored the old name, and retained the editors. Gallagher and Shreve soon drew out, when J. Reese Fry took the editorship for a few months, when he in turn abandoned the sinking craft. Its subscription list was transferred to the *Weekly Chronicle*, and that was the last of the *Mirror*.

AN OFFICE MOBBED AND DESTROYED.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1834, authorized the publication of a paper called *The Philanthropist*. It was started at New Richmond that year by James G. Birney, but met with strong opposition and threats of mob violence from the start. On the encouragement of friends it was moved to Cincinnati, the headquarters of the society, in the spring of 1836. At a meeting of pro-slavery citizens held in July, it was "resolved that no Abolition paper should be published or distributed in the town." On the 14th of that month, the publication of *The Philanthropist* still continuing, the printing office was violently entered by a mob, and the press and materials, which were the property of Mr. A. Pugh, the printer, afterward of the *Chronicle*, were defaced and partially destroyed. Even this did not daunt the fearless editor, and the publication went on. On the 23d a great meeting of citizens was held at the Lower Market, "to declare whether they will permit the publication or distribution of Abolition papers in this [Cincinnati] city." A committee was appointed, which requested the executive committee of the Anti-Slavery Society to stop the publication. They refused, much to the chagrin of the mobocrats, whereupon the committee published the correspondence, adding remarks which deprecated a resort to violence, but which really still further inflamed public sentiment. Previous to this—April 11th—there had been a mob, which rose against the colored people, and fired a number of their houses in a locality known as "The Swamp," just below Western row, now Central avenue, at the then foot of West Sixth street. From that time up to the 30th of July the volcano had been slumbering. On that day, which was Saturday, another mob assembled at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, held a short consultation, then marched down to the office, only two squares distant, effected an entrance and again seized the press and materials, which they carried into the street. The type were scattered broadcast, the furniture smashed, the press broken, and a part of it dragged to the foot of Main street and thrown into the river. The mob then visited the house of Mr. Pugh in search of other materials, supposed to be there, but finding none, offered no violence. The dwellings of Birney, Donaldson, and other prominent Abolitionists were visited, but no mischief was done. Returning to Main street, a proposition was made to make a bonfire of the inflammable materials of the office, but the fear of endangering other property caused the mob to desist. Threats were then made to mob the *Gazette*, whose editor, Charles Hammond, had not pleased the malcontents by his fearless course toward them in his paper; but better counsels prevailed, and the office was not molested. After further noisy demonstrations, when the houses of several blacks were damaged, the mob dispersed in disorder. Thus was this outrage against "free thought, free speech and a free press" consummated, and Editor Birney driven into exile.

EARLY GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

As early as 1826, a German weekly called *Die Ohio Chronik*, appeared, but it only survived a short time. It was followed in 1832 by a campaign paper—whose name has not been preserved—in the interest of the Whig party. On the 7th of October, 1834, appeared the *Weltburger*, edited by Hartmann, whose energies were first directed against the Democrats, but in a short time it passed into the hands of Benjamin Boffinger, who called it *Der Deutsche Franklin*, and advocated the election of Van Buren. The Democrats now founded the *Volksblatt*, which was edited by Heinrich Rodter, who filled that position from 1836 to 1840. Rodter paved the way to a better, more worthy and higher development of the German press in Cincinnati. In 1840 he sold the *Volksblatt* to Stephen Molitor, and removed to Columbus.

In 1837 another German paper, the *Westlicher Merkur*, was founded by Christian Burkhalter. It was devoted to the advocacy of Whig principles. In 1836 Burkhalter had taken part with Birney in the publication of the *Philanthropist*. He conducted his German weekly until 1841, when the name was changed to *Der Deutsche im Westen*, and was edited by Burkhalter and Hofle. In a few months the paper passed into the hands of Rudolph von Malitz, and was named the *Ohio Volksfreund*. Burkhalter now retired and became a silent partner in the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, edited by Pugh, Hofle and Hubbell. As early as 1837 the Catholics established the *Wahrheits Freund*, the first Catholic periodical of the country. Its publication was superintended by Rev. J. M. Henni, archbishop of Milwaukee, and it soon attained a large circulation. On the Protestant side appeared for a while *Der Protestant*, under the supervision of Georg Walker—and afterward, in 1838, *Der Christliche Apologete*, a Methodist paper, conducted by Wilhelm Nast, whose permanent editor he remained for some time. He also founded the *Sonntag-Schule Glocke*, a juvenile paper. This learned and eminent theologian went to Germany in 1844 as a Methodist missionary, and labored in that country with good results for his church.

In 1843 appeared the first belles-lettres journal in the city, entitled the *Fliegende Blatter*, by Emil Klauprecht. He was born at Mainz in 1815, came to the United States in 1832, and in 1837 located in Cincinnati and established the lithographic business. His literary publication was the first German illustrated publication in the United States. Soon after starting the *Blatter* he became editor of a Whig paper, the *Republikaner*, which he made for ten years the principal organ of this party in the western States. He also wrote a number of novels, and an historical work entitled "German Chronicle in the History of the Ohio Valley." It went back to the beginning of the history of the Territories and States of the West. During the years 1856 to 1864 he was engaged on the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, and was then appointed consul of the United States at Stuttgart, which position he filled until 1869.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

The Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley was founded July 22, 1831, Rev. John Stevens, editor. It was published under his editorial direction for seven years when it was moved to Columbus. In the meantime (1834), a Baptist paper of Kentucky, called *The Cross*, had been purchased and merged with it. The name was then changed to *The Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley*, but on its removal to Columbus it was abridged to *Cross and Journal*, which made it less cumbrous and more popular. About 1850 it was moved back to Cincinnati, and the *Christian Messenger*, an Indiana Baptist paper published at Madison and Indianapolis, was united with it; hence the present name *Journal and Messenger*. A number of changes in editorship have occurred in recent years. It is said that there are but five other Baptist publications in the country as old as this one.

It was in the spring of 1834 that *The Western Christian Advocate*, that famous northwestern organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was founded by the Book Concern. The editor was Rev. T. A. Morris, who afterward became Bishop Morris. The Concern also founded the *Ladies Repository* in January, 1841, Rev. L. L. Hamline, editor; and also the same year *The German Advocate*, with Rev. William Nast as editor.

In June, 1835, the *Western Messenger*, a Unitarian publication, under the patronage of the Unitarians of the West, was commenced. Rev. Ephraim Peabody was the editor, with Shreve & Gallagher as publishers. In its second year it was removed to Louisville, placed in charge of a new editor, but came back in a short time and was taken in hand by the famous Rev. W. H. Channing. It was popular in the denomination, but as it did not pay it was discontinued in April, 1841.

The *Family Magazine*, a small monthly, appeared in January, 1836. It was conducted by Eli Taylor, who was succeeded by J. A. James. It was published for six years. Mr. Taylor was also for a time publisher of the Cincinnati *Journal*, an anti-Catholic and anti-slavery organ. In July of the same year W. D. Gallagher, as editor, issued the first number of his *Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review*. Local historians say it was a magazine of considerable pretension and real excellence, the largest, till then, established in the West, each number containing seventy-two pages royal octavo. It was published by Smith & Day. In November, 1836, it was consolidated with the *Western Monthly Magazine*, which had been removed to Louisville and was still under the charge of James B. Marshall. He changed the name to *Western Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal*, retaining Mr. Gallagher as editor, but as it failed to pay it was discontinued in 1837.

The *Literary Register*, a short-lived folio sheet, belonged to this era. It was published by S. Penn, Jr., and William Wallace. Also the *Literary News*, quarto, by Edmund Flagg, editor, and Prentice & Weisinger, publishers. The former afterward became the celebrated poet-editor of the Louisville *Journal*. In 1839 E. D. Mansfield conducted for a short time a very creditable magazine called the *Monthly Chronicle*. Achilles Pugh was the publisher. It devoted much attention to local antiquarian subjects, and its files are much sought after by modern local writers.

Another publication called *The Chronicle*, a weekly, had been started in 1836, with Mr. Mansfield as editor, assisted by Benjamin Drake. It was really a revival of the old *Chronicle* of 1826, which in 1834 had been merged in the *Mirror*, and after that was sold to Drs. Drake and Rives, of the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, partly to become an organ of that institution. The medical gentlemen were unsuccessful, and in 1837 the paper was sold to Mr. Pugh and William Dodd, printers and publishers. Mr. Mansfield was retained as editor, and gave the sheet a distinctive character as an anti-slavery Whig organ, but stopping short of abolitionism. In December, 1839, the *Chronicle* became a daily with the subscription list of the Cincinnati *Whig*, but its career was short. The *Whig* had been founded some time before by Maj. Conover, who obtained the services of Henry M. Spencer. In March, 1840, Mr. Drake severed his connection with the paper, when Mr. Mansfield conducted the paper alone till 1848, and afterward resumed connection with it, until 1850, when the *Chronicle* finally lost its identity in the *Atlas*, a paper originating with Nathan Guilford, and which survived through three or four years. It is a notable historical fact that Miss Harriet Beecher's *first* printed story appeared in this paper about 1835, during the residence of her father and her prospective husband, Prof. Stowe, at Lane Seminary. Many other brilliant lights honored the *Chronicle* with their contributions, and added lustre to its name. Several notable editors of the State commenced their career in its columns, Richard Smith, editor-in-chief of the *Commercial Gazette*, being one of the number. And it may be mentioned that the first issue of *The Price Current*, published by Mr. Peabody, was made from the office of the *Chronicle*.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

The leading paper of the city to-day is the *Enquirer*. It has a long and interesting history. In its beginnings it was mainly the creation of Moses Dawson, the editor of an old-time paper called the *Phœnix*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*, as early as 1828. In the latter part of the "thirties" John Brough purchased the *Phœnix* and changed it to the *Enquirer*. He was a distinguished editor and politician, and his editorials were noted for their clearness, strength and brilliancy. He retired in 1848. In 1863 Brough was elected governor of Ohio, over Vallandigham by 101,099, the largest majority ever cast for a governor since the foundation of the State. In early years the *Enquirer* changed its location many times. During the great fire of 1866, which destroyed Pike's Opera House, the office was consumed. Finally it found a home on Vine street, between Sixth and Seventh, near the great Public Library. In 1844 the Hon. James J. Faran took an interest in the paper; afterward Washington McLean purchased the interest of Mr. Derby, and became a joint owner with Mr. Faran and Mr. Wiley McLean. John R. McLean, son of Washington McLean, soon became interested, and he and Mr. Faran finally became the sole proprietors. Mr. Faran served as managing editor from 1844 to 1867. Among the eminent journalists connected with the managing editorship have been John A. Cockerill and Joseph B. McCullagh. About 1880 John R. McLean became sole owner of the plant, and under his direction it has made rapid advances, and takes rank with the great papers of Chicago and those of other progressive western cities. Its Sunday edition has a wide circulation. Politically it is Democratic.

A DECADE OF ACTIVITY.

In the beginning of the "forties," journalism was in a flourishing condition. There were six English dailies and eight weeklies. The German weeklies numbered five, with one daily, *The Volksblatt*, founded in 1838, after running two years as a weekly. During much of its later and more important history it was under the editorial management of the Hon. Frederick Hassaurek. At this period there were also a number of book publishing houses, and all signs pointed to prosperity in the publishing line.

Mr. Cist in his annals for 1841 refers to these publications: The *Gazette and Liberty Hall*, Whig, issued 900 daily, tri-weekly, 400, and weekly, 800. The *Advertiser and Journal*, Democratic, issued 400 daily, tri-weekly 150, and 1,600 weekly. The *Times*, a neutral evening paper, circulated 1,500; the *Public Ledger*, a neutral evening penny sheet, 1,400; the *Volksblatt*, Democratic, claimed a daily issue of 312, and a weekly of 1,400; the *Unabhaengige Presse*, likewise Democratic, 250 tri-weekly; the *Deutsch Im Westen*, 1,500; *Wahrheits Freund* (Roman Catholic), 1,050; the *Apologete* (German Methodist), 1,000—all weekly; and the *Licht Freund*, a Universalist semi-monthly, 500.

Besides these publications, the *Western Christian Advocate*, Methodist weekly, had a circulation of 14,000; the Cincinnati *Observer*, New-School Presbyterian, 1,300; the *Western Episcopal Observer*, 500; the *Catholic Telegraph*, edited by Bishop Purcell, 1,100; the *Star in the West*, Universalist, 2,300; *Western Temperance Journal*, 6,000; the *Ladies' Museum*, 1,200; *Ladies' Repository*, 7,000; *Western Messenger* (Unitarian), 1,000; *Christian Preacher* (Disciple), 2,500; *Precursor* (New Jerusalem), 400; the *Evangelist* (Disciple), 1,000; *Family Magazine*, 3,000; the *Counterfeit Detector*, 750; and there was one other periodical, the *Western Farm and Garden*, the circulation of which is not given. We are particular to give the circulation of the foregoing papers and periodicals at that time, for the purpose of enabling the reader to contrast them with the publications of to-day. The majority of them have ceased to exist, or lost their individuality by being merged in other publications, whilst many new ones have appeared.

In the fall of 1843 a new weekly literary venture appeared under the name of the *Western Rambler.* It was published by Austin T. Earle and Benjamin St. James, under whose auspices it flourished for a short time and then disappeared.

It was during this year (1843) that the *Cincinnati Commercial,* one of the ablest and most influential morning journals, was started by Curtis & Hastings. During its brilliant career of forty years, until its consolidation with the *Gazette,* many changes took place in its editorial and business departments, but it was ever aggressive, able and influential. In 1853, Murat Halstead, one of the most distinguished journalists of the day, became connected with it, and remained until the union with the *Gazette,* having been editor-in-chief since 1866. In 1879 a reorganization of the firm took place, and a joint-stock company was incorporated. The capital stock was fixed at $235,000.

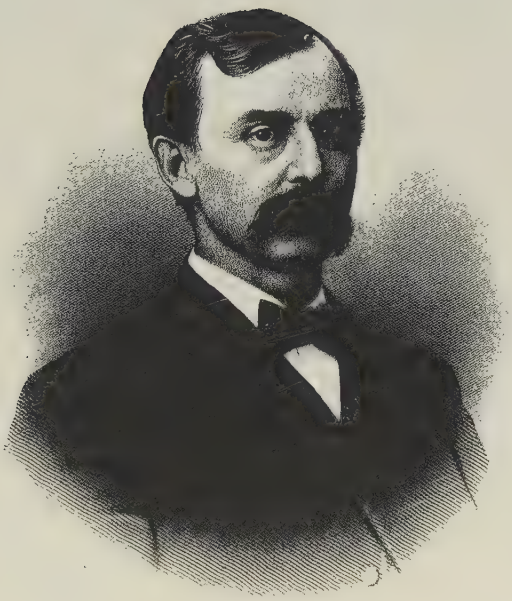
Another candidate for public favor appeared in 1848, called *The Great West.* The title was as captivating as it was suggestive of a wide field. It was started by Robinson & Jones, with a strong corps of Cincinnati editors, and all prominent writers throughout the Mississippi Valley were engaged as paid contributors. With this strong array of journalistic and literary talent the enterprise was kept going for nearly two years, when, in March, 1850, it was consolidated with the *Weekly Columbian,* as the *Columbian and Great West,* published by E. Peurose Jones and edited by William B. Shattuck. The celebrated Celia M. Burr (Mrs. Kellum) was the literary editor for a time. A daily *Columbian* was also started, but it broke the establishment down, and all failed together in August, 1853. The mistake was in trying to cover too great a territory, and then in loading the enterprise with a daily to quickly sap its remaining vitality.

MORE LITERARY VENTURES.

In 1850 the local chroniclers inform us that there were nine English and four German dailies in Cincinnati, most of them with weekly and some with other editions. Altogether there were eleven English and four German weeklies, with two semi-monthlies, which shows the rapid progress that was being made in the diffusion of literature for the masses.

It is claimed that one of the finest publications of this era was a monthly quarto magazine, embellished with fine steel engravings, which was published by R. E. Edwards, in connection with the Arts' Union Gallery. In January, 1853, a weekly magazine of sixteen octavo pages, of somewhat similar character, called the *Pen and Pencil,* was started by William Wallace. It only survived about a year. Next came the *Genius of the West,* a bright and promising monthly of thirty-two octavo pages, started in October of the same year by Howard Dunham, who had been conducting for some time a semi-monthly musical and literary journal known as the *Gem.* It started with a vigorous life, and embraced among its contributors Miss Alice Cary, and a number of other writers of note. About the middle of 1854 Mr. Dunham took into editorial partnership Coates Kinney and Charles S. Abbott, but soon withdrew to start another periodical of like character, which he called *The Western.* His venture proved a failure at the end of three numbers. In the following August we find W. T. Coggeshall engaged as a co-editor of the *Genius.* The next month Mr. Abbott withdrew, and Mr. Kinney in July, 1855. In the latter part of this year Mr. Coggeshall disposed of the magazine to George K. True, a young poet and essayist of Mount Vernon, who bravely maintained it for six months, when it went to join the innumerable caravan of literary failures. It was a very excellent magazine while it lasted, and had many friends, but at no time more than paid expenses of publication.

Dailies:—At the close of 1859 Mr. Cist enumerated the dailies as follows: Gazette and Liberty Hall, Enquirer, Times, Commercial, Volksblatt, Volksfreund, Republikaner, Penny Press, Law and Bank Bulletin.



E. R. Monfort

Weeklies:—Western Christian Advocate, Presbyter, Central Christian Herald, Journal and Messenger, American Christian Review, Western Episcopalian, Star of the West, New Christian Herald, Catholic Telegraph, Christian Leader, Sunday-School Journal, Wahrheits Freund, Christliche Apologete, Protestantische Zeitblætter, Horwæchter, Scientific Artisan, Journal, Helvetia, Israelite, and Deborah.

Semi-Monthlies:—Type of the Times, Presbyterian Witness, Sunday-School Advocate, Lord's Detector, United States Bank Mirror, White's Financial and Commercial Reporter, and Counterfeit Detector.

Monthlies:—Repler's Bank Note List, Ladies' Repository (discontinued in 1880), Masonic Review, Odd Fellows' Casket and Review, Lancet and Observer, Medical News, Cincinnati and Eclectic and Edinburgh Medical Journal, College Journal of Medical Science, Physio-Medical Recorder, Sonntag-Schule Glocke, Young People's Monthly, Youth's Friend, Sunbeam, and Dental Register of the West.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS—DIRECTORIES.

The first publication, entitled "Pictures of Cincinnati," was by Drake, in 1815. The first city Directory was published by Oliver Farnsworth, in October, 1819, and included an almanac for 1820. The printers were Morgan, Lodge & Co. The Directory, only about two hundred pages in size, contained 1,693 names. The second Directory, by Harvey Hall, appeared in 1825. Among its unique features was an analysis of the nativities of the inhabitants. It showed a very large percentage of Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen in the population, 394 of the names given being those of natives of the Keystone State, and 324 of New Jersey birth. Ohio was only able to show 52 natives. It contained 2,600 names, and the number of houses was given at 1,663. In 1826 Drake published his history of Cincinnati, in which he gave the population at 16,230. The next Directory appeared in 1829, by Robinson & Fairbanks. It contained 4,563 names. In 1834 E. Deeming published a Directory which contained 6,354 names. The record does not show any new Directory until 1836, when J. H. Woodruff appears to have published one. It contained 6,500 names, showing that the city was slowly advancing. Some time in 1839 a book entitled "Picture of Cincinnati" was published by Glezen & Shepherd, but it was not a regular city Directory. In 1840 D. H. Shaffer came before the public with a Directory, in which he gave the number of names at 9,170. Cist's Directory appeared in 1841, and he published one annually until 1843. The last one contained 13,625 names. In 1844 R. P. Brooks issued a Directory, but it was simply a reprint of Cist's last one, with one thousand new names added. Robinson & Jones came to the front in 1846 with a Directory, which contained 14,600 names. In 1848 C. S. Williams published his first Directory. It contained 320 pages and 21,545 names, besides much valuable historical data, from which the foregoing facts have been deduced. Mr. Williams continued to issue a Directory annually until 1861, when he disposed of the business to Americus V. Williams & Co., the present firm, who have continued the publication annually up to the present time. Compared with the Directory of 1819, that of June, 1893, presents a wonderful contrast. The latter contains 2,130 pages and 147,500 names, from which the publishers estimate the population of the city at 332,000. Another curious fact in connection with these veteran Directory publishers should be noted, viz.: No relationship existed between C. S. Williams and Americus V. Williams, the superintendent of the present publishing house.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESS.

Thus stood the journalism of Cincinnati on the eve of the great Civil war. That event caused a number of changes, and gave birth to other publications. That it resulted as a purifying process is evident, for in 1867 James Parton, the eminent essayist and historian, in an article on Cincinnati for the *Atlantic Monthly*, remarks

that "nowhere else, except in New York, are the newspapers conducted with so much expense." He was assured by observing Cincinnatians "that the improvement in the tone and spirit of its daily press, since the late regenerating war, is most striking. It is looked to now by the men of public spirit to take the lead in the career of improvement upon which the city is entering." This was a high tribute, and spoke volumes in favor of the prosperity of the city. Mr. Parton was deeply impressed with the conditions of the Press, and declared it "astonishingly rich." "Think of an editor," he exclaims, "having the impudence to return the value of his estate at five millions of dollars!" And that, too, in the Queen City of the West. But the conditions have greatly improved since Parton wrote in 1867, and the growth of newspaper property has kept pace with other great interests, and its value to-day is far in advance of what it was at that time.

The *Times-Star*, the leading evening Republican paper, takes its name from the consolidation of two evening papers. The *Times* was founded in 1821 by Calvin W. Starbuck, as a weekly, when he was but nineteen years of age. He was the fastest type-setter in the West at that time, and being desirous to economise his funds until his enterprise proved self-supporting, he for years set up a great portion of the paper himself, and also assisted in its delivery to subscribers. He was eminently successful as a publisher and business man, and, to use the words of a modern writer, "was great in goodness." The *Star* was started February 2, 1872, by the "Star Publishing Company." After the death of Mr. Starbuck, which occurred November 15, 1870, his paper was purchased by Benjamin Egleston, Alexander Sands, Calvin W. Thomas and others, the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*, which had become a daily in 1839. The *Times* was for some time called the *Times-Chronicle*, but soon afterward returned to its original title. The paper was then resold to David Sinton, Charles P. Taft and H. P. Boyden, and it was consolidated with the *Star* in June, 1880. The paper now occupies a magnificent building, specially erected for it, and its appointments in every respect are first-class. It has no Sunday edition.

Another literary publication, first known as the *Fat Contributor's Saturday Night*, and afterward as the *Cincinnati Saturday Night*, attracted wide attention for a few years. It was started July 20, 1872, by Capt. L. Barney and A. Minor Griswold. Under the first title it ran until 1873, when it was changed to *Cincinnati Saturday Night*, and the following April Griswold became sole owner. He was a well-known humorous writer of his day. In 1880 J. C. Getzendanner became associate editor, and remained as such until 1883, when Mr. Griswold went to Europe. He then took entire charge of the paper as editor and publisher, and kept it up to the high standard it had reached. Mr. Griswold returned in September, 1884, and finding business very much depressed, the result of the riots in March of that year, he offered the paper and outfit for sale, but failing to find a purchaser for the entire concern, he disposed of the plant by piecemeal, and the publication was suspended.

The *Cincinnati Post*, established January 3, 1881, is a four and six-paged evening paper. It is noted for its industry and activity in gathering the news and laying it promptly before the public. It is independent in politics, and publishes several editions during the day and evening. Being sold for a penny it has a large circulation. No Sunday edition is issued. It is published by an incorporated company, of which Edward W. Scripps is president, and Milton A. McRae, secretary and treasurer. The office of publication is on Longworth street, and the mechanical equipment is first-class.

The *Cincinnati Tribune*, a new morning Republican paper, was founded January 4, 1893, by a company. It contains from four to eight and ten pages, and is sold at two cents in the city. It has a Sunday edition. The office of publication is in a magnificent building on Main street, opposite the government building and post office.

Without any further attempt to particularize the various publications of Cincinnati, by giving the dates and the names of the founders of *all* papers and magazines started within the last quarter of a century, it may, however, for the benefit of the reader and future historians, be proper to give the titles of all, properly classified, as they appeared in Williams' Directory for June, 1893. They were as follows:

Newspapers, Daily, English:—Price Current, Tribune, Enquirer, Post, Stock Exchange, Times-Star, Commercial Gazette, Court Index, Kentucky Post, New York Stock Market.

Daily, German:—Anzeiger, Freie Presse, Volksblatt, Volksfreund, Zeitung, Taegliche, Abend Presse.

Daily, Italian:—Il Progresso Italo-Americana, L'Eco D'Italia.

Weekly, English:—American Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, American Catholic Tribune, American Grange Bulletin, American Israelite, Buds of Hope, Business and Pharmaceutical Record, Catholic Telegraph, The Chic, Christian Leader, Christian Standard, Bulletin of Prices Current, The Enquirer, Golden Rule, Item, Lancet Clinic, Live Stock Review, Price Current, Railway Guide, Record, Suburban News, Weekly Gazette, Weekly Times, Columbia Times, Crockery and Glassware Journal, Family Herald, Farm Implement News, Herald and Presbyter, Iron Age, Iron Trade Review of Cleveland, Journal and Messenger, Light of Truth, Lutheran World, Merchant and Manufacturer, Merchant Sentinel, Merchant Traveler, Metal Worker, Once a Week, Pharmaceutical Record, Primary Lesson Paper, Produce Trade Reporter, Pure Words, Sabbath Visitor, Shopping, The Southwest, Standard Lesson Leaf, Suburban Enterprise, Tonsorial Advocate, Sunday-School Advocate, Trade Bureau, Trade Bureau of New York, Transcript, Western Christian Advocate, Western Tobacco Journal, Williams' Weekly Courier, Young Men's Institute Weekly Record, Young People's Standard, The Anti-Boodler.

Weekly, German:—Christliche Apologete, Christliche Jugendfreund, Anzeiger, Freie Presse, Volksblatt, Volksfreund, Die Deborah, Die Glocke, Evangelisches Gemeindeblatt, Familien Journal, Protestantischer Hausfreund, Sonntag Morgen, The South West, Wahrheitsfreund, Westliche Blaetter.

Semi-Weekly:—Cincinnati Gazette.

Monthly:—American Ecclesiastical Review, American Furniture Gazette, American Industrial World, American Rural Criterion, The Artizan, The Auxiliary, Beta Theta Pi Magazine, Carpenter and Builder, The Carriage World, Children's Home Monthly Record, Chips, Christian Press, Church Bulletin, Church Chronicle, The Cigar Trade Magazine, Cincinnati Medical Journal, Club and Society News, The Courier, The Dental Register, Eclectic Medical Journal, The Elks, Express Gazette, Family Herald, Farm Implement News of Chicago, Financial Review and American Building Association News, Fliegende Blaetter, The Harness World, Haus und Herd, Indiana Standard, The Informer, The International Detective, Iron Molders' Monthly Journal, Knights' Journal, Lehrer Zeitung, The Lumber Worker, Masonic Review, Medical Gleaner, The Merchant, Merchant and Manufacturer, Merchants Magazine, Monthly Caller, Musical Messenger, Musical Visitor, The New Age, Ohio Builder, Ohio Dental Register, Ohio Medical Journal, Ohio Propaganda, Ohio Standard, People's Aid, Picture Lesson Paper, Public School Bulletin, Sabbath Papers, The Sabbath Visitor, Saloon Trade Magazine, Saxby's Magazine, St. Francisci Gloecklein, Der Sendbote, Shoe and Leather Age, The Sokesman, Squire's Musical Advertiser, Sunday-School Journal, The Tonsorial Trade Magazine, The Watch Dial, The Western Architect and Builder, The World's Progress, Young Men's Christian Monthly Bulletin, Y. M. I. Journal.

Semi-Monthly:—Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of New York, Classmate, Co-Operative News, Deutscher Hauschatz, Furniture Worker, Die Glocke, The Iron Age, Pharmaceutical Record, Sunday-School Classmate.

Quarterly:—Beginner's Quarterly, Berean Beginners' Lesson, Berean Intermediate Lesson, Berean Senior Lesson Leaf, Bibelforscher, Bible Lessons, Der Bilderaal, Christian Educator, Intermediate Quarterly, Leaf Cluster, Senior Quarterly, Sloan's Legal and Financial Register, Standard Bible Lesson, Standard Lesson Leaf.

Annual:—American Jews' Annual, Cincinnati Hinkende Bote, Deutsch Amerikanischer Familien Kalender, Parvin's Newspaper Directory, Stadt und Land Kalender, Standard Eclectic Commentary, Williams' Cincinnati Directory.

Semi-Annual:—Blue Book of the Furniture Trade.

SUMMARY.

The foregoing classifications may be summarized as follows: English dailies, 10; German dailies, 6; Italian dailies, 2; English weeklies, 57; German weeklies, 15; semi-weekly, 1; monthly, 68; semi-monthly, 9; Quarterly, 14; annual, 7; semi-annual, 1—making a grand total of 210 publications of all kinds.

Looking back over the past hundred years we are impressed with the great number of publications that have appeared since Maxwell's *Centinel* in November, 1793, and the *Anti-Boodler*, by Charles H. Scott, September, 23, 1893, that have arisen, sought fame for a short time and then passed away. Whilst the foregoing review of the journalism of Cincinnati is more exhaustive, perhaps, than any that has yet appeared, it is not claimed to be perfect. In the span of a century it is very easy to overlook ephemeral publications, especially when no record of their existence has been preserved, and the wave of oblivion has long since swept over their graves. Neither has it been possible within the scope of this chapter to notice all as fully as they deserved, or to speak of the traits, characteristics and history of the many eminent writers and journalists that have been connected with them.

For a city of less than four hundred thousand inhabitants, the foregoing final summary of its publications must be accepted as a very creditable record. They cover every subject—politics, religion, education, trade, commerce, manufactures, science, medicine, literature, society, and sports. The great dailies are unsurpassed in enterprise, ability and industry. Many of the magazines and literary publications are conducted by editors of high standing, experience and ability, and their writings and opinions have a powerful influence in molding public sentiment, and in advancing education, religion and civilization.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GERMANS IN CINCINNATI.

EARLY AND DISTINGUISHED SETTLERS—FIRST HISTORY OF THE TOWN WRITTEN BY HECKEWELDER—THE FIRST EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE TOWN A GERMAN—LONG LINE OF MEN EMINENT IN LITERATURE AND THE PROFESSIONS—GREAT RESULTS.

NO element has been more intimately and powerfully identified with the success and prosperity of Cincinnati than the German. Always noted for their industry, frugality and steady habits, these people have contributed largely to make the city what it is to-day; and to no class of settlers, therefore, is more credit due. The sturdy German came with the first settlers; first in a military capacity in the service of his adopted country, and when the wars were over he quickly resumed the peaceful habits of his race, and turned a willing hand to aid in the development of the county just reclaimed from the savage.

The first man to write a full account of the settlement of Cincinnati was the celebrated John Heckewelder, the pious Moravian missionary among the Indians. He came here July 2, 1792, accompanied by Gen. Putnam, of Marietta, and spent several days in the town. While here he preached to the people and mingled among them freely. He was then on his famous journey to the Wabash, and the journal he kept on that occasion is one of the most interesting contributions to our early history. His description of Cincinnati is very full and interesting, and those who care to read it will find it in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History" for 1887. Mr. Heckewelder was somewhat acquainted with the Northwest Territory, having some years before aided in founding Gnadenhutten, on the Tuscarawas, where the Christian Indians were so atrociously butchered in 1788 by Williams and his militiamen from Pennsylvania. After making his great journey through the wilderness, and conferring with numerous tribes, he returned to his beloved Bethlehem.

In the first years of the legal existence of the infant village, two Germans were elected to fill the first municipal offices, viz.: Maj. David Zeigler, 1802–3; Martin Baum, 1807–12. The former was here as early as 1788, in the military service.

CINCINNATI'S FIRST OFFICIAL.

Maj. David Zeigler was born at Heidelberg in 1748. At an early age he began his military career as a subordinate officer under Frederick the Great. He also served in the Russian army during the reign of Catharine the Second in the campaign against the Turks, which ended with the cession of the Crimea to Russia. He came to America in 1775 for the purpose of entering the Revolutionary army. Early in that year he was commissioned third lieutenant in Capt. Ross' company at Lancaster, Penn., which was recruited in that county, and was immediately sent to escort a supply of powder to Washington's army at Cambridge. On the 25th of June, 1775, he was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of Col. William Thompson's battalion of riflemen. This regiment was the second in Pennsylvania to enlist for the war. On the 6th of January, 1776, he was promoted first lieutenant of a company of the First Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, and December 8, 1778, he was raised to the rank of captain. From his promotion to the end of the Revolution he served as senior captain in this famous regiment, which Wayne said "always stepped to the front for glory." He distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Monmouth, and Bergen Point. The same day he was promoted he was made inspector of the Pennsylvania brigade. He was once taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He served in the Carolinas in 1783, returning to Philadelphia by water. At the close of the war he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. When Gen. Harmar was sent on his western expedition Capt. Zeigler accompanied him. He was also with Gen. Lincoln. On the 29th of December, 1791, he was promoted to the rank of major. He saw much hard service during the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory. As an officer he stood high, being noted for his military bearing, promptness to obey orders, and for having one of the best drilled companies in the service. In the spring of 1789 he married Lucy, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Coggeshall) Sheffield, of Marietta, while stationed at the fort there. Maj. Zeigler resigned in 1792, settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in business as a storekeeper. After serving as the *first* president of the village council in 1802, he was appointed by Jefferson in 1804 the *first* marshal of the Ohio District, and in 1809–11 he filled the office of surveyor of the port of Cincinnati. Maj. Zeigler was greatly esteemed by the people for his many noble qualities as a soldier and civilian. He died in 1811, aged sixty-three years, and was buried with military honors. His name and fame have always been held in grateful remembrance by his posterity.

A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

Martin Baum (born at Hagenau, July 15, 1761; died in Cincinnati December 14, 1831,) did much—more, perhaps, than any man of his time—to improve and elevate the German element in Cincinnati and the great Ohio Valley. Through his great wealth, which he had accumulated through many successful business enterprises, he helped a great deal to raise his people to a higher standard. As early as 1803, he called into existence the first bank in the West, entitled the "Miami Exporting Company," whose president he remained for many years. Through this company, which carried on at the same time a great transportation business, Baum became one of the most important promoters and improvers of the navigation of the rivers of the West. He called to life the first sugar refinery, the first iron foundry, the first woolen factory, the first steam flouring-mill, and other industrial establishments so much needed by the people. Through these industries many persons found work and profit who otherwise would have been compelled to struggle hard for existence; and when he could not find enough good and skilled workmen in the new country, he would enlist in Baltimore and Philadelphia newly-arrived immigrants, and bring them to the new settlement on the Ohio. In this way the current of emigration was directed toward the West, and it increased in strength and volume from year to year. Not only this, but the first ornamental garden, as well as the first vineyard, which Baum laid out at Deer Park—now within the city limits—marks him as one of the most industrious and progressive men of his time.

His spirit was ever active—his mind was restless. He aided more than anybody else to push along improvements. His taste for art, science and literature attracted the attention of men of culture who settled here early, largely on account of the beautiful natural surroundings and the loveliness of the scenery. The foundation of the Lancaster School in 1813, out of which arose the Cincinnati College in 1818, was, besides Judge Burnet's, principally Baum's work. He was its first vice-president, and served for many years as an active member of the board. This great and good man, whose restless mind ever yearned for the intellectual advancement of his people, was one of the original stimulators and founders of the first public library of the West in February, 1802; of the Western Museum in 1817; of the Literary Society in 1818; of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in the West in 1819; and of the Apollonian Society in 1823.

As early as 1812 he was nominated for Congress, but positively refused to be a candidate, because he could not spare the time to be absent from his many business operations. If we consider that he was in those days the wealthiest and most respected citizen of Cincinnati; that he was also president of the Cincinnati branch of the Bank of the United States; and that he stood in connection with the most important men of the land, it is clear that Baum was to the German element in the first period of the history of the settlement a powerful support. His house was always open and his hospitality was unbounded. All intellectually great men were especially welcome. Julius Ferdinand von Salis, cousin of the great German lyric poet, Count Johann Gaudez von Salis, lived with him about the year 1817. He had traveled through the Orient as a natural philosopher, "and wrote here," says Klauprecht, "in the retirement of this western market town, his experiences and impressions of the cradle of mankind for a German publisher, when in the year 1819 death took the pen out of his hand."

OTHER PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1817 *Albert von Stein* came to Cincinnati. Previous to this he had gained in the United States quite a reputation as an engineer. He was the promoter and builder of the Cincinnati water-works, the first water-works of the country which were worked by pumps. Afterward Stein was for a while engaged in Philadelphia

as draughtsman for Wilson's "Illustrated Ornithology." He built the water-works at Richmond and Lynchburgh, Va., the Appomattox canal, near Petersburgh, Va., and the water-works at New Orleans, Nashville, and Mobile. Of the last named works he was the owner until his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was aged eighty-four years.

Dr. Friedrich Reese, a very learned, active, and popular man, was the first German Catholic priest in Cincinnati. This was in 1825. He was at one time bishop of Detroit. He was born at Vianenburg, near Hildesheim, and had, like Pio Nono, first served in the cavalry, and then studied theology. He died at Hildesheim December 27, 1871, after having been called to Rome and given up his episcopate in 1841. While in Cincinnati Dr. Reese was the founder of the Scientific School, the Athenæum, which passed afterward into the hands of the Jesuits, and was changed by them into the present St. Xavier College. He wrote a history of the Bishopric of Cincinnati, which was published in 1829 at Vienna, and was otherwise busy in literary pursuits. Joseph Zaslein, Jakob Gulich, and Ludwig Heinrich Meyer were the first German Protestant pastors in Cincinnati. Reference to the founding of the first German papers, political as well as religious, will be found in the chapter on the Press.

Another prominent early settler was *Karl Gustav Rumelin* (now spelled Reemelin). He was born in Heilbronn, March 19, 1814, and came to the United States in 1832, when the great emigration from Wurtemberg and Hessen took place. He landed in Philadelphia August 27, 1832, and remained there for some time. He reached Cincinnati in 1833, and soon found a position in a store. Having a taste for politics he took much interest in political affairs and public life. In 1834 he was one of the founders of a German society, of which he remained a member for forty years. In 1836 he became connected with the German press, and took an active part in politics. He learned the trade of a printer, set type on his own paper, ran the press, and, when it was necessary, carried and delivered his own papers. It was largely through his influence that Hamilton county, which in 1834 had given a majority for the Whigs, gave from 1836 to 1840 a majority for the Democrats. In 1837 he married a Swiss lady, and in the spring of 1843 he sold his press and removed to the country. After making a visit to Europe he returned in time to be elected from Hamilton county to a seat in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature for 1844 and 1845; and in 1846 he was elected for two years to the Senate. He made an active member of both bodies. His report in favor of the annexation of Texas was reprinted in many Democratic papers, and attracted much attention. In 1846,1847, 1848 he studied law with Judge Van Hamm, passed his examination and was admitted to the law. But he did not follow his profession. In 1849 he visited Europe again, and while abroad acted as correspondent for the New York *Evening Post*. While in Germany he was elected a member of the convention which was to revise the Constitution of Ohio. This was in 1850. He took his seat in the convention, and the article in the Constitution of 1851, which prevented the legislature from making arbitrary divisions in the electoral districts, was due to his efforts. He supported Fremont, but did not vote for Lincoln or Douglas. He was a warm friend of Breckinridge, whom he knew personally and greatly respected. Altogether he made six journeys to Europe. In 1876 he voted for Tilden. This same year he was elected by popular vote for two years to the honorary office of a member of the board of control for Hamilton county. In addition to his newspaper work, he found time to write several books, many scientific and descriptive articles, as well as magazine contributions. One of his most important works is a "Treatise on the Science of Politics," which was published by Robert Clarke & Co. At this writing (1893) he is still living at the ripe age of eighty years.

Among the German literary celebrities of Cincinnati none stand higher than

Heinrich A. Ratterman, for many years editor of the *Pionier*. He is a native of Ankum, District of Osnabruck, Germany, where he was born October 14, 1832. He came to this country with his parents in 1846, and settled in Cincinnati. At leisure moments he devoted his time to learning the English language, which he speedily acquired, and there are few in the city to-day who speak it more correctly. On the death of his father in 1850, the care of the family devolved on him, but he did not shrink from the task. He continued his studies in the meantime, and finally graduated from a commercial college, becoming then bookkeeper for one of his relatives who was engaged in the lumber business. Through his influence and continued efforts, the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company was founded in the spring of 1858, and became soon after one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the United States. For more than thirty years he has served as secretary and business manager of the concern. But the great activity which he has devoted to this institution has not checked his inner impulse for literary work and music. He has written poetry in the German and English languages, and worked with especial industry in the field of historical investigation, particularly in the history of civilization. He traces up, with a peculiar zeal and genuine enthusiam, the generations of the German immigrants into the most remote period, and his investigations into this and kindred subjects are not only deeply prosecuted, but betray a sharp and critical judgment. And it is doubtful if there is a better posted man to-day in Cincinnati on the history of the early German settlers. There is hardly a book or pamphlet which can give him any material for his historical work that is not known to him. He takes especial pride in the fact that the *first* history of Cincinnati was written by a German in 1792. Being engaged for a number of years with such historical work, he edited for eleven years the *Deutscher Pionier* —started in 1869—which aimed to give in an entertaining style a view of the past and present of German life in America. This journal, which was discontinued at the end of the eighteenth volume, contains a vast amount of valuable information, which no one can use to better advantage than Mr. Ratterman in compiling a history of immigration, and there is a strong desire that he will put it in shape not only for the benefit of the present generation, but for posterity. Several years ago he published an historical sketch of Cincinnati, several novels, and a history of the Great West. He is also very fond of music, and is himself a good musician; he was one of the founders and a member of the Sængerbund, the Mænnerchor and, the Orpheus societies; also a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; a member of the Cincinnati Library Club; a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, and one of the founders of the German Literary Club of Cincinnati. He owns a large and valuable library, which is particulary rich in works of a historical character. In the interest of the insurance company he has also studied law, especially that branch which relates to insurance, and is, therefore, qualified to give advice on matters pertaining to his business.

LITERARY AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

In noting the literary and professional lights the name of *Dr. Joseph H. Pulte* should not be omitted. He was a native of Westphalia. After finishing his medical studies, he emigrated to the United States in 1834, following a brother who was a well-known physician in St. Louis. Settling in Allentown, he devoted his attention to the practice of homeopathy, then but recently introduced in this country. After laboring there for several years in the Homeopathic College of that place, he came to Cincinnati in 1840 and settled. In 1850 he published a work entitled "The Domestic Practice of Homeopathy," which appeared also in London, in English; and in Havana, in Spanish. He followed this by several other medical works from time to time. He also conducted for several years the "American Magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy." In 1852 he became professor of clinical

F. Lorien Lsiaugue

practice and obstetrics in the Homeopathic College at Cleveland, and founded in Cincinnati, from his own means, the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College, which was opened September 27, 1872. Besides his poetical writings mention should be made of his philosophical work, with which he enriched the literature of the country. It is an attempt to bring revealed religion into harmony with philosophy. Dr. Pulte did much to advance and elevate his school of medicine, and his name stands high among those who have followed in his footsteps. He died about 1883.

Another eminent physician, *Dr. Friedrich Roelker*, is eminently deserving of notice in this connection. He was born in Germany in 1809, and educated in that country. After finishing his studies he taught for a short time in Osnabruck, whence he came to this country in 1835. In 1837 he located in Cincinnati and became an English teacher. He held this position two years, when he was made principal of the Catholic Trinity School. At the end of a year he resigned to study medicine at the Ohio Medical College. Having graduated he devoted himself to the practice of medicine in Cincinnati. His position as English teacher in the public schools had brought him into association as well with the most prominent men of the city as with the most influential members of the board of education; and when the Germans nominated him as a candidate for the school board in 1843 he was elected. He was appointed chairman of the committee on instruction in German, and succeeded in mollifying the hostile feeling which formerly existed in the board against instruction in German, by his moderate and thoughtful, but earnest efforts. The German-English schools, which so far had shown very little life, rallied and flourished under his untiring care. That was a triumph for the Germans which filled everybody with gladness, and a meeting of German citizens was called to give Roelker publicly their thanks for his zeal, activity and success. His re-election in 1844 was easy. He understood clearly that the preservation of the German language did not depend on school instruction alone, but that continued effort afterward would be necessary to ripen the seed planted at the school. For this purpose he proposed the founding of a library company, which was brought about in the autumn of 1844. It was called the "German Reading and Educational Society," and in its foundation Roelker was largely aided by a number of eminent and well known German citizens. He was made the first president of the society, and it continued to grow and prosper until the Civil war caused its dissolution. The four thousand volumes owned by the library were presented to the Mænnerchor singing society for the free use of its members. Dr. Roelker resigned his position as a member of the school board in 1846, and in 1849 he made a visit to Europe. There has not been a man in Cincinnati who is entitled to more credit for the successful introduction of German instruction in the public schools than Dr. Roelker, nor one whose name is more honored on this account. He died at Providence, R. I., about 1883.

MILITARY HEROES.

In the military line the name of *August Moor* is worthy of mention. He was born in Leipzig March 28, 1814, became a pupil in a military school, and there developed a decided taste for the military profession. He came to the United States in 1833, and found occupation in Philadelphia. There he became a lieutenant in the Washington Guard of that city, and during the Seminole war of 1836 he enlisted in a volunteer dragoon company, in which he became lieutenant-colonel. When his term of service expired he came to Cincinnati and engaged in business. On the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he became captain of a company of Ohio Volunteers, and so distinguished himself in several battles that he was soon advanced to major, then lieutenant-colonel, and finally colonel of the regiment. A few years after his return he was made major-general of the First Division of the Ohio Militia, but resigned in a few years. On the breaking out of the Civil war he was

one of the first to enlist under the flag of the Union, and was made colonel of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers—the second German regiment—which was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' army. He distinguished himself in West Virginia—fought under Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley and was considered one of the best and bravest officers of the army. He led a brigade during the whole of his three years' service, but was not until his discharge made a brevet brigadier-general. He was highly appreciated by Rosecrans, Averill, Burnside and Hunter, and by them his advancement was urged, but owing to the jealousies which prevailed among officers he did not receive the recognition to which he was entitled until he was out of service. He died about 1883.

Gen. Gottfried Weitzel, another adopted Cincinnatian, was born in Germany November 1, 1835, but came to this country in early youth. His parents settled in Cincinnati, and in his seventeenth year he was sent to West Point, whence he was graduated in 1855, after having passed an excellent examination, when he was made second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. When the war broke out he was already a captain, became attached to Gen. Butler's staff, and accompanied him to New Orleans. Having reached the rank of brigadier-general he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the corps of Gen. Banks, when that officer undertook his unfortunate expedition up Red river. Afterward he was assigned to the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, and was given the command of a brigade. It is well-known that he took an active part in the operations against Richmond, and he was the first general officer, who, at the head of his command, entered the city of Richmond by the side of President Lincoln. Strange coincidence! The German Gen. Schimmelpfenning was the first who led his brigade into Charleston, and another German general was the first who carried the flag of the Union into the abandoned capital of the Confederacy. Gen. Weitzel was an officer in the United States Engineer Corps with the brevet rank of a major-general. That he was a German by birth is proved by the fact that he was a member of the German Pioneer Society of Cincinnati, to which only German natives are admitted. He died many years ago.

ART AND MUSIC.

The tutor of Hiram Powers was a German named Friedrich Eckstein. He was born at Berlin about the year 1787, studied art, and came to Cincinnati in 1825 or 1826, and founded an Academy of Fine Arts, of which he remained a director until his death in 1832, which was caused by cholera. It was in his school and under his direction that Powers took his first lessons in sculpture, and from him he drew the inspiration which made him famous. Aside from the busts of Governor Morrow and President William H. Harrison, but few of Eckstein's works are known to be in existence. These busts, however, are of great artistic value. The first is in the State Library at Columbus, and the second is in the possession of Gen. Harrison's descendants. After the death of Eckstein his art school was discontinued, but his eminent pupil achieved high distinction in after years, and always bore in kind remembrance the name of his German tutor.

About the time of Eckstein came the two brothers, Johann Peter and Gottfried N. Frankenstein, as painters. The latter made a great reputation. His large landscape painting of the Niagara Falls has been multiplied by engravers and lithographers, and a bust of Hon. John McLean, executed by him in marble, was much admired. Mr. Ratterman says of him in one of his lectures: "His paintings show individuality in their conception, combined with a bright coloring, which later has been surpassed only by his genial pupil Wilhelm Sonntag." In 1838 Gottfried Frankenstein succeeded in bringing to life again in Cincinnati the Academy of Fine Arts, and became its first president. It was, however, of short duration. Another artist, Friedrich Franks, was in 1828 the founder of a gallery of fine arts in Cincinnati, and afterward the owner of the Western Museum.

ACADEMIES OF ART.

It is worthy of notice that the various endeavors to found academies of art in Cincinnati have always proceeded from Germans. About the efficiency of these artist schools it need only be said that some of the most prominent American artists have come forth from them, as for instance Miner K. Kellogg, William H. Powell, the brothers Read, the American artist and poet, T. Buchanan Read, and others. Mr. Ratterman thus speaks of their artistic worth: "The artists of this first period of art in Cincinnati were principally the pupils of nature, and only reached in their studies the point where greater justice is done to the real than the ideal. They belonged, therefore, more to the realistic school. Only Eckstein, who was a pupil of the celebrated Schadow, and who has been honored by the title of professor, was an idealist. His pupil Powers, however, in spite of all his efforts at idealism, had a natural tendency to realism, as is observable in all his productions."

That music has been introduced by the Germans, and has been especially fostered by them in Cincinnati, as well as throughout America, is well known. As early as 1823 there existed here a musical society, and in 1839 another singing society was founded, from which originated in 1844 the *Deutsche Liedertafel.* Ever since 1846 the three German singing societies, which existed at that time in Cincinnati, have celebrated every year a musical festival, and in 1849 the first great German musical festival of the United States was held in this city. On this occasion the first German *Sœngerbund* of North America was founded, whose musical festivals have now gained a world-wide reputation, and prepared the way for the foundation of the magnificent Music Hall and the Cincinnati College of Music. The idea for the erection of the great Music Hall was conceived soon after the festival of 1875. It was carried out by public-spirited citizens, who raised $302,000 for the purpose, and in November, 1875, the Cincinnati Music Hall Association was incorporated. Mr. Reuben Springer and Mr. John Shillito were the moving spirits in this great enterprise, and contributed the bulk of the money for the building. The association entered into an agreement with the City Council, by which the perpetual control of the lot was vested in the association, tax free, on a covenant that it would build the hall, keep it in repair, and as nearly free from cost to the public as might be consistent with the expense of repairs and insurance, neither stockholders nor trustees to receive any dividend or compensation in any form therefrom. The building is immense in size, and contains a hall with a seating capacity of 4,428. The organ cost $26,000, not including the case or screen.

The College of Music has rooms for study and practice in the great Music Hall building, also in the Odeon adjoining, with seating capacity of 1,200, also in the Lyceum, with seating capacity of 400. The aim of the college is to impart instruction theoretically in all branches of musical education. Competent professors are employed and special instruction is given in German, Italian and English elocution, as well as the theory of music and its practice, both vocal and instrumental.

The Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, a leading private school for musical education, is well conducted and liberally patronized. In a word Cincinnati abounds with public and private musical societies, orchestras and bands. In the German portion of the city, or "Over the Rhine," there are at least fifty musical and singing societies.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Very few are aware that S. N. Pike, the founder of the great opera house which bears his name, was a Jew. He was the son of parents by the name of Hecht, and was born near Heidelberg in 1822, and came to this country in 1827. His father changed his name from Hecht to Pike, because that is the English meaning of the word. After receiving a good education he traveled about the country considerably, when he finally settled in Cincinnati in 1844 and engaged in business. He married,

in Cincinnati, the youngest daughter of Judge Miller. Having engaged in the liquor business, he soon acquired great wealth. When Jenny Lind visited the city he became greatly interested in her singing, and resolved that he would build an opera house specially adapted for such concerts, and which should be a credit to Cincinnati. The foundation was laid in 1856, but, owing to the financial panic which then prevailed, the magnificent building was not completed until the winter of 1858. On the 22nd of February, 1859, the Opera house, at that time the largest, finest and most beautiful in this country, was opened with due solemnity. It marked the beginning of an epoch in the musical and dramatic history of the city. Not contented with this splendid building, he commenced, in 1866, the erection of a dramatic palace in New York called the Grand Opera House, which he sold to James Fisk, then in the zenith of his career, for $850,000. But he had not more than got his New York building fairly under way, than his Cincinnati Opera house was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1866. It was rebuilt, and is still one of the principal ornaments of the city. Pike was afterward successful in a land speculation near New York City which brought him great profit, and at the time of his death, in 1872, his fortune amounted to several millions of dollars.

AN EMINENT SCHOLAR.

One of the most eminent of German scholars, teachers and authors, was Johann Bernard Stallo, born in 1823 in the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg. He received a good education and adopted teaching as a profession. In 1839 he came to Cincinnati. Being provided with letters of introduction from his father and grandfather, he at once found a position in a private school. There he compiled his first book on the rudiments of spelling and reading, which immediately became very popular, and many editions were called for. Soon afterward he was engaged as a teacher of the German language in the newly founded St. Xavier College, where he remained three years. His tastes ran to mathematics and physics, and in these studies he excelled. The study of the higher mathematics led him to German philosophy. He was called to New York in 1843, and made teacher of mathematics, physics and chemistry at St. John's College, which position he filled until the end of the year 1847. Returning to Cincinnati, he took up the study of the law, passed a brilliant examination, and was admitted to the Bar in 1849. He soon distinguished himself in his new calling in such a way that in 1853 the governor appointed him judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, to fill a vacancy. The people elected him the same year for the regular term of that office, but he resigned in 1855 on account of the inadequate salary, and returned to the practice of the law. His career as a lawyer, politician and author has been brilliant in the extreme.

AS MANUFACTURERS.

The Germans of Cincinnati early became identified with the manufactures, and down to the present time they have ranked among the highest engaged in fostering the great industries of the city. In the chapter on manufactures it is shown that their investments in the production of beer alone amount to many millions of dollars, and that some of their manufacturing plants rank among the largest and most costly in the United States. They are also engaged in other large industries, notably the manufacture of organs, pianos and other musical instruments. The manufacture of organs was commenced as early as 1831, when a factory was established by Mathias Schwab, from which have gone forth great numbers of excellent instruments. This plant is the oldest of its kind in this country, and it is still in existence.

About 1836 the first attempt to use machinery extensively in the fabrication of furniture was made by Friedrich Rammelsberg, a Hanoverian, by the introduction of Woodworth's planing machines. Some years later others became interested with Rammelsberg. His practical knowledge thus united to a moderate capital soon

began to realize important results. Not only does the gigantic building which is still in existence under the name of the Mitchell Furniture Factory, employing more than 1,500 workmen—the largest furniture factory in the world—owe its existence to him, but the general successful rise of the furniture trade in Cincinnati, and in the West, is due to him. This active, progressive, and pioneer manufacturer died in 1863. The history of Mr. Mitchell will be found in the biographical department.

WONDERFUL ATTAINMENTS.

The wonderful success attained by Germans in the brewing business, together with the millions of dollars they have invested in this productive industry, will be found very fully described in the chapter on manufactures. In the founding of this line of business their achievements have been greater, almost, than those of their countrymen in any other American city, and when the amount of money invested and the products are considered, one is amazed at what has been accomplished. No class of people have contributed more in brains, sinews, labor and money, toward building up Cincinnati, and making it what it is to-day, than the Germans. And no class is entitled to greater credit. They are modest and retiring in their disposition, not given to brag or bluster, and make no boisterous claims of what they have accomplished, but are content to plod along in the paths of industry, and let their work tell the stranger what they have accomplished. To write the history of this German element of fully one hundred thousand people, from the beginning of Cincinnati up to the present time, would require a book as large as this volume. All we can do, therefore, is to point to a few of the early settlers, as has been done, and call attention to the fact that the illustrious example which they have set is worthy of emulation by the coming generations, because it demonstrates the fact that the humblest, most obscure and helpless, if they cultivate industry and economy, find it possible to rise to eminence and wealth, obtain political preference, and command the respect of their fellow men.

CHAPTER XVII.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE.

From the Canoe to the Steamboat—How Early Emigrants Descended the River—The Flat and Keel Boats—Currency in Use Among the First Settlers—The Mail Carried by Canoe—First Line of Packets—Appearance of the Steamboat—Its Rise and Decline—Seagoing Vessels—Vast Commerce by River.

THE steady and substantial growth of Cincinnati may be largely attributed to its transportation business by river and railroad. The former medium of trade had its beginning more than a hundred years ago, and for over half a century the canoe, the flat, keel, and steamboat flourished. When the vast volume of the transportation business of to-day is considered, it is interesting to inquire into its origin and history, and contrast the past with the present.

Probably the first Englishman * to descend the Ohio with any force at his command was George Croghan. On the 15th of May, 1765, he started from what is now Pittsburgh, on a visit to Vincennes and Detroit, on a commission from Sir William Johnson, then serving as the English Indian Commissioner. Croghan had two batteaux and a number of white men and Indians under his direction. In his

* It is claimed by a French writer that LaSalle descended the Ohio river in 1670-71, but the claim lacks confirmation. But that he discovered it in 1677 is pretty well authenticated. He himself says so in a memorial addressed to Count Frontenac in that year.—["Illinois and Louisiana Under French Rule," p. 77.]

journal he says that on the 29th of May they came to the mouth of the Little Miami, and on the 30th they passed the Great Miami. Three days afterward he was captured by the Indians and carried a prisoner to Vincennes.

Long after this came military expeditions against the Indians, in which batteaux and flatboats were used to transport the forces and stores. Early emigrants in search of homes in the wilderness also used the same means of transportation, but very likely the canoe predominated.

When the first emigrants settled at Columbia, Cincinnati and North Bend, the only means of transportation they had was by the canoe and flatboat, because the country was a wilderness, and the only roads were narrow Indian paths. The river therefore had to be depended on as the quickest and surest channel of communication, and all supplies were drawn from Old Redstone Fort on the Monongahela and Pittsburgh.

EARLY CURRENCY.

One of the first drawbacks in the beginning of trade with the early settlers was the lack of a circulating medium. John G. Olden, in his reminiscences, says that the skins of wild animals were first used as currency. A deer skin was valued at a dollar, a fox skin one-third of a dollar, and a raccoon skin one-fourth of a dollar. These were passed almost as readily as silver coin at these valuations. This method lasted but a short time. The establishment of the garrison at Fort Washington, and the campaigns against the Indians, brought a fair supply of specie into the country. This being principally either gold, or Spanish silver dollars, did not relieve the natural difficulty of making change in the same currency. In this perplexity the early settlers coined "cut money"—that is to say, the dollar was cut into four equal parts, each piece worth 25 cents, and again divided for 12½ cents. This was soon superseded by a new and more profitable emission from the same mint,* which formed an additional quarter, or two additional eighths, to pay the expense of coinage. This last description of change, which was named "sharp shins," from its wedge shape, became speedily as redundant as were the dimes of 1841, when they ceased to pass eight and nine for a dollar. Later a great proportion of the circulation was in bills of $3. The soldiers of Fort Washington were paid in these bills of the old United States Bank. They were called "oblongs," and three dollars was the monthly pay of a soldier. In 1794 a Cincinnati merchant, named Bartle, imported a barrel of copper pennies to inflate the currency, but his fellow merchants were so exasperated at his action that they almost mobbed him.

EARLY CRAFTS.

The early crafts used in river navigation were crude and clumsy in their construction, and would excite almost as much curiosity as the unique caravels used by Columbus to discover America, when compared with the magnificent boats now plying on our streams. They first consisted of flat-bottomed boats, keelboats and barges. One of the early river traders was Col. James Ferguson. In a record which has been preserved he informs us that he was trading on the Ohio river in 1790, and made several trips between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh during that year. From 1791 to 1794 he made two trips each year, being at the latter periods "keeping store" at Cincinnati. Produce was brought down the river from Red Stone and Pittsburgh in Kentucky boats. They were small keelboats, constructed with sharp roof covers over the principal part, leaving a small section of the boat uncovered for oars, which were used as in a skiff below, the steepness of the roof not permitting the use of oars above. But more generally the transportation was in flatboats. He ascended the river in a canoe, poling when the water was shallow

* Cist, 1859, p. 154.

enough, and "bushwhacking or poling along the shore by the bushes, and paddling the canoe in the intervals of deep water." By this method he usually made thirty miles a day.

These voyages, as late as 1793, were attended with considerable danger from the Indians, who, up to that time, were hostile and lurked along the shore for the purpose of surprising canoes and boats. Col. Ferguson informs us that he had repeatedly to land and camp on the shore at night. A fire was built when the nights were so cold as to render it absolutely necessary for comfort and health. While thus camping it was not safe to remain more than a few minutes at a time by the fire, but after obtaining some warmth, to immediately retreat to the seclusion of a spot selected for sleeping in the bushes, at some distance from the fire. This was for the purpose of not being exposed to the view of savages who might be lurking in the thickets, and, on account of the light of the fire, be able to shoot with accurate aim.

Major Swan, one of the officers at Fort Washington, who had taken a small detachment of troops from the fort to Pittsburgh, wrote back: "We arrived here after a passage of *only forty-four* days, in which we exhausted our provisions and groceries, and had to lay in fresh stock at Marietta."

In 1794, T. Greene, of Marietta, carried the mail between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in a pirogue, or large canoe, propelled by poles and paddles. The post office had been established at the latter place in 1793, and all the mail matter at that time could be carried in a small hand-bag. Long intervals elapsed between the deliveries at each point.

Traders at old Fort Redstone, Pittsburgh and Wheeling furnished boats for emigrants. They also furnished all necessary articles—provisions, furniture, cooking utensils, farming implements and boats at a moderate price. Each had a boat yard where the arks, keel or flat boats and barges were made. A boat of sufficient size for an average family, say thirty to forty feet long, cost $1 to $1.25 per foot, so that a pretty respectable vessel, well-boarded up on the sides, and roofed to within six or eight feet of the bows, could be had for $35. This did not include the expense of a mooring cable, a pump and a fireplace, which cost, perhaps, $10 more. After these "family boats" had been used to descend the river, they were frequently employed for transient purposes, and then broken up for their lumber. Besides these craft a number of keelboats plied on the Ohio and its tributaries, in use as common carriers of merchandise. Their principal cargo, by way of import or export, was flour, apples, whiskey, cider, peach and apple brandy, bar iron and castings, tin, copperware, glass, cabinet work, millstones, grindstones, nails, etc. Returning they brought cotton and tobacco from Kentucky, lead, fur and peltry. Messrs. Raum & Perry, Riddle and others of Cincinnati, who dealt in the New Orleans trade, brought cotton from Natchez, sugar, coffee, rice, hides, wines, rum and dry goods. The *Navigator*, for 1818, notes the great advantage it was to the commerce of Cincinnati, to have this line, slow as it was, and limited in its capacity.

First Packet Line.—The first regular and periodical line of packets between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was formed January 11, 1794, by the establishment of four keelboats, of twenty tons each, as appears by an advertisement in the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*. The advertisement,* which is quite a curiosity, is omitted on account of its great length. The proprietors of this new enterprise announced that each boat would make the voyage between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, "once in every four weeks." And, as an assurance of safety to passengers, they announced that "no danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover made proof to rifle or musket balls, and there are convenient port holes for firing out. Each boat is armed with six pieces carry-

* The curious may see the advertisement in full in Cist's annual for 1859, p. 156. The *Centinel* was the first newspaper started in Cincinnati, November 9, 1793, by William Maxwell.

ing a pound ball; also a good number of muskets, plenty of ammunition, and stoutly manned."

Such were the conditions and assurances, on the part of the proprietors of the "first line of packets," established on the Ohio river. We are nowhere informed of the success of the new enterprise, or the cost of passage between the two points, but as it was a step forward in river navigation in those days, it is reasonable to conclude that, inasmuch as this was the most expeditious method of travel in those primitive days, they met with the encouragement which their enterprise deserved.

A notable event occurred at the hamlet of Cincinnati April 27, 1801, in the arrival of the brig "St. Clair," from above, commanded by Capt. Whipple, and bound on an ocean voyage. She was full-rigged and equipped, and loaded with produce for the West Indies, and was the *first* of the kind out of the Ohio. As she anchored off the port, says the *Spy and Gazette*, "the banks were crowded with people, all eager to view this pleasing presage of the future greatness of our infant country."

At this time boats reached Natchez in seventy-two days. On their arrival below, and the cargo discharged, they were usually broken up and the material sold. The crew then generally returned home on foot and horseback through the wilderness of the Southern States, and from three to four months were required to make the journey.

A herald of the coming good time of steam navigation was manifest in March, 1801, in a call for a meeting of citizens at "Yeatman's tavern," to consider the merits "of a contrivance" for propelling boats against the current "by the power of steam or elastic vapor." This was fully ten years before the attention of Fulton and his associates was turned to the western waters as a hopeful field for the introduction of his invention. Somewhat later than 1801 Samuel Heighway and John Poole, proprietors of a "mechanical project constructed for the propelling of boats against the stream of rivers, tides and currents by the power of steam or elastic vapor," advertised for subscribers to their scheme of introducing it on the western waters, subscriptions "to become payable early on the [our] invention succeeding, and the boat performing a voyage from New Orleans to Cincinnati." As history is silent regarding their proposition it is inferred that nothing came of it.

Drake, in his description of Cincinnati in 1815, informs us that flat-bottomed and keel boats, and barges, were the vessels in which the commerce of Cincinnati had hitherto been carried. The first, he concluded, would long continue to be employed in the transportation of heavy articles down the river; but the latter, he thought, would probably be in a great measure superseded by steamboats, as two kinds were then coming into use on the western waters. This sentiment, although only uttered about seventy-eight years ago, sounds very strange to-day. In further discussing the probable change, Dr. Drake thought the "reduction of the voyage from New Orleans to Cincinnati from 130 days, is equivalent to an approximation of the two places, or to the annihilation of two-thirds of the distance."

But the era of steam was not yet, and the river navigation was still conducted by barge, keelboat, "broad horns," or "Kentucky boats," moved commonly by oars and poles, but also by sails when the wind was favorable. They carried from fifty to one hundred tons, and the charge for freightage from Cincinnati to New Orleans was $5 to $6 per hundred. In good—that was wet—seasons they could make as many as two round trips to New Orleans per year. Col. James Ferguson, it is recorded, made two trips a year from 1791 to 1794, while he was storekeeping in Cincinnati. The principal firms then engaged in the river traffic were Baum & Perry, and Riddle, Bechtle & Company. Their primitive business, indeed, was not destroyed by the river steamers until 1817, or six years after the first steam vessel passed down the Ohio.

Lee Keck

FIRST STEAMBOAT.

The first successful operation by steam on the western waters was in 1811–12 by the steamboat "Orleans," of about two hundred tons, built by Fulton & Livingston at Pittsburgh. She descended to New Orleans during the memorable earthquake, and ran between New Orleans and Natchez until July 14, 1814.* She was of three hundred tons burden, carried a low pressure engine, and cost about $38,000. She was finished and departed in October, reaching Cincinnati the day before Christmas, causing infinite surprise as well as joy. She was wrecked while lying at the wharf at Baton Rouge over night. The river was falling and the boat settled on a sharp stump which cut a hole through her bottom. The engine was taken out and, with a new boiler, placed in another boat, called the "New Orleans," in 1818.†

But the vision of Dr. Drake was not a prophetic one. The invention of Fulton was destined to cause a greater revolution in the transportation business than he anticipated. As shown, the first steamboat was built at Pittsburgh in 1811. The *first* constructed at Cincinnati was the "Vesta," which was launched in 1816. She was only 100 tons burden, and consequently was quite diminutive in size. She wore out in 1821.

It was not, however, until 1817, that steamboat building was actively and extensively engaged in at Cincinnati. The second boat built here was called the "Comet." This was in 1817. She was 154 tons burden, a considerable increase over the "Vesta." She was lost in 1823. The "Comet" was built on a new plan. Her machinery was known as French's stern wheel vibrating cylinder plan.

The "Eagle," a small steamer of 70 tons, was also built at Cincinnati for James Berthoud & Son, of Shippingport, Ky., to run in the Louisville (afterward Natchez) trade. Then followed several other small boats. The first steamer owned entirely by Cincinnati capital was constructed in 1818—the "Experiment," a forty-ton craft. "Thus," says Cist, "it seems that thirty-two boats had to be built before we could furnish capital and enterprise to own one."

As Dr. Drake records in his "Picture of Cincinnati in 1815," navigation was still conducted by flat and keel boats and barges only, though two kinds of steamers were beginning to ply on the Ohio. One hundred days were still necessary for the New Orleans round trip, which it was expected steam would reduce to thirty. Cincinnati had been made a port of entry in 1808, but no vessel was cleared here until 1815 on account of the cessation of ship building on the Ohio.

Flour was now the chief article of export from the Miami country, several thousand barrels being sent thence annually to New Orleans. A good business had also been begun in the exportations of pork, bacon, lard, whiskey, etc. At this time more than seventy shops in "the village" were now keeping imported goods for sale, about sixty of which were selling dry goods, hardware, glass and queensware. Castings were already made in Ohio, at Zanesville and Brush Creek, and were brought thence to Cincinnati. Pennsylvania and Virginia furnished bar, rolled and cast iron, and various manufactures in iron, besides millstones, coal, salt, and so forth.

New Orleans was then, and Dr. Drake thought must continue to be, the great emporium of the southwestern country, and even in 1815 many articles of import from the East could be obtained more cheaply from that city than by Pittsburgh. This was not to be wondered at. The only means of transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was by pack horses and wagons; from New Orleans the goods came direct by water at a less cost.

The "ingress of foreign merchandise through other channels," remarks an early writer, "was already anticipated." The general government was expected to com-

* Western Annals, Vol. I, p. 68.

† Ford, Vol. II, p. 64.

plete a National road from the Potomac to the Ohio, which would greatly reduce the expenses of transportation by reducing the time en route.

The imports this year at Cincinnati, from places east and south, amounted to $534,680. In 1816 they had reached $691,075; in 1817, $1,442.266, and in 1818, $1,619,030. During the two years following the last war with England, there was a great increase in the importation of foreign goods, with a consequent depression of prices.

In 1817 the commercial aspects of Cincinnati were noted in an interesting way by the traveler Burnet. He says in his book:

"Numbers of arks, with emigrants and their families bound to various parts of the western country, are generally near the landing. Whilst we were here I counted the different craft which then lay in the river; and as it may convey some information, I shall state their number—seven Kentucky boats similar to ours with coal, iron and dry goods, from Pittsburgh; four barges or keelboats—one was at least 150 tons, and had two masts. These boats trade up and down the river, exchanging and freighting goods from and to New Orleans, Pittsburgh and other places; four large flatboats or scows with stone for building; salt from the Kanawha; six arks laden with emigrants and their furniture. Emigrants descending the Ohio mostly call at Cincinnati to purchase provisions and collect information. These arks are similar to the Kentucky boats, only smaller. They can only descend the river."

During the season of 1818-19 the amount of flour inspected at Cincinnati for export reached 130,000 barrels. It was estimated that at least 50,000 tons of produce went abroad that year out of the city and the two Miami rivers. The imports that year were only about half a million. The balance of trade had been against Cincinnati, and the local merchants were uncommonly prudent and cautious about their imports. The exports, however, from October, 1818, to March, 1819, amounted to $1,334,085 of flour alone, pork 10,000 barrels, worth $150,000. To the Indiana, Illinois and Missouri territories, alone, the value of the exports amounted to $300,000 for that time.

To show the steady growth of commerce it may be mentioned that the imports for 1826 amounted to $2,528,590, and the exports reached $1,063,560. The difference in trade is explained on the ground that the country was new and the products fell short of supplying the home demand. For 1832 the commerce of Cincinnati was estimated at four million dollars; for 1835 at something more than six million dollars. The steamer arrivals this year numbered 2,237, and among the imports were 90,000 barrels of flour and 55,000 of whiskey.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.

Steamboat building, when it was fairly started, soon began to look up briskly. Navigation changed rapidly from the keelboat to the steamboat. The first steam vessel, as already stated, was the "Vesta," built in 1816. During the next year steamboat building began to be active, and was most successfully prosecuted. Vessels were built at Cincinnati and elsewhere on the Ohio more cheaply than in any eastern city, and the preference was given to Cincinnati. Of all that were built on the entire western waters in the two seasons between 1817 and 1819, nearly one-fourth was launched here. A large number was also built here in the years 1824–26; in fact, it is considered doubtful whether more were constructed during that time in any city in the world. The woodwork especially was superior. Black locust, which was not found even at Pittsburgh, was considerably used for boats, and vessels thus made were more desirable than those constructed at the east from Jersey oak. Upon these waters there had been 233 steamboats by 1826. Ninety had been lost or destroyed, and there were 143 remaining, of about 24,000 aggregate tonnage. One was built in 1811, and another in 1814; two in 1815; three in 1816; and in the years following successively, 7, 25, 34, 10, 5, 13, 15, 16, 27 and 56. Of these 48

were built at Cincinnati, which had half a million dollars invested in the river business. By this time the primitive craft had been almost wholly superseded by the steamers, some of which were so adapted to the river as to run through the very driest season. Thenceforth steamer building was to be exceedingly prominent among the industries of the Queen City. The number built, however, has varied greatly from year to year. Marine reports show that in 1833, for example, only eight steamers were launched from the Cincinnati shipyards, with a total tonnage of about 1,730.

In 1840 thirty-three steamboats, representing a carrying capacity of 5,361 tons, were built at Cincinnati at an aggregate cost of $592,500. The "Joan of Arc" was the largest and finest. She carried 343 tons, and cost $32,000. The "Ben Franklin," another popular boat of a later date, carried 312 tons, and cost $40,000. The passenger traffic up and down the river afforded an important item of revenue in those days. Older readers will recall the scenes of excitement attendant on the arrival at the wharf of these "magnificent floating palaces," as they were called, and the pride with which they were regarded by their owners and the people. A trip on one of them was regarded as a peculiar privilege, and marked an epoch in the life of the traveler.

By the census of 1840 it appears that the capital invested in Cincinnati houses in foreign trade and in the commission business was $5,200,000; capital employed in the retail dry-goods business, and other branches of trade, $12,877,000. There were twenty-three lumber yards, employing seventy-three hands. The capital invested amounted to $133,000, and the sales reached $342,500. The total manufactures for that year showed 10,667 hands employed, and the value of products $17,432,670.* The capital invested in manufactures is given by the authority at $14,541,842.

So rapid, however, was the development of commerce, that in January, 1841, there were eighty-eight steamboats belonging to the district of Cincinnati. These boats plied between Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New Orleans, and did a large transportation business in freight and the carrying of passengers.

In 1841–42 the value of imports to Cincinnati was $41,236,199; of exports, $33,234,898. In 1857 the value of imports had reached $74,348,758, and of exports $47,497,095. Cincinnati suffered less by the monetary panic of 1857 than any city of importance in the country. The coal consumed in 1841 amounted to 1,900,050 bushels; in 1851 it had risen to 7,785,000 bushels.

The number of vessels, barges, and steam ferryboats, built at Cincinnati between 1853 and 1879, inclusive, is strikingly exhibited in the following statement, which gives the number of boats built each year: 1853, 33 boats; 1857, 34; 1858, 14; 1859, 11; 1860, 28; 1861, 11; 1862, 4; 1863, 43; 1864, 62; 1865, 44; 1866, 33; 1867, 18; 1868, 11; 1869, 11; 1870, 52; 1871, 44; 1872, 52; 1873, 48; 1874, 29; 1875, 16; 1876, 19; 1877, 21; 1878, 30; 1879, 24.

The aggregate tonnage ranged from 1,745 in 1862, to 20,838 in 1870. The first year of the war, it will be observed, caused a great depression in the business. But in 1863 and 1864 the great demand for boats caused unusual activity. After peace was made there was a decline, but it revived in 1870. The range of boats plying to and from the city was 225 in 1862, to 446 in 1865.

The eleventh annual report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade says of the boat building of 1880–81, that "a good number of boats were built during the past year —the number of all crafts being 20, with a tonnage of 6,683, against 24 the preceding year, and tonnage 10,641. A heavy increase of tonnage was expected, but not in the number of boats. This was expected to be in stern-wheel boats for making short trips. Many of these had reached a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons."

* Cist, 1859, p. 345.

For the commercial year ending August 31, 1880, the Chamber of Commerce reported that "the arrivals for the year aggregated 3,163 boats, compared with 2,725 in the year immediately preceding, and the departures 3,167, in comparison with 2,730. The whole number of steamboats and barges which plied between Cincinnati and other ports in the past year was 322, with an aggregate tonnage of 83,569."

SEAGOING VESSELS.

Very early in the century the construction of sailing vessels, for river and ocean navigation, began on the upper Ohio. Among the sailing vessels built at Marietta between the years 1801 and 1805, was a beautiful little 70-ton schooner called the "Nonpareil," constructed by Capt. Jonathan Devoll, one of the earliest shipwrights on the Ohio, for himself and sons, and Richard Greene. In the spring of 1805 she was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi, and Gen. Mansfield took passage on her with his family. The little craft left Marietta April 21st. The distance to Cincinnati, 160 miles, she made after a voyage of seventeen days, being kept back by adverse winds and a low stage of water. Cincinnati then had a population of 950. Capt. Devoll also made the boats which brought the first settlers to Marietta for the Ohio Company.

In 1844 a bark was built at Marietta of 350 tons burden, and named the "Muskingum," which loaded at Cincinnati for Liverpool. She reached her destination safely in January, 1845, and the Liverpool *Times* noted her arrival in flattering terms, and said that by her it received a file of Cincinnati papers. She was the first vessel that ever cleared here for Europe. The voyage was regarded as a very remarkable one.

Other seagoing vessels were fitted out here at various points on the Ohio. John Swasey & Company, of Cincinnati, built three vessels, before 1850, of 200 to 350 tons—one full-rigged brig, the "Louisa," and two barks, named, respectively, the "John Swasey" and the "Salem." They were towed to New Orleans, and prepared for sea. One made a six months' trading trip to the west coast of Africa. She proved to be a good sailer. The "Minnesota," a ship of 850 tons, was built here about the same time by another firm, for a New Orleans owner.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

The canal system of Cincinnati, which also became an important factor in the transportation business and the development of the city, was commenced in 1824, but was not fully completed until 1842. The Miami canal commences at Cincinnati, and follows the Great Miami valley until it passes the summit at St. Mary's and enters the Maumee valley, terminating at Toledo. In 1826 it was fairly under contract, and thirty-one miles, from Main street to the dam at Middletown, were nearly finished. In 1828 it was completed to the mouth of Mad river, a distance of 67 miles. In 1841 it was in operation to Pequa, and the extension was completed eighty miles beyond Dayton. For two years it had paid more than the annual interest upon the debt incurred in its construction, which was considered "the best evidence of its utility."

The amount of tolls for 1850 collected on the canal was $315,103.60. During this year there arrived at Cincinnati 117,655 tons of merchandise, and there were cleared during the same period 42,784 tons. The total amount of tolls collected from 1828 to 1840 was $637,837.10.

The Wabash canal, which is wholly in Indiana, joins the Miami at the junction in the Miami valley, and therefore becomes a contributor to the commerce of Cincinnati.

The growth of the commerce of Cincinnati has been rapid. In 1869 the river trade was $169,500,000, against $150,000,000 of imports and exports for Pitts-

burgh, $115,000,000 for Louisville, $30,000,000 for Wheeling, and $40,000,000 for Paducah. This year crackers were exported to China and candies to Greece.

The local commerce for 1873—about $540,000,000—was nearly half of the commerce of the United States. The law of Congress passed July 14, 1870, allowing direct importation of goods from abroad to Cincinnati greatly facilitated foreign transactions. The total of direct importations entered at the port of Cincinnati in the fiscal year of 1877–78 was $632,528; for 1878–79 it was $896,549; for 1879–80, $998,372, showing an increase of $101,831, or nearly 12 per cent. in favor of the last.

From an elaborate table prepared by the Merchants Exchange it appears that from 1856 to 1880, inclusive, there were received at Cincinnati 38,662,428 bushels of wheat, and 15,468,911 barrels of flour. For the same period the receipts of corn amounted to 58,311,493 bushels.

TRADE OF 1892.

But it is from the carefully prepared and elaborate reports of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange, that we are enabled to get the best insight of the trade and commerce of the Queen City and the wonderful progress it has made in a little over fifty years. This powerful association of merchants was organized October 15, 1839, and has therefore been in existence about fifty-four years. The forty-fourth annual report shows that at the beginning of 1893 there were about 2,200 members. The organization represents the concentrated activity of the leading business men of the city in every department of trade and commerce, and the influence it exerts in the advancement and material wealth is far-reaching and invaluable. The following extract from the report for the commercial year ending August 31, 1892, will give the reader a comprehensive idea of the business situation of Cincinnati:

> The exhibits and detailed statements relating to the commercial and industrial interests of Cincinnati make it plain that the past year [1892] has been one of important advancement, and of very satisfactory results. These conditions, yielding a good degree of prosperity, have been reached through no inflation in values, affording unusual margins for profits, but are due to business enterprise and energy and meritorious work, supported by the various special advantages which the locality affords for economical prosecution of competitive pursuits. It is quite apparent that the tendency of prices in staple lines for the year was more in the direction of reduction than otherwise. And yet our merchants and manufacturers have had a good year, the volume of general business operations having been materially enlarged. Perhaps the clearing house exhibit of bank exchanges is as fair an index in these matters as anything available. This shows a gain of ten per cent. in these returns in comparison with the preceding year. There has been an increase in the volume of business in nearly every important line, and in some the gain has been large. There has been also a fair increase in the value of manufactures turned out by local establishments, with a still greater enlargement in volume of products, as values have been lowered in most of the prominent lines of such industry.
>
> A pleasing feature in the affairs of Cincinnati is the evidence of more of co-operative effort than heretofore on the part of manufacturers and merchants, not only in the way of securing fuller recognition of just claims from transportation companies, but also in the extension of business into fields where other markets have heretofore had more important control. Our people have prospered in all the years of the past, and many of them have been content with conditions which have surrounded them, and have not manifested a full degree of determination to sound abroad the advantages of this locality as a market and more positively assert the merits of facilities here commanded, and thus to invite more generally the attention of the commercial and industrial world. This locality is especially favored in facilities for securing supplies of cheap fuel for manufacturing and household uses—a feature of prime importance. It has convenient and cheap homes for the working classes and those of limited incomes. It has a climate comparing favorably with any other region in the country. Our city has abundant educational facilities, from the free public schools to the university, with also those covering technical fields, music and art, all of the first order of merit.

A very clear illustration of the substantial and phenomenal advancement in the industrial growth of Cincinnati is shown by a tabulated statement accompanying the report, but as it is too elaborate for these pages a few extracts and comparisons must

suffice. For 1891–92 the value of commodities received was $346,000,000; value of manufactures, $250,000,000. During the same period the Clearing House exchanges amounted to $721,000,000. The figures for 1890–91 are: Value of commodities received, $326,000,000; value of manufactures, $244,000,000. The Clearing House exchanges for the same period reached $655,000,000, or fifty-six millions below what they were the subsequent year.

These figures not only indicate the comparative volume in many interests, but also suggest the important extent to which values have receded in the past ten years. The report shows that in 1881–82 the value of commodities received reached $295,000,000, whilst the value of manufactures was $186,000,000. and the Clearing House exchanges $485,000,000. In these ten years, continues the report, the decline in prices has averaged fully 25 per cent., while the aggregate valuation represented by commercial and manufacturing operations has been enlarged to an extent of probably 40 per cent. On this basis the volume of goods, so far as quantity is concerned, has increased during the period to the extent of fully 85 per cent.

The report states that full detailed returns of the manufacturing interests of Cincinnati have not been obtained since 1890, but sufficient information has been acquired relative to prominent industries to indicate that the past year [1891–92] has been one of decided progress. In 1870 the value of products of manufacturing establishments at Cincinnati and the immediate vicinity was about $125,000,000. In 1880 this had increased to $155,000,000. In 1890 the total, according to special investigations of the Chamber of Commerce, was $236,000,000. For 1892 the aggregate may safely be estimated at $250,000,000. It is thus indicated that in the value of products there has been an advancement of 100 per cent. in the period of twenty-two years from 1870 to 1892, and more than 60 per cent. in the twelve years from 1880 to 1892.

These totals will convey to the mind of the reader a fair comprehension of the magnitude of the trade and commerce of Cincinnati, and show him the vast increase in transportation since the days when the flat and keel boats navigated the river.

The flat and keelboats gradually gave way to the steamboat, which appeared, as has been shown, in 1816. It had a grand and glorious day, and exerted a powerful influence in the development of trade, while the period of its supremacy lasted. The first interference was the canal-boat, then came the locomotive, which marked the beginning of its decline. The struggle between the two methods was a long one, but finally the locomotive triumphed, and the steamboat, as a great factor in the work of transportation, was driven from the waterway.

The Chamber of Commerce report gives some interesting facts as showing the decline of the steamboat interest brought about by the constant increase in railway facilities. In 1883–84 the trade was represented during the year by 81 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 40,000. In 1891–92 the number had declined to 40 vessels with a tonnage of 24,000. Previous to the opening of the Cincinnati Southern and the Louisville & Nashville railroad from Cincinnati the Southern Transportation line maintained from fourteen to sixteen vessels of large carrying capacity, with three arrivals each week during favorable water. In the past year (1891–92) this line had but four vessels in the trade, and one departure each week. At the present time railways intercept all important points, and a great portion of the smaller ones from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and with the rapid business methods which prevail there must necessarily be rapid transit. The steamer "Golden Rule," of the Southern Transportation Line, was burned at the wharf in Cincinnati March 31, 1892, on the eve of departure for New Orleans, causing a loss of six lives and total loss of cargo and vessel.

Steamboat building has almost entirely disappeared from Cincinnati yards. Ten years ago she built the principal part of the boats engaged in her trade, and employed annually from three to five hundred men. But if one source of employment declines

another takes its place. Such are the inscrutable ways of Him who rules over the destiny of nations. The world is constantly advancing in every department calculated to elevate the condition of man. With the increase of population, there is a corresponding increase in the facilities calculated to meet his wants, and therefore better his condition. The greatest of these facilities, so far as the transportation of articles of commerce are concerned, is the railroad. So great is this mighty factor in the promotion of trade and commerce that the history of the railroads of Cincinnati must be reserved for a separate chapter.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CINCINNATI RAILROADS.

THE LITTLE MIAMI, THE FIRST RAILROAD BUILT INTO CINCINNATI—ITS EARLY HISTORY AND STRUGGLES—THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON, AND THE "BIG FOUR" SYSTEMS—OTHER EARLY AND IMPORTANT LINES—THE "QUEEN & CRESCENT"—SUBURBAN STEAM RAILWAYS—STREET RAILWAY SERVICE OF CINCINNATI.

THE advent of the locomotive marked the beginning of a new epoch in the transportation business of Cincinnati, and gave an impetus to trade and commerce that has been productive of the grandest results. The first movement toward the establishment of railroads in Ohio was made February 23, 1830, by Representative William B. Hubbard, of Columbus, who submitted to the General Assembly "An act to incorporate the Ohio Canal and the Steubenville Railway Company." In this conglomerate act was the germ of the magnificent railway system of Ohio, to which Cincinnati and Hamilton county owe so much of their material prosperity and greatness. New charters were thereafter applied for in large numbers, and rarely failed to be granted. Among these early charters may be mentioned the one granted in 1832 to the Mad River, Lake Erie Railroad Company, and another in 1835 to the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad. The year 1836 was somewhat prolific in charters, among those granted being the organic acts of the Mansfield & New Haven, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh.

It was not until 1835, ten years after the success of the Liverpool railway, that it was seriously proposed to build a railway from Cincinnati. The line selected was the Little Miami, which received its charter from the State March 11, 1836. The agitation in behalf of the building of this road had its beginning in Cincinnati from a pressing sense of the need of a railroad connection with the north and east through a route to Sandusky, and as a more ready outlet for the increasing products of the Miami Valley than the river supplied.

Everything having been arranged, the work of survey was entrusted to the young scientist, O. M. Mitchell, then but twenty-six years of age. He threw his best energies into the work, surveyed the route, and then sought aid for its construction from the East. Under the act of March 24, 1837, the company secured a loan of State credit amounting to $115,000. The work of construction was slowly pushed, and on August 10, 1846—more than a decade after obtaining the charter—the road was completed to Springfield. Thirty miles of the road, however, had been opened to public traffic in 1843. Everything was primitive and limited. The rolling stock was then confined to one eight-wheeled locomotive, two passenger coaches and eight freight cars. All of this equipment, including the locomotive, was built in Cincinnati. This achievement was something that the mechanics of a later day referred to with pride, and it was an accomplishment which gave the Queen City a proud standing.

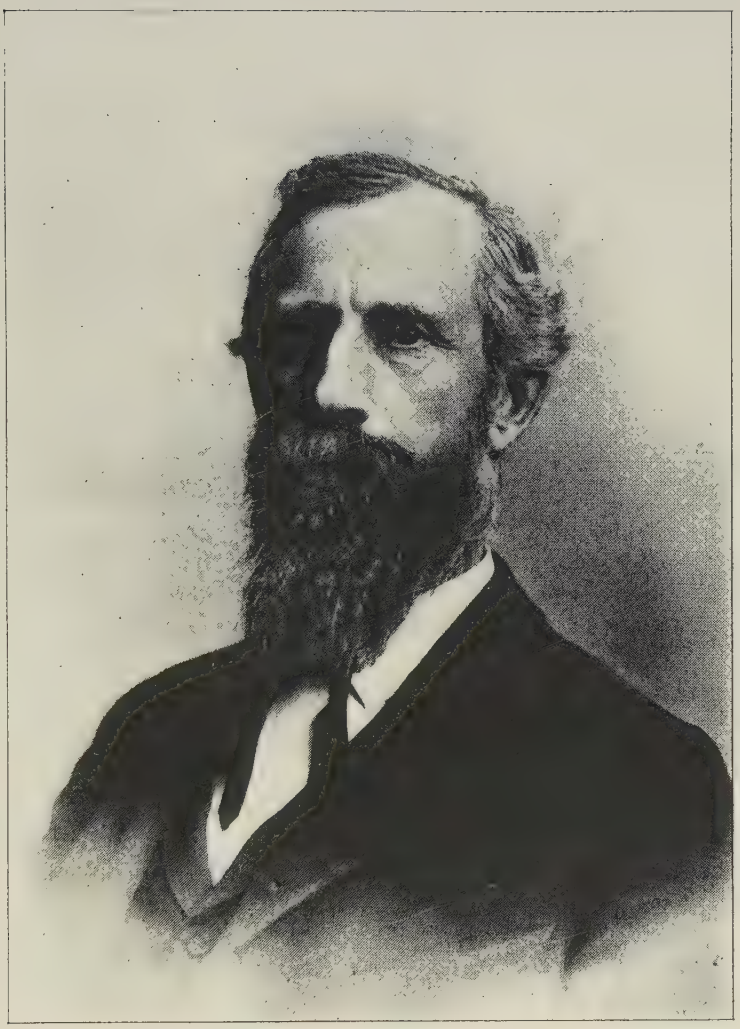
On the 17th of July, 1844, the road was opened to Xenia, sixty-eight miles, and the first train over the completed track to Springfield was run through, August 10, 1846, as stated above. The cost of the road up to this time was $1,232,000. When afterward leased to the Pennsylvania Company it represented a value of about five millions. The property of the road had to be assigned to trustees before reaching Springfield—yet a dividend on the capital stock had been declared as early as 1845, and thereafter, up to the time of its lease, dividends were quite regularly declared to an average amount of ten per cent., and it still under its lease pays a handsome revenue to its owners. It has been financially one of the most successful railways in the world. The stock first came to par in 1852, after that of the Cleveland & Columbus, then reaching 125 before experiencing a fall. Its convertible bonds were rapidly turned into stock which is still largely held by the original parties or heirs. The only bonded indebtedness created was to the amount of $1,500,000, which was done for the purpose of meeting the expense of rebuilding and other improvements.

The original strap rail used on the road was, as soon as possible, displaced by T rail, the curves were straightened, the grades reduced, rolling stock increased, and other improvements made, which greatly facilitated the transportation business. It gave a fresh impetus to every branch of business, elevated the hopes of the people, and encouraged all from the merchant to the agriculturist.

On the 1st of May, 1849, one train per day, each way, commenced running between Cincinnati and Springfield. The connection for Sandusky was not completed until the latter part of 1848, when the Little Miami and the Mad River roads gave Cincinnati her *first* rail and water communication with the Atlantic coast. Connection for Columbus was made at Xenia by the Columbus & Xenia railroad, which was, however, not constructed until 1848–49, the first passenger train traversing it February 20, 1850. Soon afterward the members of the General Assembly made an excursion over the road, and its connection, the Little Miami, to Cincinnati. This is the *first* legislative excursion by rail known to history in Ohio.

In 1850 Jacob Strader was the president of the road, and took an active interest in promoting its welfare. That year the whole number of passengers carried was 144,486, and the money received from them amounted to $204,589.87. Of these, 52,283 were through passengers to Springfield, and *vice versa*. They paid $125,000 in fares. The passenger business of that year, contrasted with that of to-day, gives the reader a vivid idea of the great increase in travel in forty-three years.

On the 30th of November, 1853, the two companies, operating each its own road, entered into an agreement by which both were operated as a single line; January 1, 1865, they came into possession, by lease, of the Dayton & Western, and the Richmond & Miami, railways; and later in the same year by purchase of the divisions of the Dayton, Xenia & Belpre road, between the two places first named. The partnership arrangement of 1853 was dissolved November 30, 1868, when the Little Miami Company took a lease for ninety-nine years of the Columbus & Xenia road, and all the rights and interests of that corporation in the Dayton & Western, Xenia & Belpre, and Richmond & Miami roads. Just one year (1870) and one day thereafter the P., C. & St. L. (Pan Handle) leased, of the Little Miami Company, its own road, the branch owned by it from Xenia to Dayton, and all its rights in the Columbus & Xenia and other roads. The lease is for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at an annual rental of 8 per cent. to the Little Miami Company on its capital, besides interest on the funded debt of $5,000 yearly for expenses of organization, and the fulfillment of lease obligations to its own leased lines. These leases were effected in the palmy days of the celebrated Thomas A. Scott, when he was first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and just before he succeeded Edgar Thomson as president of that great corporation. For sagacity, executive ability, and power to foresee and calculate future railroad results, it is generally conceded that he was the superior of any railroad president yet produced in this country.



S. W. Woodward

The road is operated by the Pennsylvania Company, which was a party to the contract, and by whom its faithful performance was guaranteed. The track, several miles of which leading out of Cincinnati is double, is in splendid condition, and the rolling stock is abundant and first-class in every respect. There are few, if any, more profitable railroads in the United States than the Little Miami. A few years ago the operating company erected a costly and elegant union station at the corner of Butler and Pearl streets, which is one of the best railroad buildings of the kind in the city. The total length of its lines is 193 miles: 84 on the main line, Cincinnati to Springfield; 17 on the branch, Xenia to Dayton; 55 from Xenia to Columbus, and 37 from Dayton to Indiana State line.

The Little Miami forms a part of the Pennsylvania Company's Southwest system of railways, which extends from Pittsburgh to St. Louis and Chicago. The distances from Cincinnati to a few important points are as follows: Columbus, 120 miles; Pittsburgh, 313; Indianapolis, via Richmond, Ind., 142; St. Louis, 382; Chicago, via Logansport, 298. George B. Roberts, Philadelphia, president; James McCrea, first vice-president, Pittsburgh; J. F. Miller, general superintendent, Columbus; E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, Pittsburgh; Samuel Moody, assistant general passenger agent, Cincinnati.

"THE C. H. & D."

The Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton, popularly known as the "C. H. & D.," was the second railroad to enter Cincinnati. It was chartered March 2, 1845, under the name of the "Cincinnati & Hamilton Railroad Company." An act passed March 15, 1849, to amend the several acts relating to the company, gave it its present corporate name. The road was built without the aid of township subscriptions to its capital stock, and its bonds were sold at par. The construction of the road was pushed rapidly, and it was opened for business September 19, 1851, or a little more than a year after work was commenced. For several years the road paid fair dividends, and promptly met all obligations. On February 18, 1869, the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company leased its road and property to the "C. H. & D.," and assigned to that company also its lease of the Richmond & Miami railway. Previous to this, May 1, 1863, the railroad from Dayton to Toledo, belonging to the Dayton & Michigan Company, had been similarly leased, and a modification of said lease being made in the early part of 1870, gave it quite an extension and a number of important connections. In 1872 the company purchased the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis railroad, and added it to its system. The road forms an excellent means of communication between Cincinnati and points north to Toledo and Michigan points beyond, and with its connection with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway, between Cincinnati and Chicago. The main line extends from Cincinnati to Dayton, Ohio, 59.93 miles, and the total length of all lines leased and owned amounts to 651.60 miles. The train service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago over the Monon route represents the latest improvements of railway passenger service, these trains being heated by steam and lighted by electricity and the Pintsch gas system, equipped throughout with Pullman's perfected safety vestibules. The depot is located at the corner of Fifth and Baymiller streets. The general offices are in the new Carew building, Fifth and Vine streets, whither they were removed from No. 200 West Fourth street, on the 1st of September, 1893.

M. D. Woodford, the president of the "C. H. & D.," was born at Fredonia, N. Y., October 27, 1838. After leaving school he became connected with the Erie railway, and after continuous service with the Michigan Central, Great Western railway of Canada, Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore road, U. S. division of the Canada Southern railway, Fort Wayne & Jackson route, Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk railway, Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, Cleveland & Marietta railroad, Toledo Belt road, in June, 1889, became vice-president and general manager of the

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, becoming president June 17, 1890. In March, 1893, he also became president of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad.

Eugene Zimmerman, the vice-president, was born in 1845, at Vicksburg, Miss., and since 1878 has been prominent in railway interests as president of the Cincinnati & Green River, the Kentucky & South Atlantic roads and Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, and since June, 1892, has held his present position, being also president of the Chesapeake & Nashville railway.

On the 1st of August, 1893, William M. Green was appointed to fill the responsible office of general manager. He is an experienced railroad man and accomplished gentleman.

C. G. Waldo was purchasing agent for the road previous to being promoted to the position of assistant to the president in August, 1892. The general superintendent, Charles Neilson, who was born at Hartford, Md., in July, 1849, has been actively engaged in railway service since 1869, assuming his present position in 1886..... Frederick Henry Short, secretary and treasurer, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1825, and has been actively identified with railway service since 1848, having been with the Connecticut River railroad until 1852, when he became general clerk, paymaster, etc., of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, becoming secretary and treasurer in May, 1857. In April, 1874, he became president of the road, holding that position until 1877, when he again became secretary and treasurer, thus having been over forty years continuously in its service..... The auditor, George W. Lishawa, was born in 1848, in New York, came to Cincinnati in childhood, and in 1865 began his railway service as a newsboy on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, later becoming train and depot baggage master on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; then clerk in the auditor's office, traveling auditor, chief clerk in auditor's office, and in 1887 he became auditor..... David G. Edwards, general passenger agent, succeeded E. O. McCormick in September, 1893, who resigned in August, 1893, to accept a higher position with the "Big Four." ..... Alexander H. McLeod, general freight agent, was born at Point de Bute, N. B., in 1835, and has been identified with the freight departments of railways since 1861, having accepted his present position in October, 1875.

The Board of Directors, in addition to President Woodford and Vice-President Zimmerman, includes W. M. Ramsey, of Cincinnati, C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. M. T. Martin, Alfred Sully and H. F. Shoemaker, of New York; E. T. Cole, of Marysville, Ohio, and George W. Davis, of Toledo, Ohio.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

This was the third line completed into Cincinnati. Its history dates back to 1848, the main line having been built by three companies—the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, of Indiana, incorporated in 1848; the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company of Ohio, chartered in 1849, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company of Illinois, chartered in 1851. It was completed and opened in May, 1857, from Cincinnati to East St. Louis, and the road has had many changes in ownership, and was reorganized under its present name in 1882. At the last meeting of the board, the road fell under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the board of directors as now constituted is composed of John H. Davis, W. Mertens, W. D. Searls, W. L. Bull, E. R. Bell and E. R. Bacon, of New York; Gen. James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del.; Edgar T. Welles, of New York; Julius S. Walsh, of St. Louis; B. S. Cunningham, of Cincinnati; Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield. Ill.; J. P. Heseltine, of London, England, and R. Suydam Grant, of New York.

The general officers now are Frank W. Tracy, president; Frank E. Tracy, assistant to president; Edward Bruce, New York, secretary; David Agnew, acting auditor; F. L. Jackson, treasurer *pro tem*; O. P. McCarty, general passenger agent, all having their offices in Cincinnati; C. C. F. Bent, superintendent at Cincinnati; L. C.

Fritch, engineer of maintenance of way, at Cincinnati; H. S. Hull, paymaster *pro tem*; A. Hayward, superintendent of telegraph at Cincinnati.

Frank W. Tracy, recently elected to succeed J. F. Barnard, has been interested in and a director of the road for a number of years, and is a prominent banker and capitalist of Springfield, Ill., while Frank E. Tracy, his assistant, is his son. The general offices of the company are at the Grand Union depot at Third street and Central avenue, Cincinnati, and, under the new management, the interests of this road and that of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern are to be amalgamated, the financial arrangements of the stock and bondholders now being under way, and when they are completed large improvements will be made, and the equipment greatly improved.

This railroad is of great importance to Cincinnati in giving access in a direct way to western producing sections and markets. It comprises the main line from Cincinnati to St. Louis, the Louisville branch from North Vernon, Ind., to Louisville; the Springfield division from Beardstown, Ill., to Shawneetown, Ill., and the Bedford branch from Riverdale, Ind., to Bedford, Ind. The total length of all lines owned and operated is 640 miles, and the system forms the most important connection between Cincinnati and the Southwest, both in the transportation of freight and passenger travel. It affords to travelers from Cincinnati access to St. Louis in less than ten hours; to Kansas City with less time on the cars than by any other line; with its connections it is the direct and fast line to Omaha and the Northwest generally. There are three solid daily vestibule trains from Cincinnati to St. Louis, with day coaches, reclining chair cars, Pullman parlor cars and Pullman sleepers, and there is between these two terminal points no change of cars for passengers or baggage on any train or on any class of tickets. The company has recently had constructed, for its exclusive use, a line of elegant reclining chair cars, which are now in service on its evening trains, between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Cincinnati to Springfield, Ill., both directions, which are free to passengers, and have also ordered 1,000 new freight cars. The distance between Cincinnati and St. Louis is 341 miles.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN COMPANY.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, which was originally incorporated as the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company, March 8, 1845, forms a part of this line, and it was operated as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company until February, 1883, when it was reorganized as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, purchasing at that time the Cincinnati & Baltimore and the Baltimore Short Line railroads, which had previously been operated under lease. Two months after foreclosure sale of the property the present company was organized in December, 1889, and succeeded to the ownership of the road, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company becoming owner of the common stock of this company, and guaranteeing the principal and interest of its first mortgage bonds.

The main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern extends from Cincinnati to Belpre, Ohio, 192.88 miles; and branches aggregating 87.95 miles, including the Hillsboro branch, from Blanchester, Ohio, to Hillsboro, Ohio; the Portsmouth branch, from Hamden, Ohio, to Portsmouth, Ohio, and the Marietta branch, from Belpre to Marietta, Ohio, and it has a trackage arrangement over the Big Four line from Cincinnati Union depot to the I. & C. Transfer, giving its trains access to the Union depot in Cincinnati.

This road is also widely famed for its superior suburban service, extending forty miles out to Blanchester. The line follows Mill creek, through the West End to Winton Place, traverses Duck Creek Valley, passing through the villages of Bond Hill, Norwood, Oakley, and Madisonville to the Heights of Madeira; down the valley of the Little Miami to Allendale, Remington and Symmes, crossing the river at Loveland, and thence over the table land to Blanchester. The company's management shows great liberality in promoting the settlement of these suburbs, and offers

to each new resident, head of a family, building a permanent residence costing not less than $1,000 at any station on its line between Ludlow Grove and Loveland, free transportation for the first year between such station and Cincinnati, besides a specially low rate on the material used in construction of such residence.

The company is officered as follows: Edwin R. Bacon, of New York, president; W. W. Peabody, vice-president; William E. Jones, treasurer, and W. W. Peabody, Jr., secretary, all three of Cincinnati; I. G. Rawn, general superintendent; O. P. McCarthy, general passenger agent, and Charles H. Kœnig, district passenger agent. Mr. Peabody, who has active direction of the operations of the road, was born in Maine in 1836, and from 1852 to 1877 he served on the Marietta & Cincinnati road successively as assistant engineer, president's private secretary, paymaster, master of transportation, superintendent and general manager. From 1877 to 1880 he was superintendent and general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi railway; and from 1883 to November, 1886, was president and general manager of the Trans-Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at the latter date assuming his present position with this road. The treasurer, William E. Jones, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1847. In 1865 he became a clerk in the president's office, and in 1867 vice-president's secretary, with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In November, 1869, he was appointed cashier and registrar of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, becoming treasurer of its successor, the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore railroad in 1883, remaining as such with the present company; and since October 8, 1892, he has also been treasurer of the Continental Fast Freight line.

I. G. Rawn, general superintendent, is a native of Delaware, Ohio, became a telegraph operator on the "Bee Line" in 1870, later was train dispatcher and train master; became master of transportation on the Kentucky Central, October, 1887, and in January, 1889, division superintendent and superintendent of transportation on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, leaving that position in January, 1890, to assume that which he now holds.

Orin P. McCarty began railroad service in 1864 as clerk in the general ticket office of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line railway; became assistant general ticket agent of the Union Pacific railway in 1881; chief rate clerk of the Trunk Line Passenger committee of New York, November 1, 1887; chief clerk in general passenger office Baltimore & Ohio railroad in May, 1888; assistant general passenger agent in August, 1889, and on March 1, 1890, also general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

"THE BIG FOUR."

There is no railroad of the many entering Cincinnati that enjoys greater popularity than the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, better known as the "Big Four." It is especially a Cincinnati enterprise, having its general offices in Cincinnati. Its magnificent Union depot is a credit to the company and the admiration of travelers. The road is a consolidation of numerous previously existing companies and lines, some dating back to the early history of railroading in the West. The Rushville & Lawrenceburg Railroad Company was organized in 1848, and the following year the name was changed to the Lawrenceburg & Upper Mississippi Railroad Company. This company built the road from Lawrenceburg to Shelbyville, and the Shelbyville Railroad Company constructed it from Shelbyville to Indianapolis; the line being completed from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis in November, 1853, trains being run into Cincinnati over a third rail on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad December 3, 1853, the two companies owning the road consolidated as the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The Lafayette & Indianapolis Company was incorporated January 19, 1846, completing its road from Indianapolis to Lafayette in June, 1852, and in 1866 this road was purchased by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, the consolidation becoming the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Com-

pany. The same year the company acquired by perpetual lease the Cincinnati & Indiana, and in 1870 the property went into the hands of a receiver, and a new company, reorganized in 1873, operated it until 1876, when it again went into the hands of a receiver, thus continuing until foreclosure sale in February, 1880, when the bondholders purchased it and organized the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company. The company has acquired the Kankakee line between Cincinnati and Chicago, Kankakee & Seneca road, owned jointly by this company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, with whose line it connects at Seneca, Ill.; the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg railroad from Columbus, Ind., to Greensburg, Ind.; the Lawrenceburg branch from Lawrenceburg to Lawrenceburg junction, Ind., all owned by the company, besides a number of leased lines, including the Harrison Branch railroad; Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville railroad; Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago railroad, and Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad. On June 27, 1889, it acquired the entire system of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, popularly known as the "Bee Line," when the name of the entire system was changed to the present style.

The properties thus acquired constituted one of the most important of Ohio roads, having been originally chartered March 12, 1845. The "Bee Line" became a popular connection between Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and between Cleveland, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and when acquired by the "Big Four," made of that a compact system, radiating from Cincinnati as its principal point, Northeast to Cleveland, Northwest to Indianapolis & Chicago with other lines to Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo, Ill.; the "Big Four" also controlling the White Water Valley; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; Cairo & Vincennes; Ohio, Indiana & Western; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati, and other lines. This system connects at the Central Union station in Cincinnati with the trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Queen and Crescent; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; Louisville & Nashville; and Kentucky Central railways for all the principal points in the East, Southeast and South. The total length of all lines owned, leased and operated in the "Big Four" system amounts to 2,336.11 miles.

The board of directors is composed of Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Bliss, H. McK. Twombly and James B. Layng, of New York; S. J. Broadwell, Alexander McDonald, Melville E. Ingalls and William P. Anderson, of Cincinnati; Amos Townsend and James Barnett, of Cleveland; Benjamin S. Brown, of Columbus, George A. Farlow, of Boston.

The company is officered as follows: Melville E. Ingalls, president, J. D. Layng, vice-president, Oscar G. Murray, second vice-president. On the 1st of September, 1893, E. O. McCormick, for a long time general passenger agent of the "C. H. & D.," was appointed passenger traffic manager, a new office just created. The other offices are: E. F. Osborn, secretary, Frank D. Comstock, treasurer, F. A. Hewitt, auditor, and D. B. Martin, general passenger and ticket agent.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Another valuable acquisition to the railroad interests of Cincinnati was the entrance of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway into the city. This company was reorganized in October, 1888, under its present management, and has been made a specially valuable feeder to the commerce of Cincinnati, besides being a convenient means of transportation for passengers to all Virginia points, Washington and the East. The company has a total mileage of 1,173.8 miles, and over this road runs the widely famed "F. F. V." or "Fast Flying Virginia" solid vestibule train, which is one of the finest and most complete trains ever built by the Pullman Company, affording Pullman sleeping cars to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Old Point Comfort with the "F. F. V." dining car running through

to New York. It is also the short line to the Southeast, running from Cincinnati via Clifton Forge to Lynchburgh and Danville, Va., and Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte, N. C. It is the only direct line to Richmond and Old Point Comfort from Cincinnati, and affords the attractions of safety and luxury of travel, a first-class road bed and equipments, through trains all vestibuled, lighted with electricity and heated with steam, while the route followed by the line is one of the finest as regards scenery in the country, and reaches more points of historic interest than any other line in America, being the only line extending through the Virginia battlefields. In every respect that regards the convenience and comfort of the traveling public this road may compare with the best in the country, and all has been accomplished as the result of the ability and enterprising management of M. E. Ingalls, who has been president of the company since its reorganization in October, 1888.

Previous to this the road had been for several years in the hands of a receiver, and was in bad shape both physically and financially; but it has been thoroughly rehabilitated and now with new road bed, 75-pound steel rails and first-class rolling stock has been put upon a substantial basis with earnings largely increased. Mr. Ingalls, who has also been for twenty years at the head of the "Big Four" system, is recognized as one of the most accomplished railway managers in America. In addition to President Ingalls, the officers of the executive department are George T. Bliss, of New York, first vice-president; Decatur Axtell, of Richmond, Va., second vice-president, and C. E. Wellford, also of Richmond, secretary. The headquarters of the operating department are at Richmond, George W. Stevens being general manager, while H. W. Fuller is general passenger agent, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and C. B. Ryan is assistant general passenger agent at Cincinnati.

The company has twenty or more summer resorts of national reputation along their line, including the Natural bridge, reached by the James River division from Clifton; White Sulphur springs, W. Va., on the main line, and the Warm, Hot and Healing springs, reached by a trench road twenty-five miles from Covington, Va. This property is owned by a party of gentlemen, including M. E. Ingalls, Drexel, Morgan & Co., William H. Anderson and others, who have expended $1,000,000 in improvements during the last two years.

The Chesapeake & Ohio crosses the Ohio river at Cincinnati on a magnificent iron bridge, which, including its approaches, is 4,812 feet in length, 105 feet above low-water mark, and cost the enormous sum of $3,348,675.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Another commercial factor of great value to Cincinnati is the Louisville & Nashville railway. Its northern terminus is at the Little Miami station, and the road provides excellent facilities for the extensive southern trade, which finds an outlet here.

Its headquarters are at Louisville, and its connections here include the Kentucky Central division and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington division. On this road double daily trains are run between Cincinnati and Louisville, and New Orleans, Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., and Memphis, Tenn. Over one or the other of its branches nearly every southern point is reached, and it reaches farther south than any other road out of Cincinnati. The company's Cincinnati offices are on the seventh floor of the Chamber of Commerce. Brent Arnold is superintendent of terminals, and general freight agent for the Kentucky Central division. He is a Kentuckian, but has resided in Cincinnati for twenty-six years, was for eighteen years general agent here for the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, becoming superintendent when that road was purchased by the Louisville & Nashville. Samuel F. B. Morse, division passenger agent of the company here, has been in railway service since 1874, became general passenger agent of the Kentucky Central in 1886, and assumed his present position in January, 1892.

The Louisville division, which runs from Cincinnati, known as the "Short Line," has recently been entirely reconstructed. All the bridges have been renewed with iron and steel structures of the most approved style of construction, designed for the heaviest type of rolling stock; all the masonry has been repaired, old culverts have been rebuilt, and new ones constructed, so as to make the drainage of the roadbed perfect. Passengers have the choice of departing from, or entering, Cincinnati at either the Central Union or L. & N. and Pennsylvania stations. Four daily trains in each direction are run between the two cities. The distance is 110 miles. The local officers are: Y. Van Den Berg, traffic manager; J. G. Metcalfe, general manager; C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND VIRGINIA.

Prominent among the well-managed railways that center in Cincinnati is that conducted under the style of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad Company. The main line of the road from Cincinnati to Portsmouth was formerly known as the Ohio & Northwestern, which was sold under foreclosure March 13, 1890, the present company being organized to take over the property in June, 1891. Besides operating its own line between Cincinnati and Portsmouth, the company also operates the Columbus & Maysville railway between Sardinia and Hillsboro, and the company utilizes an ample equipment of rolling stock, its passenger service consisting of four trains each way daily. The general offices of the company are on the fifth floor of the United Bank building, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and its terminal in Cincinnati is at the Court Street station, which is occupied jointly by this road and the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. The officers of the company are Samuel Hunt, president and general manager; Thomas Hunt, secretary and treasurer; W. D. Gray, auditor; E. F. Gray, general freight and passenger agent; J. C. Gleason, train master, and J. C. Homer, master mechanic. Mr. Hunt, the president, is an experienced railroad man, having formerly been division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway at Winfield, Kans., in February, 1888, becoming general superintendent of the Ohio & Northwestern road, and becoming president and general manager for the existing company upon its organization. Thomas Hunt, the secretary and treasurer, is a brother of the president, and William D. Gray, the auditor, has been in railway service since 1878, and connected with this road through its different organizations. All of the other officers are gentlemen of experience in the various duties belonging to their respective positions, and the road is run upon a practical basis, and forms a valuable feeder to the business interests of Cincinnati. The distance between Cincinnati and Portsmouth is 106 miles.

CINCINNATI, LEBANON AND NORTHERN.

The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway Company was organized August 1, 1885, as successor to the Cincinnati Northern Railway Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure June 27, 1885. It is appropriately named the "Highland" route, for while the flood of 1884 reached the height of seventy-one feet above ordinary low-water mark, this was the only railway line running into the city which was not submerged. It gives the best service to the people of Cincinnati, Norwood, Mason, Lebanon and intermediate points on its road, and with a fine service of twenty daily trains each way, affords special advantages to those who select residences along its route. The Board of Directors is composed of George Hafer, George Bullock, Theodore Cook, Thomas J. Emery, A. S. Winslow, Joseph B. Thoms and L. C. Weir. Mr. Hafer being president and treasurer. He was formerly receiver of the old Cincinnati Northern Railway Company, becoming president of the present company upon its organization. The other officers are Clay Rockwell, auditor, and John P. Winslow, secretary. Mr. Winslow is a well-known member of the Cincin-

nati bar, while Mr. Rockwell, who has been with this company four years, was formerly employed by the Chicago & Erie railway as general bookkeeper. He also acts as general passenger agent for the road.

CINCINNATI AND WESTWOOD RAILROAD.

This road is an important suburban line, running from the depot of the "C., H. & D.," to Glenmore, a distance of eight miles. Thirteen passenger trains are run daily, each way, to accommodate the travel. The officers are: J. N. Gamble, president; P. M. Williams, vice-president; A. D. Shockley, treasurer; N. G. Hildreth, secretary; M. H. Crawford, general traffic manager; J. K. Dimmick, assistant general traffic manager. The offices are in room No. 5, United Bank building, Cincinnati.

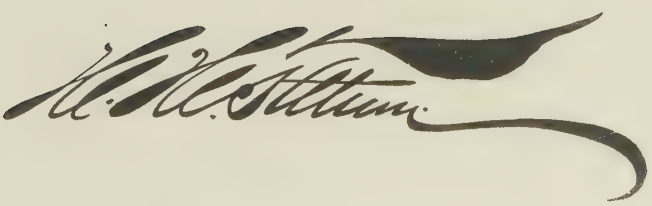
CINCINNATI, GEORGETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH.

This company owns and operates the line of narrow-gauge railway from Cincinnati to Georgetown, a distance of 42 miles. It starts from Columbia, in the First Ward, where connection is made with the Little Miami railroad, and passes through Forestville, Bethel, and Hamersville, to its point of destination. Along its line there are unsurpassed inducements to home-seekers, and there are also fine picnic grounds at Shinn's Grove, Crane's Grove, and Berry's Grove, and a camp-meeting and picnic ground at Amelia.

The terminus proper of the narrow-gauge is at the station of the Little Miami railroad, Butler and Pearl streets. The president, Ralph Peters, is also division superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Pan-Handle railroad. He has been president of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad since 1888. The vice-president and general freight and passenger agent, E. W. White, who is a native of New Hampshire, is a gentleman of extended railway experience, was formerly in the general office of the "Big Four," but has held his present position since 1885. J. C. McQuiston, the superintendent of the road, was formerly road-master of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette division of the "Big Four" system, and is a thoroughly experienced man. H. G. Roelker serves the company as secretary and treasurer.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

It was long the dream of Cincinnati to have direct railway communication with the extreme southern States, the seaboard and the Gulf, for the purpose of drawing trade hither; but owing to opposition and other drawbacks, many years rolled away before the dream was fully realized. As early as 1837 a charter was procured to build a railway from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, the Palmetto City to become the terminal on the seaboard for the commerce of the Queen City. But Kentucky made objections to the line passing through her territory, and the project was reluctantly abandoned. In the meantime the Civil war put a stop to the project. On the restoration of peace, however, it was revived, and stronger efforts made to carry the scheme through. Under date of May 19, 1869, an act was secured from the legislature authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue bonds to the amount of ten million dollars, to be used in the construction of a railroad to Chattanooga, which had been fixed upon as the objective point. Chattanooga being the gate city to the South, New Orleans, Charleston and Memphis could easily be reached by other railroads from that terminal. Kentucky still looked upon the movement coldly because of the antagonism of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which was jealous of a great competing line passing through their territory. The permission by the legislature to issue bonds had to be endorsed by the taxpayers of Cincinnati, and there was strong opposition of course. After an exciting fight, however, the measure was endorsed by a majority vote, and the great enterprise



was put under way in December, 1873. After a short time it was found necessary to raise more money, and a second investment of six million dollars was voted in 1876. The work of construction was vigorously prosecuted, but before the road was completed it became necessary to raise more money by a third loan. And when the railroad was finished in 1881, Cincinnati found that she had twenty million dollars invested in the enterprise.

The completion of the road, popularly known as the "Queen and Crescent," was hailed with delight by the people, and a great convention, at which all the officials of the Southern States were represented, was held in Music Hall in honor of the opening of this great southern thoroughfare. There was a banquet and speeches, and the meeting was closed by entering into a compact between the North and the South to perpetuate commercial harmony between the two sections of the country.

In the construction of this railroad Cincinnati enjoys the peculiar distinction of being the first city in the world to build a railway on its own account. When it was finished the road and all its properties were leased to a corporation known as the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, for twenty-five years from the 12th of October, 1881, upon a basis of an increasing rental, limited at the highest point to $1,250,000. Recently the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company secured a controlling interest in the lease, and assumed the management, but being unable to meet the interest due the city, the road passed into the hands of a receiver early in 1893.

To be exact, Cincinnati has invested in this railroad enterprise*:

Bonds outstanding	$18,610,000 00
Net amount of interest to date	10,797,287 88
Total paid in for sinking fund	2,330,126 50
Total	$31,737,414 38
Less sinking fund (estimated)	3,720,678 00
Total cost of the road to date (April, 1893)	$28,016,736 38

Mayor Mosby regards the railroad worth every dollar it cost the city, and in the hands of a strong company would become a dividend-paying property, and he therefore advocates its sale. In speaking of the resources of the city he says: "There is probably no city in the United States that possesses an asset that is entirely foreign to municipal government, the disposal of which would entirely pay its indebtedness, and therefore it is safe to say that Cincinnati is the richest municipal government in the United States."

It is believed by many, however, that, if the city retains control of this railway, in course of time the property will so appreciate in value that the interest on the investment will pay the taxes of the city. The interests of the city are looked after by a board of trustees, consisting of five members, appointed by the Superior Court. Under the terms of the lease, the company now operating the road does distinctly agree that a sum of $12,000 will be paid every year to maintain that board. The lessee company, in other words, pays each trustee $2,000, and the remaining $2,000 is to defray the salary of the secretary and office expenses.

The distance to Chattanooga from Cincinnati, via the "Queen and Crescent," is 338 miles; New Orleans, 830. On leaving Cincinnati, the Ohio river is crossed on a splendid trestle bridge from the foot of Horn street to Ludlow, Ky., about one mile in length (including its approaches), and 102½ feet above low-water level. It was commenced in 1875, and completed in December, 1877, at a cost, exclusive of the right of way, of $811,683. The route then lies through the rich farming lands of the famous "Blue Grass" section of Kentucky; the beautiful city of Lexington (eighty-two miles distant), the former capital of the State and home of the peerless

* See message of Mayor Mosby, April, 1893, p. 50. Also message, 1892, p. 94.

Henry Clay, whose monument is in plain view from the car windows; High Bridge, where the road crosses the Kentucky river, one of the grandest scenes on the continent; thence through the foot-hills of the Cumberland range, and on amidst picturesque and charming scenery to Chattanooga, with Missionary Ridge and the battlefields in view.

The officers of the traffic department of the Cincinnati & Southern, with headquarters in Cincinnati, are as follows: S. M. Felton, receiver; D. Miller, traffic manager; D. G. Edwards, general passenger and ticket agent; G. P. Biles, assistant general freight agent. The offices are in the St. Paul building, West Fourth street.

CINCINNATI NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

This line, which affords great convenience to suburban passenger travel, runs from Cincinnati to Mt. Healthy, a distance of fourteen miles, passing through Cumminsville, College Hill, Belmont, Mt. Airy and Summit Grove, to point of destination. Nine passenger trains, each way, are run. The officers of the road are as follows: Robert Simpson, president and general manager; John R. Davey, vice-president; Henry Bohl, treasurer; W. T. Simpson, secretary; Arthur Waters, superintendent; John E. Bruce, general counsel; F. H. Simpson, passenger agent. The general officers are in Cincinnati.

The foregoing railroads may be regarded as special Cincinnati enterprises, but altogether there are twenty railroads, either by direct lines or traffic arrangements, which converge upon the city, and give it direct communication with all points. Nearly all the foreign roads, thus entering the city, maintain offices in Cincinnati, for the purpose of soliciting business for their lines.

STREET RAILWAYS.*

The street-railway system of Cincinnati is exceptionally fine, rendering it possible to reach all points, including the distant suburbs and towns on the Kentucky side of the river, quickly and cheaply, five cents being the universal rate of fare. In early times passengers desiring to ride to their homes were carried in omnibuses, stage coaches, and other slow-motion vehicles. This mode of transit was not only slow, but expensive, when compared with the speed and cost of the present day. Street-car routes were first authorized by ordinance bearing date July 1, 1859, which prescribed the terms and conditions upon which they could be operated. Previous to starting the original companies were compelled to buy out, at a valuation agreed upon by arbitration, the omnibus and stage lines running at that time, which, with other onerous exactions, resulted in bankrupting in a very few years every street-railroad company organized at that time.

Route No. 1 was established by ordinance passed July 13, 1859, and extended from Fourth and Main streets to Fifth, to Western row (now Central avenue), to the then "Brighton House," returning on Baymiller to Findlay, to John, and Fourth to Main. Subsequently authority was granted and the direction of the route reversed. July 25, 1879, an extension was granted from the "Brighton House" corner, by double track on Harrison avenue and Westwood avenue to the terminus of the latter. Subsequently an extension was made. The circuit length of the line is 8.37 miles. Horses are still used. Routes 2, 4, 5, and 7 were established under the same ordinance, all running in different directions, except route 7, which was not authorized until January 25, 1860. No. 6 was never constructed. On October 25, 1889, route 7 was extended over route 5, and electric motor power authorized. This route has since been extended over other lines.

*For the history in detail, in which all the streets traversed by the various lines are named, see annual message of Mayor John B. Mosby, April, 1893, pp. 33–48. To that elaborate report the writer is indebted for the facts contained in this condensed history of the railway system.

No. 8 was established August 19, 1864. Subsequently it was extended, and the owners constructed, under the steam railroad law, an inclined plane and obtained the right under ordinances passed December 1, 1871, and October 27, 1875, to extend existing tracks in such manner as to reach the incline, both top and bottom. By resolution of the Board of Public Works, passed September 24, 1885, the company was authorized to adopt electricity, and subsequently they were authorized to extend their line to Carthage. The length of the circuit is 17 miles, and the fare is five cents to the corporation line and ten cents beyond.

Route No. 9 was originally established October 8, 1868; October 22, 1886, it became a cable line propelled by steam machinery. No. 10 was established as a horse line January 12, 1872; January 30, 1880, extensions were granted; December 20, 1881, further extensions were authorized, and a change to cable permitted.

Routes No. 11 and 12 were not built. No. 13 was established December 29, 1874. The Cincinnati Street Railway Company, which constructed this line to Avondale, purchased at an expense of $65,000 to $70,000 the Reading turnpike to the corporation line of Avondale, graded it down and operated it for some years as a horse-car line. October 18, 1889, electricity was authorized. The circuit length is 17.13 miles and the fare is five cents one way. No. 14 was laid out and an effort made to establish it by council proceedings, which failed. It was called the "gridiron," as it jumped all over the city nearly, touching the foot of each of the inclined planes. No. 15 was established September 29, 1876, and ran between Fountain Square and the Mt. Adams incline. No. 16 was started November 16, 1877, and ran from the upper depot of Mt. Adams incline via Eden Park to the corporation line. On March 22, 1886, an ordinance was passed authorizing routes 10 and 16 to use cable. The circuit length is 11.93 miles. No. 17 was established October 24, 1879, as an extension of the Mt. Auburn line (route No. 8), but it was never constructed except as a part of other routes.

Route No. 18, established by ordinance March 26, 1880, commenced on Colerain pike opposite entrance to the Wesleyan cemetery, and after passing through various streets meandered on down to Fountain Square. October 27, 1886, an extension was granted and authority granted to use electricity. This is the only instance in the city where the fare has been actually increased, but it was likewise the first electric road constructed, and electricity was but an experiment. October 18, 1889, an extension was granted, and the circuit is 13.59 miles. No. 19 was established by ordinance, but has never been constructed. No. 20, known at the time of its establishment as the "grass-hopper," jumped about from one existing line to another so as to get a route by building very little track from Fifth and Main streets to Dalton and Liberty, was authorized February 24, 1883, but never constructed. No. 21 was established September 8, 1882, and runs from the top of Price-Hill incline to St. Peter's cemetery out in the country, and is operated as a horse line. Circuit length 3.13 miles. No. 22 was established June 25, 1886, and runs on Sycamore street from Fourth to Burnet avenue, thence through Avondale to Main avenue. It is a cable road, and the circuit is eight miles.

The ordinance awarding the contract for route No. 23 was passed May 25, 1892. It commences at Central and Colerain avenues, and after running some distance ascends on an incline and runs to North corporation line. No. 24 was authorized in 1892, but it was not constructed.

The Spring Grove avenue line originally ran from Harrison avenue along Spring Grove avenue to the cemetery of Spring Grove. On March 19, 1880, it was extended by ordinance to Fountain Square. In July of that year the road and its extensions were acquired by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, and the circuit length of the route as now operated is 13.32 miles. The extension grants twenty-five years.

The Eighth street line was originally established as a line running from Sedamsville, along the Lower River road to Slop street, obtaining its grant from the

township trustees. On July 2, 1875, an ordinance was framed by the council of Cincinnati extending the route on Main to Evans, to Eighth, to Central avenue, to Sixth, to Walnut, to Fourth, to Elm, to Eighth, and returning to foot of Price-Hill incline. On August 23, 1876, an additional extension was granted, and still another March 2, 1877. The route is owned and operated by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, and at this writing (August, 1893,) it is hard at work on an extension which will be of great service to the public. The original grant was perpetual —the extension is for twenty-five years. The regular route is a five-mile circuit, and its branches 4.25 miles.

LINES ACROSS THE RIVER.

The Newport & Cincinnati Street railroad and the Cincinnati & Newport Street railroad grant, passed February 25, 1881, commencing at the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, running west on Pearl street to Broadway, Broadway to Fourth, Fourth to Walnut, Walnut to Fifth, east on Fifth to Broadway, south on Broadway to Pearl, east on Pearl to Newport and Cincinnati bridge, over which it passes to the city of Newport and Bellevue and Dayton.

The South Covington Street railway and the Newport, Covington & Cincinnati Street railway, under ordinances passed September 1, 1871, and November 2, 1877, were permitted to run cars from the Suspension bridge on Front to Walnut, Walnut to Fifth, thence to Vine, south on Vine to Front, east on Front to Suspension bridge, over which it passes to the city of Covington.

The South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company has opened the York street line to Newport. This line has only a few hundred feet of construction within the city limits, as the cars are operated over the lines of the other railroads from the foot of Broadway to Fountain Square.

A line has recently been extended to Fort Thomas, in Kentucky, which affords easy and quick communication with that point from Fountain Square. A ride over this route is a charming one as a splendid view of the city and surrounding country is had from the hills of Kentucky.

A summary of the electric railways in the city shows a total of 255 miles of wire and 4,764 poles used to operate a total of 274 cars, equipped with about 8,640 horse-power in electric motors. There are at the present writing twenty-two separate street railway lines, but this number will soon be increased to meet the demands of the growing city and suburbs. In 1875 there were only forty-five miles of street-car tracks; to-day there are nearly 200. In a short time all horse-car lines will have disappeared from the streets, and only electricity and steam (cable) will be in use. The horse-car has had its day; let it give way to the greater power and more desirable improvement of modern times.

Nearly all the foregoing street-car lines start from, and return to, Fountain Square, that being the center, as it were, of the system. It is an interesting sight to stand on a corner opposite this square and watch the numerous cars arriving from the four points of the compass, crossing each other's tracks in symmetrical curves, and departing to make their circuits. And as they move with clock-like precision, the scene is particularly animating to the observer who witnesses it for the first time. This radiating center enables a stranger to secure a car to any point in the city or suburbs without trouble, as all bear the names of the places to which they run.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE OHIO.

EARLIEST GREAT FLOOD KNOWN TO WHITE MEN—TABLE SHOWING THE STAGE OF HIGH WATER FOR SIXTY YEARS—THE FRESHETS OF 1847 AND 1883—GREAT FLOOD OF 1884—TABLE SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL OF THE WATER DURING FEBRUARY—WORK OF RELIEF COMMITTEES—PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE FLOOD.

AS the Ohio* river drains a wide scope of country, it has been subjected to many great floods since the advent of the white man. What they were anterior to that date we know not. From the earliest times it was regarded as a beautiful stream. When first visited by the French voyagers in the latter part of 1600, they were so impressed with its beauty that they named it La Belle Riviere. Tradition tells us that in early times the channel was narrower than it is to-day. The banks were lined with trees, vines and creepers, which, in many places, extended to the water's edge. After the trees were cut away the channel gradually widened, as there was no longer any resistance offered by roots and vines to the encroachments of the water during high stages. The direction of the current, too, was changed in many places on account of shifting sands and the formation of bars.

FLOOD OF 1773.

The first account we have of high water was in 1773. Three brothers, James, George and John Medfee, of Botetourt county, Va., visited the Ohio Valley for the purpose of seeking a place to settle. Early in June, 1773, they started in canoes from the mouth of the Kanawha, and descended the Ohio rapidly, because of a great flood in the river. This flood, it is said, was twelve feet higher than the great floods of 1832 and 1847. This is doubtful, for such a stage of water would have made it higher by three feet than the flood of 1884, which is the highest of which we have any authentic record. It is supposed that it was this flood (1773), the height of which was afterward found marked by these visitors, or the Indians, on a tree standing below where Fort Washington was afterward erected, and which was long pointed out as the greatest height of the river then known, either by personal experience or by tradition. The Medfee brothers said the mighty torrent bore them swiftly along, and the valley was full from bluff to bluff. There was scarcely any dry land on what are now known as the "flats" of Cincinnati, and Mill creek valley. Dismayed at the watery scene, they left the river and hastened inland to a point in Kentucky where they had friends living, and there they finally settled. They are believed to have been the first explorers in search of a place to settle in the Miami country, although Christopher Gist had ascended the Great Miami on a mission to the Indians as early as 1751.

Judge Symmes says that on the 29th of January, 1789, he left Maysville with Capt. Kearsay and thirteen men, detailed for the protection of the settlement he proposed founding at North Bend. "The river was uncommonly high," he writes, "higher than at any date since 1773." From this statement we infer that it had attained an unusual height. When the party reached Columbia they found the "place under water with the exception of one house only." The houses were not

* Kis-ke-pi-la-sepe, *i. e.*, Eagle river, was the name given to the Ohio by the Shawanese. But the Wyandots, who were in this country generations before the Shawanese, called it O-he-zuh. This is regarded as the primitive name and means "great, grand and fair to look upon." The French voyageurs used this name in their boat songs—adopting its significance when they called it La Belle Riviere.—[*Tector's Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley*, p. 68.]

numerous, but the inundation of the lowlands showed that the place was not a desirable one for the foundation of a town.

The flood of 1832, which reached a height of 64 feet 3 inches on the 18th of February, was a notable one. It was the highest ever known at Pittsburgh, according to the best data attainable, and was higher than that of 1883 from Pittsburgh to and including Ripley, 414 miles below Pittsburgh, and 45 miles above Cincinnati. The flood of 1884, while it did not equal that of 1832 at Pittsburgh, exceeded all floods below Pittsburgh to Cairo, and laid the foundation for the flood in the Mississippi river that covered the territory on either side for forty miles, and resulted in the highest water at New Orleans since 1874.

FLOOD RECORDS.

The following table showing the highest stage of water at Cincinnati from 1858 to 1884, and also in 1832 and 1847, is taken from the published report of the Relief Committee in 1884, and will be found valuable for reference. From 1885 to 1893 the record has been obtained from other sources. The figures, which give the stages of water for thirty-eight years, are:

YEAR. DATE.	FEET.	INCHES.	YEAR. DATE.	FEET.	INCHES.
1832, February 18	64	3	1875, August 6	55	5
1847, December 17	63	7	1876, January 29	51	9
1858, June 16	43	10	1877, January 20	53	9
1859, February 22	55	5	1878, December 15	41	5
1860, April 16	49	2	1879, December 27	42	9
1861, April 19	49	5	1880, February 17	53	2
1862, January 24	57	4	1881, February 16	50	7
1863, March 12	42	9	1882, February 21	58	7
1864, December 23	45	1	1883, February, 5 A. M	66	4
1865, March 7	56	3	1884, February 14, 12 M	71	¾
1866, September 26	42	6	1885, January 19	45	10
1867, March 14	55	8	1886, April 9	55	10
1868, March 30	48	3	1887, February 5	56	4
1869, April 2	48	9	1888, April1	39	11
1870, January 19	55	3	1889, February 22	38	4
1871, May 13	40	6	1890, March 26	59	3
1872, April 13	41	9	1891, February 21	51	11
1873, December 18	44	5	1892, January 18	41	7
1874, January 11	47	11	1893, February 14	49	7

The great flood of 1832 was a notable one—the highest known up to that date—and until 1883 the "oldest inhabitant" always referred to it as high-water mark, until the freshets of 1883 and 1884 wiped out the record. The damages caused by the rise of 1832 were not great, when compared with those sustained in 1884, because there was less property and individual interests to be placed in jeopardy. With the record of 1883 river men and close observers were quite firm in their opinions that it was not likely to be broken soon, if ever. But they were soon doomed to be disappointed. In one year it was wiped out by an excess of over four feet.

For twenty-seven years after 1832, with the exception of five or six years, there was a gradual decline in the annual high stages of water. The lowest stage of which we have any record was one foot nine inches, which was reached on the 17th of September, 1881, and it remained stationary at these figures until the 19th of the same month, inclusive.

According to the reports of the Chamber of Commerce the river on the 6th of February, 1884, had reached a height of fifty-nine feet at Cincinnati. This circumstance, added to the rapid rise of the waters at all points above, and the enormous rainfall that had prevailed for a long time, and still continued, in the territory drained by the river, made it certain that the city was about to be subjected to a flood as great as any that it had experienced in the past, and rendered it quite probable that all previous experiences of floods in the Ohio would be exceeded.

RELIEF COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In view of this alarming prospect, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called for the purpose of taking steps to appoint committees and otherwise be prepared to meet what seemed to be an inevitable calamity. A Relief Committee, consisting of fifteen members, was appointed and authorized to receive contributions and to furnish relief to sufferers by the flood. Subsequently the committee was strengthened by the addition of thirteen more names, added by Chairman H. C. Urner. Subscriptions to the proposed relief fund being in order, the Chamber by a unanimous vote appropriated $5,000 as a contribution to the fund. S. F. Dana was chosen treasurer, and Sidney D. Maxwell secretary. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of six members. Buildings were secured for the storage of provisions, and headquarters for the committee established. At a meeting of common council held on the 6th of February a resolution was passed requesting the legislature to authorize the city comptroller "to borrow a sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars to be placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee of common council to be used for the purpose of relieving the distressed and protecting life and property during the continuance of the great flood." In accordance with this action a committee of common council, consisting of seven members, with the mayor at the head, and seven aldermen, was appointed. At a meeting of the Relief Committee, held February 7th, the action of the common council was reported, and the gentlemen appointed as the council committee were added to the committee, "which henceforth was known as the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council of Cincinnati." For the proper performance of the work devolving upon the Relief Committee sub-committees were appointed, and a better organization was thus effected.

A large number of boats having been found necessary, Capt. W. P. Walker, Jr., was appointed admiral of the fleet, with two assistants. The committees and officers thus appointed at once proceeded to organize their several departments, and most faithfully and efficiently performed the laborious duties imposed on them.

In the meantime Howard Douglass, president of the board of education, announced that he would assume the responsibility of ordering the vacation of such schoolhouses as might be needed to provide shelter for persons driven from their homes by the floods. At a subsequent meeting of the board his action was unanimously approved. A number of schoolhouses convenient to the flooded district were occupied, both for places of shelter and the distribution of supplies.

The Church of the Atonement was also placed at the disposal of the committee, and, under the care of Rev. Father James Cary, many homeless persons were therein fed and sheltered.

The First Regiment, O. N. G., Col. C. B. Hunt commanding; the Regiment of Veteran Guards, under Col. M. L. Hawkins, and the Second Battery, Capt. Joyce, tendered their services to assist the police in the preservation of the public peace. These offers were gladly accepted by the committee, and, under the direction of the committee on police, the streets of the city, which, through the failure of the gas supply, were unlighted, were regularly patroled by the soldiers of these regiments during the continuance of the flood.

One of the first cares of the committee, says Prest. Urner in his exhaustive report, was to provide for feeding the hungry and destitute persons who had been driven from their homes by the flood. To accomplish this a soup house was opened, which was maintained during the entire period of the high water. An enormous quantity of food was consumed, and a very large number of persons were fed. Through good management the best of order prevailed, and the lack of crime and violence showed the importance of thorough organization and food distribution during the alarming prevalence of the high water.

The unexampled rise of the river rendered the situation of many of the flooded buildings unsafe, and the committee, through the police department, had them under constant inspection, which resulted in the condemnation of a number of buildings and an order for their vacation. This order was executed with some difficulty, the persons living in the condemned houses in many cases being unwilling to abandon their dwellings; but with much persuasion, and some exercise of authority, they were all safely removed—it being necessary in some instances to seize boats from extortionate owners engaged in the removal.

CALL FOR ASSISTANCE.

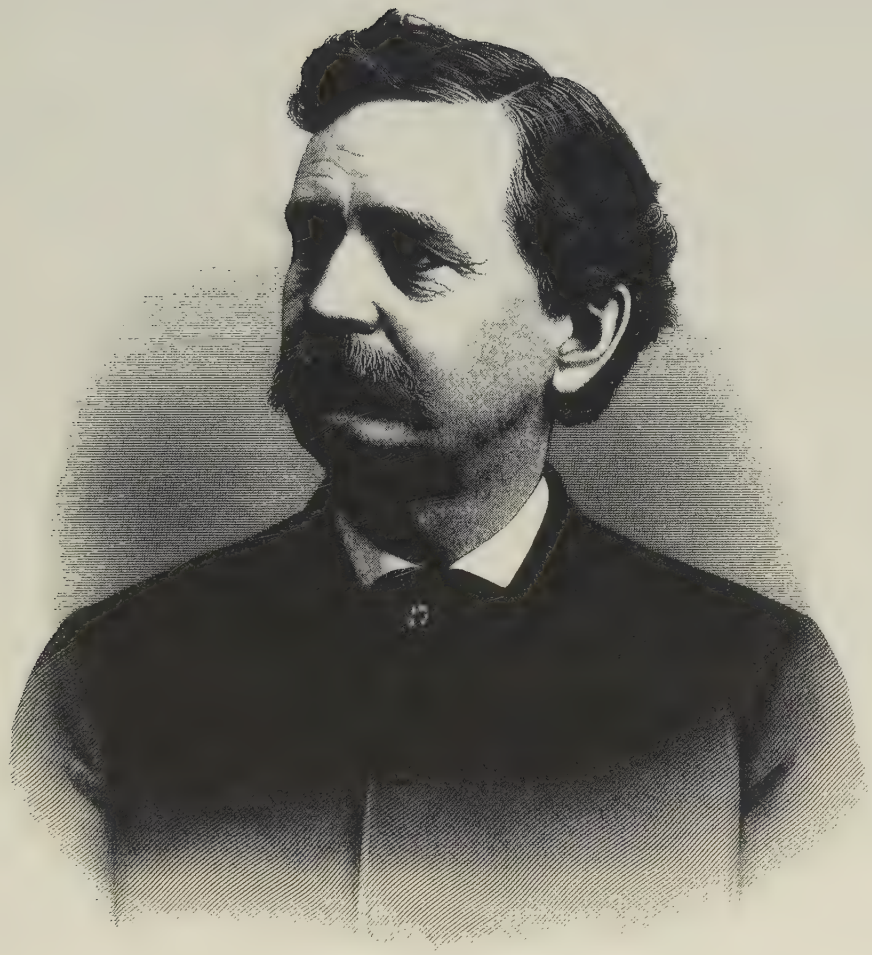
The progress of the rise, although steady, was slow, and for some little time after the organization of the committee the citizens did not seem to appreciate the magnitude of the impending disaster. That they might be fully informed of the condition of the suffering people, the committee issued a call for assistance and urged prompt attention to it in the way of contributions of money, food and clothing. The public was informed that at that time more rations of food were being issued, and a greater number of persons fed, than at any time during the flood of 1883. There was a prompt response to the call, and from that time on until the waters had receded from the inundated parts of the city, the contributions came from all classes of the people. The College of Music, in connection with Mr. Henry E. Abbey, projected and carried to a magnificent conclusion a concert for the benefit of the Relief Fund, at which the celebrated singers of the Opera Festival gratuitously contributed their services. By this concert, which took place February 17, the substantial sum of $6,170.14 was realized.

To guard against imposition the committee only distributed relief through regularly established organizations and agencies, and at all times declined to make any allowance to individuals. The charitable organizations of the city placed themselves at the service of the committee, and through them the work of relief was carried on with a zeal and intelligence that protected the fund from impostors, and efficiently contributed to the succor of all persons found worthy of relief.

The care of the distressed people of Cumminsville (Twenty-fifth ward), which the flood had converted into a vast lake, was delegated to a citizens' committee composed of three gentlemen, and they addressed themselves to the relief of the suffering with entire devotion, and accomplished their work to the satisfaction of the Relief Committee.

The Relief Committee, following the precedent established during the flood of 1883, decided that no part of the contributions received from places outside of Cincinnati should be applied to the relief of persons living in the city, but that any such contributions which might be intrusted to the committee should be distributed for the relief of distress throughout the Ohio Valley outside of Cincinnati. That this should be thoroughly understood the committee gave public notice of its decision, and offering to take charge of any contributions that might be sent it for distribution at outside points. In response to this notice contributions in money to the amount of $97,751.22—including $20,315.25 from the Ohio State Relief Commission—were received by the committee from sources outside of Cincinnati, and the total amount thus received was distributed throughout the entire length of the Ohio Valley.

The condition of the people living on the shores of the river above Cincinnati was deplorable. Suddenly driven from their homes, and in many instances compelled to flee for their lives leaving their household necessities behind them, their situation was most distressing, and urgent appeals for assistance reached the committee. As soon as a sufficient amount was received from outside sources to justify the expense of an independent expedition, the large steamer "Granite State" was chartered by the committee, loaded with supplies, and despatched on a mission of



W. D. Woodford

mercy. The cost of the cargo, to the extent of $15,000, was defrayed by the Ohio State Relief Commission; but the distribution of the proceeds of the amount contributed by the commission being necessarily confined to Ohio, Gen. A. Beckwith, representing the United States Government, also placed on board supplies to the value of $10,000, that both sides of the river might share in the distribution. The expedition was successful in its mission, and much suffering was relieved.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

To guard against deception the committee sent out special commissions to explore both sides of the river and ascertain the true condition of the sufferers. The Ohio Legislature, in accordance with the request of the Common Council, passed a law authorizing the city comptroller to borrow $50,000, to be expended for the relief of suffering in Cincinnati, upon the order of the tax commission. The commission instructed the comptroller to pay the amount authorized, or any part thereof, upon the order of the executive committee of the Relief Committee.

The unexampled rise of the water entailed such widespread distress among the poor of the city, that the demands for relief exceeded the ability of the committee to supply from the fund provided by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. To meet these demands, the executive committee called upon the comptroller for $25,000 of the city fund. This amount was received and placed in the Relief Fund. So judiciously was it used that upon the completion of the work, and the final adjustment of accounts, it was found that there was at the credit of the fund for the relief of Cincinnati an unexpended balance of $5,260.74, which was returned to the city.

Treasurer Dana in his report says that the amount received from local sources for the relief of Cincinnati was $96,680.12; amount contributed by persons not residents of Cincinnati, $97,751.22, making a total of $194,431.34.

The flood committee estimated the number of persons fed at the Sixth street soup house, during the thirteen days it was in operation, at 65,000, and as many as 7,500 were fed in one day. This did not include all receiving relief, as there were many other stations where provisions and clothing were distributed.

Thomas J. Stephens, chairman of the military and police committee, reported that so long as the gas works continued to furnish light for the city, it was not deemed necessary to increase the patrol by the appointment of specials. Gen. Hickenlooper's assurance that, until the river should reach 64 feet, the manufacture of gas would continue, gave some hope that the extremity of darkness might be avoided; but when the steadily advancing flood marked 65 feet 1½ inches on the gauge, the fires were put out and the supply of gas light ceased. Then it was that the committee called out the military. This action quieted the apprehension felt that the city was in danger from disorder and plunder. For eleven nights these soldiers were on duty, and greatly aided the police by partly relieving them of routine patrol duty outside the submerged district. During the continuance of the flood the best of order was preserved and fewer thefts and deeds of violence were reported than usual. When the reservoirs were running low, in consequence of the big engines being stopped by the flood, the realization of this fact caused the utmost vigilance to be exercised on the part of the police and citizens, and as a consequence there were hardly any alarms of fire. Much of the distress and loss of valuable property in 1883 was due to the unprecedented inundation of that year, which covered territory never before reached, and which, in the opinion of old river men, was considered not possible.

The severity of this lesson was not overlooked by the people, and while the flood of 1884 was greater in extent, and many more persons were forced to vacate their houses, yet the loss of property and consequent distress was perhaps not more than in the preceding year. It was ascertained that 4,930 houses were inundated and

21,856 persons either compelled to vacate or reach their houses by boats. The work of the police, however, was arduous and required the most active kind of service. A large number of the relief boats were manned by the police and kept busy from daylight till dark, and regular patrol duty in boats, day and night, was continued throughout.

The inspection of all dangerous tenements in the flooded quarter was another duty of the police, and in many cases it was found necessary to compel the vacation of such premises as were deemed unsafe. The only serious accident during all this time was the falling of a house on East Front street, whereby several lives were lost. After the water receded, an examination by the police resulted in the discovery of one hundred buildings that were deemed unsafe. The extraordinary expense incurred by the police department amounted to $1,788.76, which was paid by the Relief Committee. The pay of the military while on duty, at the State allowance of $2.00 per day, amounted to $14,000. This sum, by Act of the Legislature, was ordered paid out of the fund appropriated by the State for the flood sufferers.

STAGES OF THE WATER.

In the report made by the Chamber of Commerce and the Common Council of Cincinnati, there is an elaborate table showing the stages of the river every hour from February 1st to the 29th, 1884, inclusive, together with a comparative table of the stage of the water for the same days in 1883. It is of exceeding great value to those who desire accurate information, hourly, of the gradual rise and fall of the river during those memorable floods. From that table the following has been compiled showing the stages of the water during each day at noon of those months:

	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
	FT. IN.	FT. IN.		FT. IN.	FT. IN.
Feb. 1, noon	29 5	38 4½	Feb. 16, noon	64 4½	68 5½
" 2, "	28 3	45 10½	" 17, "	62 4	66 2¼
" 3, "	27	49 4½	" 18, "	60 5	63 5½
" 4, "	30	49 10½	" 19, "	59	60 4
" 5, "	30 5	52 4½	" 20, "	57 7	59
" 6, "	29 5	59	" 21, "	55 10	55 10
" 7, "	42 8	61 7¾	" 22, "	53 6	52 2½
" 8, "	52 5	62 6½	" 23, "	49 6	48 8
" 9, "	57 2	63 8½	" 24, "	45 1	45 5
" 10, "	59 ¼	64 10½	" 25, "	42 1	41 1
" 11, "	60 7	66 2¾	" 26, "	37 11	37 1
" 12, "	63 6¼	68 3½	" 27, "	34 5	33 2
" 13, "	64 11½	69 10	" 28, "	31 10	29 7
" 14, "	65 1½	71 ¾	" 29, "	— —	25 6
" 15, "	66 1¾	70 2			

At 4 A. M. February 15, 1883, the water was at its greatest height, 66 feet 4 inches. At noon, however, it had declined 2¼ inches, as shown above.

At 8 A. M., February 14, 1884, the water reached 71 feet and remained at those figures till 10 A. M., two hours, when it gained ¼ of an inch. It remained at this figure till 11:30, when another ¼ was added, making 71 feet ½ inch. At noon another quarter was gained, and the maximum, 71 feet ¾ of an inch, was reached. It stood at these figures till 1 P. M., when ¼ of an inch was lost. From this hour till 6:30 it stood at 71 feet ½ an inch. At 7 P. M., it had fallen to 71 feet, and at midnight it was down to 70 feet 10 inches. From that hour the decline was slow until noon of the next day, when it receded more rapidly.

PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE FLOOD.

The great floods of 1883 and 1884 seemed to be forerunners of the deluge which destroyed Johnstown in 1889, caused the loss of more than 3,000 lives by drowning, and the inundation of the upper valleys of the Susquehanna on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. Physically considered these great floods bear peculiar relations.

R. B. Stephenson, in his report to the Chamber of Commerce, says that the causes which combined to produce the flood of 1884 were geographical, topographical and meteorological. The Alleghany, with its sources and tributaries, drains an area of 13,000 square miles; the Youghiogheny and its tributaries, 2,100 square miles, and of the Monongahela and its other tributaries, 4,900 square miles, making the total water shed of the Monongahela 7,000 square miles, which, added to that of the Allegheny, gives a grand total area of 20,000 square miles drained by the sources of the Ohio river. These waters were augmented below, during the first week of February, 1884, by the Muskingum river and tributaries draining the southwestern portion of Ohio; the little Kanawha river, draining the western slopes of West Virginia; the Elk river, supplied by springs on the south side of Rich mountain, and rising and spreading out until it became navigable eighty miles for steamboats, and emptying, at Charleston, into the Kanawha, which, with its tributaries, drains the entire southern half of West Virginia; and yet below these there were added to the waters of the Ohio those of the Guyandotte, Big Sandy, Little Guyandotte, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers, on the south side, and the Scioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, White, and Wabash rivers, on the north side, nearly all being navigable rivers, and the hundreds of streams tributary to these, as well as many small streams that empty directly into the Ohio, on both sides.

WHEN THE CAUSES BEGAN.

The meteorological causes, says Mr. Stephenson, began on the 14th day of December, 1883, when the winter's first fall of snow occurred in the Ohio Valley, less than one inch in depth at Cincinnati, where the stage of the river was 10 feet 7 inches on that day, a minimum to which it did not again decline for a period of six months or more. To the snow on the date named, was added rainfall to the depth of sixteen-hundredths of an inch. Light snows fell on the 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th of December, followed by a heavier snow on the 20th, and twelve hours of snow on the 22nd, the fall of the day last indicated measuring 6¾ inches in depth. The snow then on the ground was partly removed and partly more closely packed by a fall of sleet and rain on the 23d that equalled a rainfall of 2.57 inches, after which the temperature became so cold that ice appeared in the river the following day, which disappeared on the 28th, under the influence of light rains which fell on the 27th. Light rains, but enough to carry much of the snow into the river, and solidify that which remained on the ground, fell also on the 30th and 31st. The total fall of snow, sleet and rain, during the month of December, reduced to rainfall, was 5.61 inches. The highest stage of the river during the month was 49½ feet, on the 28th, when it began to decline.

Light snows were frequent and a cold temperature prevailed from the 1st to the 14th of January, 1884, when a heavy snow set in at 5 P. M., continuing until the following day; and on the 19th there was another light fall of snow. These alternated with sleet and rain, and the temperature varied, during the last five days, between zero and 60 degrees above. The first half of the month was generally cold, but there were slight variations in the weather conditions. These variations and other influences were sufficient to cause the river to fall, first, from 49½ feet on December 28, to 15 feet 5 inches on January 13, then rise to 24 feet 1 inch on the 19th, then fall to 15 feet 9 inches on the 29th, and rise again to 31 feet 3 inches on the 31st, when the flood of 1884 properly began. The 30th of January found upon the ground much of the previous fall of 18 inches to 4 feet of solidified snow, packed upon the hills and mountains and valleys of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and the smaller streams tributary to the latter. The depth of snow that fell at Cincinnati during the month of January was 10 inches, and much more had fallen at other localities that would affect the condition of the river. The rainfall of the month was 1.23 inches. The snow, sleet and rain, reduced to rainfall, was

2.21 inches. One rain followed another from the 30th of January to the 13th of February, which affected the river accordingly.

CLOSING DAYS OF JANUARY.

During the two or three closing days of January a warm temperature spread itself over a territory represented by the length of the Ohio river, but events in March showed that it did not extend more than one hundred miles on either side of the same, nor up the Allegheny Valley, nor up the tributaries on the east side of the Monongahela, else the magnitude of the flood of 1884 would have been much greater. On the 29th there was a general rain over the southern half of the water-shed heretofore described, but it missed the Allegheny drainage, the snow being scarcely disturbed, and the ice remained firm in the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers and their tributaries. The rain and warm weather continued up the Monongahela and some of its contributaries, and that river continued to rise, while simultaneously all tributaries of the Ohio below poured out floods of water, not all, however, from their headwaters. But restricted as was the territory covered by the warm temperature, which at Cincinnati was 59 degrees at 2:30 P. M. of January 31, it was fraught with grave consequences. The ice, which had held firm in the Youghiogheny river throughout the winter, was, on that day, partially broken up, and while it did not pass into the Monongahela until the 5th, it piled up in its own bed, caused adjacent territory to be overflowed by back water, and destroyed much property. The Monongahela rose on January 31 to a depth of 29 feet at Brownsville, and 21 feet at Pittsburgh, and much coal property was carried away.

The ice in the Muskingum and Little Kanawha rivers gave way on the same day, and both of those tributaries poured their floods into the Ohio, the stage of the Ohio at Marietta being 21 feet, and at Parkersburg 24 feet. Freshets in the Elk river and Paint creek caused the Kanawha river to swell to 19 feet at Charleston on January 31, and this water was being added to that in the Ohio at Point Pleasant during the 24 hours that the latter rose 12 feet at Catlettsburg, the result of a flood in the Big Sandy, from Louisa to the mouth. The Scioto river also poured out strong, causing the Ohio to swell eight inches per hour at Portsmouth, where the stage on January 31 was thirty feet.

It will be observed that at all of the points named above on the Ohio river the rises were simultaneous, being due to local streams and local causes alone. This was also the case at Cincinnati, where the river rose 12½ feet during the same 24 hours, the Little Miami river and smaller streams on its south side pouring into it their floods of water. The stage of the Licking at Butler Station was 21½ feet, and while its flood was being emptied into the Ohio, the water was prevented from passing off so rapidly by the strong cross-currents at points below, where the Great Miami river on the north side, and the Kentucky river on the south side, formed a barrier to its swift progress. The latter river was rising three inches per hour at Frankfort, where the stage of water reported was 22 feet, and all streams that empty into the Ohio below Carrollton were also rising.

FEBRUARY OPENS.

With a change to cold weather during the night, the month of January closed, and the memorable February opened with the mercury 30 degrees lower than on the previous day; but, notwithstanding this, the Ohio, Licking and Little Miami rivers continued to rise. The Allegheny was swelling some, but the river was falling at Pittsburgh, and all the upper tributaries had ceased to rise, except the Scioto, and the Kentucky river was falling at Frankfort. The Ohio continued to rise from Steubenville to Portsmouth, the rise at the latter place being six inches per hour, and the stage of the river there had reached 43 feet. The further rise at Cincinnati during the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. of February 1st was 7 feet 10 inches, and at the hour named the stage of the river was 40 feet 5½ inches.

During the next two days no rain fell in the Ohio Valley, and the Licking river was falling. The Ohio was falling on February 3d from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Big Sandy, and the decline extended on the 4th to Portsmouth, where the stage of water had on the previous day reached 47 feet. But the river continued to rise steadily and rapidly at Cincinnati, having entered the buildings at the foot of Main and Walnut streets on the morning of the 2d, and those at the foot of Broadway on the same day, the river's upward tendency being aided by the arrival of waters from upper tributaries in quick succession until it reached 49 feet 11½ inches on the 4th at 7 A. M., when it declined so perceptibly that at 2 P. M. the surface of the water was one inch lower; but between 2 and 3 P. M. there was a heavy fall of rain that carried much of the solidified snow into the river and local tributaries, and a rise again set in that did not cease until noon of the 14th, when it culminated in the highest stage of water at the mouth of the Licking river that had ever been seen at that point by an enlightened people. The rainfall of the 4th amounted to 1.35 inches, and the temperature had risen to 62 degrees. A dense fog hung in the bottoms at 3 P. M.—so dense that artificial light was necessary in all buildings south of Third street. Rain was falling at all points above, and the Licking and Little Miami rivers were again rising, and also the Monongahela. At midnight the stars appeared, but the river continued to rise nearly two inches per hour, and before daylight all buildings fronting on the river, between the suspension bridge and Main street, and between Ludlow street and Broadway, had been invaded by the water, the advance being due to local causes.

OMINOUS SIGNS.

The conditions of February 5th were such that a few close observers of river phenomena believed that in them existed the germs of a flood greater than that of the previous February, but no alarm was excited among the mass of the people, although the bottoms of Cincinnati were covered by water, and Lawrenceburg and Aurora, Ind., were partially submerged. The temperature at Cincinnati ranged from 49 to 62 degrees, while the rainfall of the day was 1.56 inches, and it was equally as much at points above on the Ohio river and along its tributaries. The rainfall of the first five days of February, 1884, was 1.11 inches more than during the first five days of the previous February. More rain had fallen between 6:30 A. M. of the 4th and 2:30 P. M. of the 5th, than fell during the entire four days that immediately preceded the same stage of water on February 8, 1883. The river was 20 feet and one-half inch higher than at the same time of the previous year, and there had been but nine years in which the stage of the water exceeded that at midnight of the 5th.

The Licking river was rising 12 inches per hour at Cynthiana and Boston Station, with 18 feet of water at the latter place; the Ohio was again rising at Portsmouth, with 45 feet 10 inches of water; there had again been heavy rains up the Big Sandy, and that river was exhibiting the effects; the New river had swelled to six feet at Hinton, and was yet rising, while the Kanawha was already rising, with 15 feet of water at Charleston, and 23 feet at Raymond City. Rain was causing the Muskingum to pour out again, and the rise of the Ohio at Marietta was at the rate of four inches per hour. Rain had fallen constantly 24 hours at Pittsburgh, and there the stage of the river was 18 feet and rising, and at Wheeling 26 feet and rising. The ice poured out of the Youghiogheny river and into the Monongahela, carrying with it houses, stables and other property. The stage of the Monongahela at Greensboro was 26½ feet, and at Brownsville 24⅓ feet, and it was rising at both places, with rain yet falling. The Allegheny had risen to 10 feet at Oil City, and was yet rising, and rain falling. The Kentucky river, which, when it pours into the Ohio, prevents the water of the latter from passing off freely, and is thus a factor in producing high water at Cincinnati, was on a stand at 19 feet at Frankfort, but a heavy rain was falling.

The opinion began to prevail on the 7th, and was strengthened as the day advanced, that all of the prompt measures for relief that had been adopted at Cincinnati were not justified by the actual situation. The temperature became cooler, the mercury ranging from 40 to 63 degrees; and although the aggregate of rainfall since the river began to rise was five inches, the light sprinkle of rain that fell on the 7th amounted to only twenty-three hundredths of an inch. The river came to a stand several times, when its stage was 61 feet 9½ inches.

At Steubenville the river reached its maximum at 3 P. M. on the 7th, 49 feet, which was two feet higher than in 1832, the highest previous flood. At Maysville the water was yet 6½ feet below the high-water mark of 1883, but it was rising two inches per hour.

HALF HOURLY BULLETINS.

At Cincinnati the water had covered Second street at Vine, Walnut and Main streets, and the interest in the condition of the rivers had become so universal that the superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce not only caused half-hourly bulletins of the stage of the river at Cincinnati to be posted, but also organized a thorough system of intelligence by telegraph, embracing such points on the Ohio and other rivers as would affect the stage of the river at Cincinnati. So full were the reports thus obtained that at no time during the flood was he asked to secure others. The doors of the Chamber of Commerce were thrown open to the public from early morning till midnight, that none might be uninformed of the situation. At Cincinnati the gas-works were submerged at noon when the stage of the water was 62 feet 6½ inches.

The Ohio reached its maximum at Marietta at 6 o'clock in the morning, being 3 feet 2 inches higher than in 1832, and at 5 P. M. it was falling at the rate of four inches per hour. The highest stage reached at Parkersburg was 53 feet 3 inches on the same day. The Licking river continued to fall, with 11½ feet of water at Boston Station, when the weather was cooler, but cloudy. The conditions were favorable to an early decline at Cincinnati, where the rainfall of the day amounted to only six-hundredths of an inch; the wind shifted from the southwest to the northwest, and the mercury fell from 57 to 30 degrees during the day. But the conditions were such at points on the Ohio below Marietta, and in the Kanawha Valley, that rendered it almost certain by noon that all previous flood visitations at Cincinnati were to be eclipsed. The river swelled more than a half inch per hour throughout the day. At 9 A. M. it reached 63 feet 7 inches, the high water mark of December 17, 1847, and by midnight it covered 64 feet 3 inches, the high-water mark of February 18, 1832. The Covington gas-works had ceased to supply light, and 8,000 people were homeless. New Richmond was all under water, and the people of California, Ohio, were suffering for food. At Ripley, yet farther up the river, the water reached the mark of 1883 at 3 P. M., and at 9 P. M. it was 2½ inches higher and rising one inch per hour. At Maysville it reached the mark of 1883 at 10 A. M., and at 3 P. M. was within three inches of that of 1832. The conditions above there were yet more alarming. Point Pleasant was entirely inundated, there being four feetof water in parts of the town that had escaped the flood of 1883, and the back water from the Ohio extended up the Kanawha fifty miles, inundating all the farms, houses and villages in the valley, and entirely wrecking the track of the Ohio Central railroad. The width of the Kanawha varied from three to five miles. At Gallipolis the Ohio was 6 feet 11 inches higher than in 1883, and five feet higher than in 1832, and was still rising one inch per hour. At Catlettsburgh rain was falling in torrents at 5 P. M. and the Ohio was three feet higher than in 1883, the water extending back six squares from the river, submerging all houses to the hillside. The water at Portsmouth was five feet higher than in 1883. At Ripley the water was 22 inches higher than in 1883, and 11 inches higher than in

1832. Although the wind continued to come from the northeast, the mercury rose from 36 to 43 degrees at Cincinnati, culminating in fourteen-hundredths of an inch of rainfall during the evening. At 12:45 P. M. of the 11th the stage of water at Cincinnati was 66 feet 4 inches, which was the maximum reached by the flood at 4 A. M. on February 15, 1883.

The up-river conditions still continued to be alarming. Nearly all the immediate tributaries were rising. Rain fell twenty-four hours up the Licking river. In Newport the Licking was on Thirteenth and Richie streets, and other streets were partly under water. The pumping engines that supplied that city with water were stopped in the afternoon. The stage of the Ohio at New Albany was 68 feet 8 inches; in 1832 it was 69, and in 1883 it was 72 feet.

NEARING THE CULMINATION.

On the 12th the range of the mercury at Cincinnati was from 48 to 66 degrees; a light rain fell in the afternoon, the snow continued to melt in the street, and some of the tributaries continued to rise. A windstorm from the south at midnight rocked from their foundations many houses in the water that had withstood the force and buoyancy of the current. Dayton and Bellevue were invaded, and the greater part of the northwest portion of Covington was covered, the water from Willow run being a foot deep on the Lexington pike, and a foot deep also on the Independent pike, one mile from Latonia Springs. There were 13,000 applicants for relief in Newport, half of the city being under water. The condition of the Little Miami river caused the Ohio to be relatively six inches higher at New Richmond than at Cincinnati. At Ripley it was rising slowly and was 5 feet 4 inches higher than in 1883.

At Ashland it was 5 feet higher than in 1883. At Ironton it was 7 feet higher than in 1883, and two-thirds of the territory occupied by the town was under water.

If the almost hourly varying conditions had heretofore rendered the future of the flood in some degree uncertain at times, there appeared natural causes on the 13th which gave assurance that its climax was near. The tributaries above Cincinnati were falling. These conditions all favored an early check to the rise here, but they were supplemented by another that was destined to exert more force in that direction than all combined, and to overcome the effect of unfavorable conditions yet to be named. During the day there was a rainfall of 1.18 inches at Cincinnati, but the mercury fell from 55 to 42 degrees, the forerunner of a cold wave that was coming from the northwest. After a knowledge of this fact no alarm was excited by the intelligence that the Allegheny was again rising at Oil City. The stage of the river at Ripley, where a light rain was falling, was 71 feet 9 inches, which was 2½ feet higher than in 1883.

The temperature grew colder and colder at Cincinnati, the highest on the 14th being 28 degrees, which lowered during the day to 20 degrees, and the *great flood* of 1884 reached its maximum at noon. The bulletins were eagerly watched by hundreds, whose hearts throbbed alternately with hope and fear, while the water lingered at 71 feet and ¾ of an inch for the next ninety minutes, at the end of which time the announcement that it had declined one-quarter of an inch was received with emphatic demonstrations of joy, that were participated in to some extent by a whole nation of people, who had assisted to feed, clothe and shelter fully one hundred thousand of their countrymen. Five hours the water again lingered at one stage, while a fierce contest was raging between cold weather on one side and constantly arriving floods from upper tributaries on the other, and then a steady decline set in at the rate of one-quarter of an inch per hour, which satisfied waiting millions that the flood was actually abating, and that the water was seeking its natural bed, after having been recorded as the highest ever known of the Ohio river—a record that millions of people hope may never be made again.

OFFICIAL MARKS.

While the water was on a stand at its highest stage the authorities of the Chamber of Commerce had agents employed to indicate high-water marks at various convenient points of observation near the public landing, that were reached by the use of skiffs, where permanent marks were afterward established, in some places being located immediately above the permanent high-water marks of previous floods. By these it was ascertained that the height of the flood above that of February 15, 1883, was 4 feet 8¾ inches; above that of February 18, 1832, 6 feet 9¾ inches; and above that of 1847, 7 feet 5¾ inches. The snow and rain which directly produced this greatest of floods, when reduced to rainfall, amounted to 7.03 inches, of which 6.82 inches fell in February before the 14th. The total rainfall during the remainder of the month of February was 2.05 inches, including a level of ten inches of melted snow that fell on the 19th.

With the mercury between 19 and 29 degrees, the receding water left a fringe of ice, by which the limit of the flood was easily traced at all points, where this sudden cold temperature had checked its upward progress at Cincinnati and in the vicinity. Not a street in Pendleton was free from water, and the line extended up the Deer creek valley to the foot of the "Highland House" inclined plane. Up the Mill creek valley it had spread eastwardly until Lincoln Park was entirely covered, and reached Baymiller street on Clark. It was four feet deep on the Colerain pike at Hamiltown. The fringe of ice was left north of Pearl street at Race, Vine, Walnut, Main and Sycamore streets, and the first floors of buildings at the north side of Lower Market were covered with water to Broadway. The water from the Ohio river, on the south, and from the Mill creek bottoms, on the west, met and commingled at the southwest corner of Fourth and Mill streets. It extended above Longworth street on Hoadly, and, from the west, on Sixth street, it covered some of the railroad tracks that lead out of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad passenger station. On Eighth street the water extended eastwardly to Harriet. The usual avenues of promenade, traffic and trade, south of Third street, and west of a diagonal line from Third and Rose, and extending north westwardly past Clark and Baymiller streets, were navigated by small boats, of which thousands had come into existence as if by magic. The Mill creek bottom was a great bay of water, so deep that the largest steamboat that navigates the Ohio river could have passed over Eighth street; and had there been no telegraph wires and other artificial obstructions, the valley could have been navigable to Cumminsville by Ohio river vessels of any class. The Licking and Ohio rivers met in Newport at the corner of Columbia and Madison streets; half of the city of Newport was under water, and part of the Newport and Covington suspension bridge that spans the Licking river was covered by water several feet deep. The Ohio backed up the Great Miami to Miamitown, and at Madison was two feet higher than in 1883.

At half past six o'clock P. M., on the 17th, the river had declined to 65 feet, 5½ inches, and the Shields engine at the water-works resumed pumping, and railroad trains commenced to depart from their own stations. The next day the Ohio was falling at all points, except Marietta and Cairo; the mercury ranged from 25 to 36 degrees at Cincinnati, and the sky was clear. At noon on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, when the stage of the river at Cincinnati was 50 feet, the headquarters of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council of Cincinnati were closed. After sixteen days Newport was again out of water, but the water did not leave all buildings in Cincinnati until noon on the next day, when it had come to a stand at Paducah, at 54 feet, 2 inches. During the sixteen previous days State boundary lines were so far obliterated that Ohio towns were sometimes nearest the West Virginia or Kentucky shore, and some Kentucky and West Virginia towns seemed to have passed within the territorial boundary of Ohio.

E. Zimmerman

There were yet other towns whose locality could only be determined by two or three houses that remained, all others having been washed away. In some places water extended over low lands forty miles from the bed of the river.

The facts relating to this remarkable flood have been given very fully, for the simple reason that as long as it remains the highest on record, frequent reference will be made to the figures, and, for the benefit of history, it is important that they should be placed on permanent record. All residents of the city and Ohio Valley will devoutly pray that it may never be exceeded, nor even approached, in height. Another flood a few feet higher would be productive of appalling results. May it and the Johnstown calamity stand alone in history.

CHAPTER XX.

MANUFACTURES.

Statistics and Facts Bearing on the Productive Industries of Cincinnati—Eligible Location for Manufacturing—Millions of Dollars Invested and Thousands of Hands Employed—Enormous Extent of the Brewing Business—Capital Employed.

OWING to her peculiarly eligible location, Cincinnati has always been a manufacturing centre, and her industries are destined to increase as the years roll on. Her advantages for transportation by rail and water are exceptionally good. It has been shown that twenty railroads, either by direct lines of their own, or traffic arrangements, converge within her borders. The Ohio and other rivers afford the means for the movement of certain kinds of heavy freights at cheap rates, and in supplying the manufacturers with abundance of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohio, they can not be surpassed as vehicles of communication. The Board of Trade and Transportation has taken special pains to gather facts and statistics bearing on the subject of manufactures, and these facts have been admirably grouped by W. J. Shaw, assistant secretary, for the quick comprehension of those who may be interested in this matter. Great industries are the true sources of trade, commerce and wealth; they build up cities and develop population. Cincinnati and Hamilton county possess some of the largest, most costly and valuable manufacturing plants on the continent. Nearly one-third of the population consists of producers. Commercially speaking, Cincinnati had a population of about 450,000 in 1890, notwithstanding the census of that year gave her but 296,908. This arose from the fact that she did not receive credit for her numerous suburban villages. Sixty-three suburban towns connected by electric and other rail lines at commuter's rates, aggregating from directory estimates 55,630 population, and numbers of other villages and thickly settled neighborhoods estimated at 20,000, were omitted, which would have swollen the number to 372,538 north of the Ohio. Then on the south side of the river are Covington, 37,371; Newport, 24,918; and Bellevue, Dayton, West Covington, Ludlow and other villages with street car and railroad commuter rate connection, aggregating a closely estimated population of 20,000. This gives a population south of the river of 82,289, and a total legitimate population for the city of 449,827, in 1890. These Kentucky corporations are practically a part of Cincinnati, because their inhabitants largely do business in the city, but as they are located in another State, she never can have credit for them. Her contiguous suburban villages on the north side of the river, however, will be annexed in a short time, and the census of 1900 will show her population vastly increased.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The number of industrial establishments given as within the limits of Cincinnati by the United States census of 1890, is 7,664. A local report by the Board of Trade gives 1,292 in the suburbs north of the river, making a total, to which the city is practically entitled, of 8,956. The true number at the present time will not fall much below 10,000. Those on the Kentucky side can not be included, although Cincinnati is the distributing center. The report made by the census department is not only very incomplete but misleading, and can not be depended on as a correct exhibit of the industries, and capital employed, by the manufacturers of Cincinnati.

The Board of Trade local report gives $106,599,037 as capital invested, while the United States report is only $89,886,796. To further show the unreliability of the United States report, among the classified industries given, it may be mentioned that under the head of "liquors distilled and malt," Cincinnati is credited with twenty-five establishments, having an invested capital of $8,747,282, and a total product of $16.796,890. "An actual count," says Mr. Shaw, "of the concerns gave, in 1890, of liquors distilled, nine, and malt thirty-nine concerns, a total of forty-eight, with a capital of $17,609,090 invested, and a product of $18,774,648. That the showing for Cincinnati in this industrial line may appear small, the rectifying houses are excluded entirely, and these numbered fifty-eight, with a product of $9,427,480 more, making $28,202,128 represented by this interest." In a word, the whiskey trade of Cincinnati is immense; in fact she is the only great market for standard brands on the continent. There are sixty-seven firms engaged in distilling, rectifying and wholesaling, and the product for 1890 was $18,852,241. The product of the Kentucky distilleries for 1892–93 was 34,843,362 gallons. The withdrawals from bond during the year were 30,266,869 gallons, and the quantity remaining in bond was 90,171,968 gallons. It is apparent that the conditions are permanent and peculiar, and that Cincinnati must continue to hold her dominant status as a whiskey market; and therefore remain the great whiskey mart of the continent.

Reference, with like results, may be made to another important industry, that of soaps and candles. The census "allows" Cincinnati 16 establishments with an employed capital of $1,938,000, employing 727 hands, and a product of $3,826,480. The facts, according to the Board of Trade, are that there were, in 1890, 36 establishments, with an invested capital of $8,195,000, and a product of $10,616,000. "And," adds Mr. Shaw, "everybody knows that on a reorganization lately, one concern was capitalized at more than the whole capital 'allowed' to Cincinnati for that industry."

In the manufacture of clothing the census credited Cincinnati with 459 establishments, with an invested capital of $14,841,040, a product of $17,982,123, and hands employed, males, 2,197; females, 2,772; children, 30, and piece makers, 10,234; making 15,233 all told. The facts are the city had at that time 502 establishments, a capital invested of $19,815,764, a product of $23,713.000, and 22,325 hands employed. A material difference indeed.

Many more glaring inaccuracies might be cited. In fact hardly a leading industry is an exception. But it is useless to expatiate further on these industrial topics. The fact has been frequently referred to, that in no city in the world does so large a portion of employees occupy their own homes; and in no city in the world are so many building associations or peoples' banks—360 in number—the chief medium through which the money has been saved and those homes built. These results are directly traceable to low rents and a cheap provision market. Cincinnati, in the cost of labor, therefore, has an advantage over other western cities. Manufactured products of equal grades are produced and sold cheaper here than in any other competing city.

As a great iron market, Cincinnati stands at the head of the list. Along the southern slopes of the Cumberland lies the great iron-producing section of the country, and in close proximity, along the northern slopes, are unlimited supplies of coal. The supply of pig iron, therefore, is only limited to demand and practically inexhaustible. Coupled with cheap water transportation, her advantage in this line of trade is apparent.

Another of the exceptional and exclusive resources of the Queen City, in a manufacturing and commercial line, is White Burley tobacco. This is a superior quality that is raised only in the counties of Kentucky and Ohio immediately surrounding the city, which is its exclusive market, and from which the manufacturers everywhere are supplied. In 1891–92 the shipments amounted to 130,861 hogsheads of leaf, 21,068 cases and bales, and 247,905 manufactured packages. There are eight great warehouse companies, six of which are incorporated. Here the tobacco is received in hogsheads from the producers, inspected and sold at public sale. It is often very lively on the market. Sometimes, when the bidding is spirited, the auctioneers average the sale of a hogshead a minute. According to the report of Tabb & Blades, inspectors, the sales in 1892 amounted to 83,073 hogsheads, for which $9,954,350.92 was received. The sales for 1893 amounted to 57,703 hogsheads, which footed up the handsome sum of $8,235,880.31. These figures will give the reader a clear idea of the immensity of the business.

It is a notable fact the water and water-power of the Miami valley have peculiarly adapted it to the manufacture of paper, and by its mills are produced the great bulk of the paper of all kinds used in the West. A hundred years ago the manufacture of paper was commenced on the Little Miami. And while Cincinnati is not the exclusive market for all these paper manufacturers, yet they are directly tributary to her. The value of the paper product is seen in the large number of papers and magazines that have existed here during the last century. Its cheapness was an inducement for their appearance. And to-day the city continues to lead in the paper traffic, and is recognized as the lowest paper market in the West.

In the manufacture of cigar boxes Cincinnati takes the lead, poplar being most extensively used. It was here, too, that originated the great wood-working machinery plants, whose product now exceeds probably that of all other such concerns in the United States, and finds a market in all quarters of the civilized world. Her wood-working machines are used in arsenals, fortifications and factories in all parts of the globe; and one firm alone ships more wood-working machines to Europe than all the rest of the United States. In the manufacture of machine tools she is also a leading city, and among her establishments of that kind is one of the largest on the continent. And this country as well as Europe has been largely indebted to the genius of her mechanics for the invention and supply of laundry machinery, and her cigar-making machines supply the government factories of Spain, Italy and other countries of Europe.

SOME LEADING MANUFACTORIES.

Within the scope of a work of this kind it is impossible to notice in detail the ten thousand industrial establishments found in Cincinnati and Hamilton county; we therefore close the chapter on manufactures by referring individually to a few firms representing the various lines of goods manufactured:

George Striebley, head of the firm of Striebley & Co., is the pioneer in the manufacture of *boots and shoes* by the aid of machinery. As early as 1849 he began the manufacture of shoes in quantities by cutting out and distributing them among shoemakers to be made by hand. He introduced the machine for cutting uppers in 1852 and 1853, which greatly facilitated the work. In 1862 or 1863 he introduced the first McKay machine for sewing soles, which revolutionized the business. The trade now amounts to about ten millions of dollars per annum in volume, and is

constantly growing. There are more than thirty firms, and the average number of hands employed will reach four thousand.

Printers' Supplies.—The Cincinnati Type Foundry is one of the industries of the city deserving of special notice. It was established in 1817, and was the first type foundry west of the Alleghanies. Its growth was slow at first, as it had to await the development of the printing business in the West and South. To-day everything used in a printing office, except wood type, is produced by the foundry. The company make all their machines for casting type, and manufacture presses. They made the famous press for the Russell-Morgan Printing Company, which prints 72 entire decks of cards in four colors in one minute, feeding two hundred feet of paper in the same time. As a complete piece of mechanism it is in reality a wonder. In this establishment was made the first cylinder press west of the Alleghany Mountains. By an automatic type-casting machine the letters drop in a box finished and ready to be put up in packages. In a word, the liquid metal comes out finished type.

Books, Music, etc.—The oldest, most extensive and best-known publishing house in the West is that of Robert Clarke & Company, West Fourth street, Cincinnati. It was originally founded in 1857. The business of the firm is that of publishers, booksellers, stationers, importers, printers and binders. Their immense stock of books embraces both home and foreign literature. All new American books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., are promptly received on the day of publication. The Americana department is exceedingly rich in rare publications relating to the history of this country, and attracts the attention of historians and literary people from all parts of the country. Mr. Clarke is a ripe scholar, and as he has given many years to the study of early history in the Ohio Valley, he stands at the head of the list of local historians. Much of his time has been given to editing the works of others and preparing them for publication. He has republished many local works which had gone out of print, and therefore could not be obtained; notably among them may be mentioned "The Olden Time," in two volumes, first published by Neville B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, as a monthly, in 1846 and 1847. Recently the house published a "Bibliotheca America," prepared by Mr. Clarke, which covers 274 pages, giving 7,488 titles of American books arranged by States, with an appendix of 56 pages of publications issued by Robert Clarke & Company. It is an exceedingly valuable catalogue, and indispensable to all librarians, historians and collectors of rare American books pertaining to history, biography, science and literature. Connected with the house is a law book publishing department, which is very extensive, upward of two hundred law books having been issued. The most costly law books ever published by the house were six volumes of the celebrated Fisher's Patent Cases, at twenty-five dollars a volume!

The firm is constituted as follows: Robert Clarke, Roderick D. Barney, John W. Dale, Howard Barney, and Alexander Hill. The firm also maintains a London office.

In the manufacture of *schoolbooks*, Cincinnati has one of the largest schoolbook publishing houses in the United States, where a finished book is turned out, to use the emphatic phrase of a local writer, "with every swing of the pendulum of a clock." The American Book Company, incorporated, own the large schoolbook publishing business lately the property of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, which was established in 1832 by Truman & Smith, afterward, successively, W. B. Smith & Company; Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle; Wilson, Hinkle & Company, and Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company. The original schoolbook list of the Cincinnati house of the American Book Company was the Eclectic Educational Series, comprising McGuffey's Readers and Spellers, Ray's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, and a few others prepared by well-known western educators. These books attained a widespread popularity, and other texts were from time to time added to the list, until in 1890, when the transfer was made to the American Book Company. At the time of the transfer the house of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company was the largest schoolbook

publishing concern in the world. Since the dissolution of the old firm the manufacturing facilities of the company at Cincinnati have been greatly increased, perhaps one-third, making the total manufacture of schoolbooks, in the printing offices and binderies here, about seven million volumes per annum, or nearly twenty-five thousand for each working day in the year. The business is conducted in four large buildings, ranging in height from five to eight stories. The plant is admirably equipped with the best machinery and appliances for turning out work well and rapidly. The presses, twenty-eight in number, are of the best manufacture. This busy hive of industry gives employment to 500 hands. Before the dissolution of the old firm of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, Mr. L. Van Antwerp had retired; the other members of the firm, C. S. Bragg, H. H. Vail, A. H. Hinkle, and H. T. Ambrose, are members of the board of directors of the American Book Company. Mr. Ambrose is treasurer, W. B. Thalheimer manager, with S. H. Dustin, Frank R. Ellis and George A. Howard, as assistant managers.

The John Church Company, publishers of music, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city. The business was established thirty-four years ago. Recently it was incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of one million and a quarter dollars. Branch houses are maintained in New York and Chicago. The great bulk of their business consists in disposing of the product of two piano factories that rank as high as any in the market—the Everett and the Harvard—the publication of music and music books, the importation of band instruments, and also the manufacture of violins, guitars, mandolins, banjos, drums, and other instruments. The firm occupies a magnificent seven-story building fronting on Fourth street, which gives them 58,000 square feet of warehouse room. In addition to their own music they keep a stock of all other popular music and music books published throughout the world. The firm employs 840 hands in their own establishment and that of the piano factories in which they hold controlling interests. The corporation is officered as follows: W. Hooper, president; Edwin Ranson, vice-president; A. Howard Hinkle, treasurer, and Frank A. Lee, general manager.

The Strobridge Lithographing Company has built up an immense business in this line of work. Its beginning, which dates back to 1854, was very modest, but its progress was always continuous and upward, until it now stands at the head of all similar establishments of this kind in the country. At first its business did not amount to $75,000 annually, but the yearly income now makes this sum appear insignificant. The company had its fine building destroyed by fire in the winter of 1887, but it immediately rebuilt the elegant structure which it now occupies on Canal street. A large number of skilled workmen are constantly employed, and the finest grade of lithographic work is turned out.

Wood working machinery.—The J. A. Fay Company was established in 1835. The Egan Company was established in 1873. On March 1, 1893, these two concerns were consolidated under the firm name of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, of which Thomas P. Egan is president; Frederick Danner, vice-president; Albert N. Spencer, second vice-president; Edwin Ruthven, secretary; L. W. Anderson, treasurer, and S. P. Egan, superintendent. About 1832 Mr. Fay, then in Keene, N. H., invented the first wood working machine, rather crude, but it was the beginning of wood working machinery. The J. A. Fay & Egan Company is recognized as standing at the very front of enterprise in its respective line, and its machinery is to be found in every State and Territory in the United States, and all the civilized nations in the world. The capital invested amounts to millions of dollars, and several hundred men are employed.

Charles Davis is president of the Lodge-Davis Machine & Tool Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States. It was organized in 1880, and became a stock company in 1888. At first it was small, employing only about fifty hands, and its output was about sixty-five thousand dollars annually; now 550 men are employed. and the annual output reaches seven hundred thousand dollars.

Billiard Tables and Organs.—The manufacture of billiard tables is one of the great industries of Cincinnati. The capital invested is given at about twenty-five million dollars, but there are those who think it is a great deal more. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Manufacturing Company, organized in 1842, makes billiard and pool tables on a large scale. The home factory and business centre of the company, located in Cincinnati, employs about one thousand men. The company has branch factories in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and San Francisco. No figures showing the value of the output are available. Charles W. Huss is president of the Huss Brothers' Company, which manufactures bar, store and bank fixtures. About two hundred thousand dollars is invested in the plant and business.

D. H. Baldwin & Company take high rank among organ and piano manufacturers. Their house has been in the business for fully one-third of a century. In addition to their own productions, they sell for other houses. Their great success is due largely to the fact that their instruments give universal satisfaction wherever they are introduced. Agencies are maintained in fully ten States of the Union, and the demand for their instruments is constantly on the increase.

Great Tool Company.—Another great manufacturing industry is the Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company. It was first incorporated in 1880, and again in July, 1888, under a reorganization. Everything in the way of tools used in the manufacture of iron is manufactured, as well as steam engines, locomotives, traction machinery, railroad and street cars, dynamos, electric motors, sewing machines, typewriters, and all metal articles that in their manufacture have to be handled by machinery. The company also makes machinery used by the government in the manufacture of fire-arms, cannon and ordnance of all kinds, as well as projectiles and shells. Nearly all the government arsenals have been furnished with machinery manufactured by this company. Their trade extends throughout Europe and Asia and South America. Half a million of capital is employed, about six hundred men are on the payroll, and the output reaches about two million dollars annually. The company is officered as follows: Charles Davis, president; William H. Burtner, vice-president; Henry Luers, secretary and treasurer.

Headquarters for Safes.—In the manufacture of safes and vaults Cincinnati distances all competitors. The Herring-Hall-Marvin Company is the largest concern in the world. The Hall Safe and Lock Company was established by James L. Hall in Pittsburgh in 1845, but soon afterward moved to Cincinnati. There are fourteen large buildings in use here, and about 800 men are employed. They also have branches in New York and Philadelphia, which, combined, are as large as the home works. By the consolidation of the various companies named in the title of the corporation the concern grew into its present mighty proportions. The machinery used is of the finest kind, and the factory floors cover 1,200,000 square feet. The output is about ten thousand safes annually, and the capital employed is $3,300,000, all paid up. They have over twenty branch stores in the United States, with branches in London and Berlin. In all their shops over two thousand skilled workmen are constantly employed. The Central office is in Cincinnati, and the corporation is officered as follows: Edward C. Hall, president; Richard F. Pullen, secretary, and William H. Hall, treasurer.

Rookwood Pottery.—The Rookwood Pottery, a high art institution of Cincinnati, was founded in 1880 by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, daughter of Joseph Longworth. Her father was the founder of the Art School, and chief patron of the Art Museum. In 1883 W. W. Taylor became associated with the enterprise as manager. When Mrs. Storer retired from the business in 1890, the present company was organized by Mr. Taylor, and the buildings and manufactory erected on the commanding position overlooking the city. The conception of the idea by Mrs. Storer was the result of beholding the ceramic display of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Being an enthusiast in this line of art, a

school for pottery painting formed part of the scheme at first, and from the beginning the commercial side of the enterprise was subordinated to the artistic. It attracted the attention of those possessing a cultivated taste, and steadily grew in popularity. The ware "is a true faience," made of clays found in deposits in the Ohio Valley. The decorators, with the exception of one native Japanese, and including the founder, are graduates from the Art School of Cincinnati. The artists are encouraged to give each piece an individual character, and, as no painting process is in use, duplications in design seldom occur. Mr. Denny, in his interesting description of the pottery, says that "these conditions, aided by the native inventive faculty and the ample capital at command, have developed an American pottery which possesses marked originality. The coloring in both grounds and decorations is entirely underglaze, and a distinguishing mark of Rookwood faience is the decorative quality of the color grounds. Their harmonious blending is carefully studied with reference to the decoration, and to fine examples, especially of the darker-toned glazes, their softness, depth and lustre impart a rare beauty." Clarence Cook, an art writer of high distinction, declares that outside of Japan and China he does not "know where any colors and glazes are to be found finer than those which come from the Rookwood Pottery." Other writers speak in the same high terms, and affirm that "this is the only pottery in this country in which the instinct of beauty is paramount to the desire of profit." As a result of such care in the production of pieces, and the consequent development of genius, awards of gold medals have been received at exhibitions all over the world; and high hopes are entertained that future achievements in the line of decoration will excel those of the past.

Extensive Bakery.—The Langdon Bakery of the United States Baking Company, originally established in Cincinnati in 1865 under the firm name of G. R. Worthington & Company, has met with marked success during its career. At first the business was small. In 1874 the firm became Solomon Langdon & Son, and in 1885 it was incorporated. In 1890 thirty or forty of the large cake and cracker bakeries in the Central States, including several in Boston and elsewhere, were consolidated into one immense company, known as the United States Baking Company, and the Langdon Bakery became the chief Cincinnati branch of that great combination. The capital is between five and six millions of dollars. The Cincinnati branch is of great size, and specially supplied with the best modern machinery. A large force is constantly employed in turning out over 150 varieties of cakes and crackers. Everything about the establishment is kept scrupulously clean, and the productions are packed with great care.

Bells of All Kinds.—The bell manufactory of The Van Duzen & Tift Company is one of the oldest and best-known manufactories in Cincinnati, having been established in 1837. All kinds of bells for churches, academies, farms, courthouses, steamboats, machine shops, etc., are made. Bells weighing as high as 2,000 pounds are cast. Steam jet pumps, and chimes, are among their specialties.

Engine Builders and Steam Fitters.—The William Powell Company manufacture every description of engine builders,' steam fitters,' and plumbers' brass goods. In their new factory, recently completed, they have abundance of room. The original firm was established in 1846, and incorporated as a company in 1886. Their plant is one of the largest of its kind in the city, and employs 200 operatives. The works are run by a 125-horse power Corliss engine, supplying not only the motive power for the machinery, but operating an 80-horse power electric generator to supply 300 incandescent and ten arc lights, besides furnishing 35-horse power to four electric motors for running the more distant departments of the factory, thus dispensing with long lines of shafting. Their business consists largely of specialties in globe valves, gate valves, guard, steam and water cocks, steam whistle chimes, patent lubricators for stationary and traction engines, locomotive and air brake lubricators, and

a multitude of other articles in this line. Their specialties have a world-wide reputation for excellence, and they are shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. The corporation is officered as follows : James Powell, president of the William Powell Company, proprietors of the Union Brass Works, and Theodore Albert, secretary.

Pump Manufacturing.—The John H. McGowan Company had its inception in 1862, the firm being John H. and T. J. McGowan. Their plant for manufacturing steam-power pumping machinery was located in a small three-story building on Pleasant court, between Elm and Race, and Fourth and Fifth streets, adjoining the old Fire Engine Works where John H. McGowan had served as superintendent, and where in 1855 he built the compound pumping engines for pumping out the excavations, and sawing timber for the foundations of Fort Proctorville below New Orleans, now known as Fort Jackson. The engineers in charge who tested and accepted this machinery were G. T. Beauregard, then brevet major of Engineers, and Lieut. Wetzel, later an officer in the Federal army, and subsequently an engineer-in-chief of government works west of the Alleghany Mountains.

In March, 1863, the McGowans removed their factory to Nos. 94 and 96 Elm street, where they remained until their dissolution in 1870. In 1869 they erected large buildings for the several departments of their business, in Fulton (Cincinnati) along the river bank, and removed their stock and machinery therein. After T. J. McGowan withdrew, the firm of John H. McGowan was established at Nos. 134 and 136 West Second street, and continued there until 1881 when the present company was incorporated. It soon became necessary to secure new quarters to accommodate their rapidly increasing trade, and accordingly their present factory and warehouses were located at Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Central avenue, Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Phœbe street, and Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Commerce street. The floor space of the manufacturing plant covers 50,000 square feet.

This, however, does not include the blacksmithing or iron foundry department, which are necessarily large to turn out the forgings and castings. The company is again looking for additional space to permit a large increase in the manufacture. This is required to meet the rapidly-growing demand for their special goods, and particularly for those made under John H. McGowan's patents issued during the years 1888 to 1894 inclusive, orders for which come over from foreign countries. The capital stock is now over $200,000, besides the real estate on which the plant is located, valued at $45,000.

The company has an office in Richmond, Va., located on one of the principal streets, with a full line of the output of the concern, and in charge of a resident manager to look after instructions from the home office. The company is officered as follows: John H. McGowan, president ; Robert B. McGowan, vice-president ; John W. Neil, secretary and treasurer.

Among Mr. McGowan's recent inventions are the McGowan Patent Pump Valve Seat, which is universally recognized by experts as being the most perfect device for maintaining the capacity of pumps without increasing its speed, and also insures a longer life of valves used in connection with it ; Twin Lever Valve Gear, for use in connection with Duplex Steam Pumps, which dispenses with all pins and knuckle joints and the shafts operating on a common center, governs the stroke of pistons uniformly ; McGowan's Artesian Air Jets, for elevating water from tube wells, mines, and other excavations by means of compressed air, and it having a surface adjustment gives it precedence over other devices in this class ; his patent covers two distinct devices for the purpose, each adapted to special conditions of water supply ; The McGowan Noiseless Back Pressure and Condensing Valves, which have no metallic straps, and is provided with piston valves having graduated ports to regulate the escape of steam ; Improved Sand Screen for use in deep wells ; number of patents covering the regulation of pumping appliances by means of elec-

John T. McGovern

tricity, together with an automatic pump governor and pressure relief valve. The first patent was issued in 1854, and he has added a number each year since.

Pumps, Tobacco Machinery, etc.—The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company is also one of the most widely known in the manufacturing line. They manufacture pumps, tobacco machinery, iron pipes and fittings, and deal largely in railroad and general mill and factory supplies. Among their notable manufactures is the Cincinnati Standard Duplex steam pump, which is of great capacity and substantially built; and, all the parts being interchangeable, a broken piece can be quickly removed and duplicated. The firm of Laidlaw & Dunn was formed in 1887. Cope & Maxwell removed to Hamilton from Cincinnati many years ago, and the company became Gordon & Maxwell, and after some years Mr. Maxwell retired, when the company became the Gordon Steam Pump Company, with the largest water works plant in the West. Recently the Gordon Steam Pump Company's business was consolidated with the Laidlaw-Dunn, under the title as given above. They employ about 400 hands in their factory at Hamilton. Their products are shipped to Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Canada. The officers of the company are: Robert Laidlaw, president; Walter Laidlaw, vice-president and general manager, and J. W. Dunn, secretary and treasurer. The main office of the company is in Cincinnati.

Manufacture of Furniture.—In the manufacture of furniture, Cincinnati was "only allowed," to use the language of Mr. Shaw, of the Board of Trade, sixty establishments in the census report of 1890, with an invested capital of $4,376,278, and a product of $4,055,924. The capital includes real estate, machinery, etc. The fact is, that all told, there were, in 1890, 134 household furniture establishments, exclusive of other cabinet lines, with an invested capital of $5,213,850, and a product of $7,349,000. The number of hands employed was 3,213, instead of 2,982 "allowed." The business has been greatly increased since 1890, both in the number of hands employed, and in the value of the output.

Cincinnati, at an early day, led all other cities of the West—that is for purposes of general trade. Before any other city, east or west, essayed to supply more than local demands, she was making and shipping furniture by large quantities down the Ohio and Mississippi to supply the demand of the South and West. She was thus early the only considerable manufacturing city of the West, and to-day she is the leading producer of high household furniture. Not only was furniture first manufactured here to supply distant demands, but in comparatively recent times bank and bar fixtures were first made for general trade. In this department of cabinet product she excels every other city of the Union in both quality and quantity. In common with high grade and specially designed household furniture, her bank and bar fixtures go to every quarter of the continent between the Atlantic and Pacific, where solid, highly artistic and finished work is required. Other branches of cabinet product, represented by numbers of large firms, are picture frames and mouldings, and wood mantels, in the manufacture of which she is also a leading city. And her combined cabinet product exceeds in quantity and excels in grade that of any other city. Her bar and bank fixtures are for the most parts works of high art, and are among the evidences that art as applied to manufactured product has here its highest development. This speaks volumes in praise of her mechanics and artizans.

It is a fact that Cincinnati is the greatest market on the continent for cabinet and other hard woods, and poplar, for which other cities are largely dependent upon her. The receipts of lumber for the year ending August, 1892, were 39,500 car loads. The product of her own mills is immense, and from all the eastern tributaries of the Ohio, poplar is rafted to her levees. Those woods, of which as a market and for purposes of manufacture, she has practically a monopoly, and of which that monopoly will become more exclusive as the years roll by, are cherry, hickory, walnut, yellow pine and poplar, while no city has a better or cheaper supply of ash, elm, maple,

gum, oak and sycamore. It is among the remarkable facts, illustrating the exceptional advantages of the city in the way of manufacturing resources, that the only territory on the continent producing first-class, second growth hickory, is immediately tributary to Cincinnati. It grows in Southern Indiana and Ohio, and to the southward in the Cumberlands and their foot hills. Cincinnati, therefore, has immediately and exclusively tributary to her, the only practically inexhaustible supply of cabinet, carriage and other woods east of the Rocky Mountains. These three commodities, coal, iron and wood, are alone a sufficient foundation for well nigh unlimited industrial development.*

Ivory Soap.—The Procter & Gamble Company, manufacturers of the celebrated Ivory soap, deserve more than a passing notice for the great energy they have displayed, and the beautiful village they have built up. The plant, now grown into such enormous proportions, was founded as early as 1837. At first only soap was manufactured, but candles was soon afterward added, together with glycerine, oils and other residuary products from the stock used. As the business gradually developed it soon became apparent that more enlarged quarters for manufacturing purposes were required. In 1885, therefore, the firm determined to build new works in a suburb where there was abundant room and railroad facilities for shipping their products, and where the whole plant could be designed and so laid out as to meet future as well as present wants. A spot seven miles west of the city, situated on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads, was selected and named Ivorydale, after the famous brand of soap. The grounds were properly laid out, and the foundations not only laid for an immense manufactory, but a beautiful village besides. The surroundings are picturesque; there are lawns, flowers and shrubbery in abundance to please the eye and regale the senses; many of the dwellings are stately and graceful, and convey an impression of good cheer and comfort not only to the visitor, but practically to those whose good fortune it may be to occupy them. The manufactory is a mammoth concern. Marvelous and costly machinery of new design and novel construction fill the buildings. There are storage tanks for material of three millions of pounds capacity; systems of powerful steam and hydraulic engines; monster kettles, each of one hundred tons capacity; crutching machines, as they are termed, for stirring or mixing one-thousand-pound lots; copper stills and cloth and charcoal filters and condensers in endless variety; batteries of twelve Galloway boilers, and six special high-pressure batteries of boilers, and water storage tanks of 530,000 gallons capacity. Over a million gallons of filtered water is used daily. There are miles of tunnels and underground steam, water and other pipes; an immense elevated 85-foot stand-pipe, ten feet in diameter; reservoirs, some of the capacity of four million gallons; dozens of great and small pumping engines; nine 6,000-pound hydraulic elevators, and artesian wells 1,635 feet deep. Locomotives and tracks belonging to the company run from building to building, with sidings from all roads passing through the town, on which 150 freight cars can stand, and there is a system of automatic carriers for everything. An electric plant supplies the buildings and yards with incandescent lights, and there is a system of drainage which is perfection itself; there are coal bins for countless tons of coal; resin sheds and sheds for oil barrels, lye, lime, etc., machine shop, cooper shop, millwright shop, paint shop, carpenter shop, perfumery shop, blacksmith shop, tub makers' shop and other shops without number, and a box factory, where six million feet of lumber is consumed annually, and where there are employed all kinds of machines required in the manufacture of boxes. There are fire engines as well as every other appliance requisite for the quick extinguishment of fire, a corps of regularly drilled firemen, and a bucket brigade. Telephone wires from the main office communicate with every building on the grounds. The factory covers sixty-five acres. A greenhouse, heated by steam, to supply plants and flowers for lawn decoration, is kept up in winter time;

and over all these numerous buildings towers a smokestack 230 feet high, ten feet internal diameter at the top, with a concrete base 42 feet square, and deeply planted in the ground. This immense stack or chimney contains 200,000 bricks, and cost $12,000. The entire plant represents a cost of over three million dollars, and hundreds of skilled workmen are employed. A cake of Ivory soap can be purchased anywhere for five cents. Such, in brief, is an outline of Ivorydale, the largest manufacturing plant not only adjacent to Cincinnati, but in the world. Soap goes hand in hand with civilization, and in proportion to its uses are the refining influences of the latter increased.

This vast establisment has been conducted on the profit-sharing plan since 1887. The sales of soap, etc., bring in an annual revenue of about ten millions of dollars. The company is officered as follows: President, William A. Procter; vice-president, James N. Gamble; second vice-president, H. T. Procter; general manager, William Cooper Procter; secretary and treasurer, D. B. Gamble; manager sales department, H. L. French; assistant manager, H. W. Brown; cashier, J. H. French; assistant superintendent, J. W. Donnelly.

Wheeled Vehicles.—Another notable fact should not be omitted in this connection. It was in Cincinnati that the manufacture of vehicles was first systematized and produced at a cost that puts them within the reach of the masses. To-day her yearly output of vehicles is about one hundred and fifty thousand in number, representing a value of about ten million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, exceeding both in quantity and value that of any four cities in this country. From the cruder product of twenty years ago, the trade buggy has risen to a high grade, so that nowhere in the world can as good and cheap a vehicle be bought for the money as in Cincinnati.

A committee at the recent Carriage Makers' Convention reported eighty shops. There are now eighty-six, and the annual output is about 150,000 vehicles. These, estimated at an average of $75 each, would give a total of $11,250,000. Mr. Lowe Emerson, president of the Emerson & Fisher Company, claims that the city stands to-day as the great carriage mart of the world. The census returns show that out of the 300,502 vehicles built during the year, Cincinnati produced 115,672. G. H. Burrows, president of the Standard Carriage Company, and the Davis Carriage Company, and connected with other concerns, says: "At the convention of October, 1891 [over which he presided], a committee fixed the output at 115,672—value of product $8,668,613, but I think the committee's work was incomplete; 150,000 carriages would be more correct."

Manufacture of Harness.—Where there are so many vehicles there must be harness. This business, therefore, is one of the leading productive industries of the city. There are some eighty factories, and their yearly output reaches about three million five hundred thousand dollars. There are firms that turn out as many as from 20,000 to 52,000 sets of harness, from 10,000 to 30,000 riding saddles, and from 100,000 to 180,000 horse collars yearly. Some of the factories are mammoth in proportions, and their facilities are great. The firm of Graf, Morsbach & Company turns out annually from 25,000 to 30,000 riding saddles, 40,000 sets of harness, and from 15,000 to 20,000 dozens of collars.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

Cincinnati is one of the great brewing centers of the continent. Its peculiarly eligible location makes it possible to successfully meet the competition of other brewing centers, and as a distributing point it is unexcelled. To Mr. Shaw, of the Board of Trade, and industrial articles published in the *Commercial Gazette*, we are indebted for a vast array of "facts and figures" relating to this colossal industry, the material portions of which are condensed and given herewith. The thirty-two breweries in and about Cincinnati pay the United States revenue department for

stamps yearly nearly a million and a half of dollars. The local brewers are thoroughly up to date in all the improvements in the line of their business, and as a result their products find a market not alone in every State of the Union, but in Canada, Mexico, South America, China, Japan and far away Australia. The export beer of Cincinnati has achieved a high-class reputation all over the world, and has made serious inroads into the export trade of Germany.

The Cincinnati brewers fear no competition, because the excellence and fame of their brews create a demand for them even in cities whose brewers have a greater aggregate capital invested. The trade has increased steadily, and all plants been enlarged and improved to meet the demand. There is not a brewery in this city and vicinity to-day whose plant is adequate to the demand for its product. Twenty years ago the aggregate output of the breweries here scarcely amounted to a half million barrels. In 1891–92 the aggregate output was 1,350,865 barrels, which record will this year be greatly increased. In 1872–73 the shipments of beer from Cincinnati breweries aggregated only 123,625 barrels; in 1891–92, 600,000 barrels were shipped. This shows the enormous growth of the brewing industry of Cincinnati, a growth which is being maintained despite the competition from all sides.

The local consumption of beer and ale is big enough to consume the product of many breweries, being last year some 815,000 barrels, representing 22,265,000 gallons, or an average of fifty gallons per capita for a population of 500,000. The amount paid by local consumers was approximately $10,000,000, or $20 per capita. The consumption of malt was about 2,200,000 bushels, and of hops 1,525,000 pounds. The breweries of Cincinnati employ a vast number of men. Wages are good, from that of the brewmaster at from $15,000 a year to $7,500, down to the common laborer, who gets $1.50 a day and all the beer he can drink. This industry of the city is one of its most progressive and valuable. Its wage rolls are immense, and this money finds its way into the various channels of trade. To notice all the brewing industries in detail would be impossible in the scope of this chapter, but a few of the firms will be described in brief for the purpose of showing more clearly the magnitude of the business.

The Windisch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company was incorporated in 1881, with a capital stock of $100,000 paid in. Before this the firm was known as C. Windisch [see biographical sketch], Muhlhauser & Bros., the original business having been established in 1867. The success these gentlemen have met with is astonishing but, nevertheless, deserving. Strict attention to business, and the placing on the market of beer of the very best quality, soon gained for the firm an enviable reputation.

The Windisch and Muhlhauser boys are well known over the entire country and State. Being young men, always ready to help a friend in distress, it did not take long to build up for them a lucrative trade. To-day the brewery is one of the largest in the country, manufacturing no less than five brands of beer: The Lager, the Pilsener, the Standard, the Lion Brew and the Lion Export, the latter being bottled beer only.

The brewery, the product of which is shipped into ten different States, is situated on Liberty, Wade and Fifteenth streets, having a frontage of 1,100 feet on both sides of the canal. In the first year 20,000 barrels were brewed, in 1868, 30,000 barrels, in 1880, 100,000 barrels, and in 1892, 175,000 barrels.

Gottlieb Muhlhauser is president of the company; Henry Muhlhauser, vice-president; Henry Muhlhauser, Jr., treasurer; Charles F. Windisch, secretary; William A. Windisch, assistant secretary, and Edward Muhlhauser, brewmaster.

The Herman Lackman Brewing Company.—No property is more familiar to the student of Cincinnati's prosperity and of the factors thereof than that of the Herman Lackman Brewing Company. With a frontage on Sixth street, extending from No. 503, corner Stone street, 300 feet, to No. 525, it runs back 200 feet to Carlisle avenue, and on the latter rises a monument, indeed, to the founder of the business,

a model mill-house, brew-house, engine and boiler-house, whose cap-stone was laid three years after the founder's death [see biographical sketch], and just that long after he had superintended the building of the foundations. In this building, except one small house, there is not an inch of wood. Stone, iron, steel and brass are its components. It is fireproof, and enduring, like the memory of the good man who planned it, whose four sons carried out his designs.

One of them, Edward H. Lackman, has since followed his father to his long rest. He was the youngest son, an athlete and an enthusiast, like his brothers, in physical sports, but died early—not, however, before he had contributed his portion of loving labor to the enterprise with which the family name is identified.

In the new building all modern methods of brewing are perfected. The company does its own milling. Its malt is made from the cream of the barley market. No steam arises from the brew kettle. The great engines move without noise or smoke. The vast ice machines are silently at work. Everything is as neat as the parlor of a painstaking house-wife, from floor to ceiling. Stone floors are clean and ceilings shine. Brasses are burnished and steel glitters.

The father of the Lackman boys believed in beer as an agent of good—as a promoter of temperance. He held, however, that to accomplish this good it must be pure—made of the pure malt of barley and hops alone. His principles became known and became part of his capital. In 1855, as one of the firm of Landman & Lackman, he leased the Schneider Brewery. At this site he remained until 1860, when the present location was chosen for enlargement of capacity, by Landman & Lackman. In 1868 the title became Herman Lackman, and in 1890 the present company, with $600,000 capital stock, was incorporated.

In 1855 the sales were 2,000 barrels, in 1870, 10,000 barrels, in 1880, 30,000 barrels, in 1890, 45,000 barrels, and in 1893, with the increased facilities described, the output was 60,000 barrels, or 240,000 kegs—the results of the merits of the goods alone and as rapid an increase as the company desire, being what is considered legitimate or about ten per cent. increase per annum. The founder's methods and principle of business have been religiously followed. There has been nothing but pure barley malted at the brewery, and hops used—all, with commendable patriotism, purchased in the United States. Well water from five wells on the premises is used in the process of manufacture. With no rice, no corn—in fact, no substitutes or adulterations whatever, the goods have marketed themselves. The consequences have been no drummers, no spending account, no chattel mortgages from the retail dealers or leases carried for them. And all this purity of method the government records will show. The model character of the brewery plant is carried into the discipline and administration of the business. No immoderate use even of the pure product of the brewery is permitted, and though it is not measured to the men, all seem to understand the rule, and the example of the officers—abuse of privilege means "quit." The "tone" of the establishment is throughout good.

J. H. Landman, having retired from the business in 1868, died in 1872, with the respect of all who knew him. Herman Lackman conducted the business alone, and, as said, became the real founder of the present company. His first brewery work was with Foss & Schneider, where his wonderful energy and strength, backed by giant-like stature and unfailing good nature, made itself felt, and, as shown, he was soon a proprietor himself. He became prominent in city affairs, and served with honor in the school board, as president of the German Orphan's Asylum, as president of the Third German Reformed Church, as trustee of the Bodmann's Widows' Home, director of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, major in the militia, and president of the Cincinnati Brewers' Association—which position his son Albert now so worthily fills. Open-hearted and charitable, thoroughly believing that his life work was one of real practical temperance reform. His death, just as he was beginning extensive improvements to his business, was a public bereavement. He left four sons to take up his work where he left it off, one of them since deceased, as mentioned.

Albert Lackman, president of the company, and also of the Brewers' Association of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport (which has a membership of twenty-six without the Aurora, and an output in 1893 of about a million and a half of barrels), was born in this city in 1855, and is therefore just as old as the brewery business of which he is the head. Tall and commanding in stature, he does not run to adipose, perhaps because beer does not agree with him, and he has preferred other stimulants in moderation for the last fifteen years. He is one of the few of the big brewers who are frequently on 'Change, and takes a keen interest in public affairs. After a business education he entered the iron architectural iron works of M. Clements, and in the office of that concern received a sound financial education. In 1884 he joined his father in business, and has since been there a controlling influence. He is a man of affairs, being a director of the Atlas National Bank, and has served in the town council of Glendale, where he makes his home, and active in other enterprises than that which commands his immediate attention.

The Moerlein Brewing Company.—The Cincinnati brewery covering the largest area of ground is owned and operated by the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company. The office of the company is situated on Elm street, while right opposite is the immense plant where the beer is manufactured.

The success of the firm is due to the indefatigable efforts of Christian Moerlein, who was born in Germany in 1818. Believing that he could better his condition in this country he crossed the ocean, landing in Ohio in 1841, with very little money. A year later he became a resident of the Queen City. He established a blacksmith shop on the west side of Elm street, near McMicken avenue, and upon the ground, where many a hard stroke was made, is the malt-house of the well-known brewery. Fortune smiled upon him. In a few years he had established a large and lucrative business, and in 1853 he concluded to go into the business at which he has accumulated such a deserving fortune.

Very few people then thought that Mr. Moerlein, who was brewing about three barrels a day, would at this time be at the head of one of the biggest breweries in the country. It required hard work to accomplish the object in view. He was a business man in every sense of the word. Being a man of good judgment, and far-seeing, he took advantage of every opportunity that afforded itself, and it was not long before he had acquired the reputation of being one of the shrewdest men in his line of business. He is often sought after for advice, and is always ready and willing to lend a helping hand. He is charitably inclined, but never cares to tell of his many kindly acts.

Mr. Moerlein's first partner [see biographical sketch] was Mr. Dillman. At his death, in 1854, Mr. Windisch became associated with him, and remained a member of the firm until 1866, when his interests were purchased by Mr. Moerlein.

In 1881 the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company was formed with a capital stock of $1,000,000 paid in. In 1853 common beer was brewed; in 1856 lager beer was introduced, and in 1864 common beer was discontinued. The output in 1853 was 1,000 barrels; in 1860, 20,000 barrels; in 1870, 60,000 barrels; in 1880, 100,000 barrels, and the steady increase since has placed this brewery as the largest one in the State of Ohio, and one of the largest in the United States. During all these years of competition, and during the panics of 1857 and 1873, the reputation of this house, as far as the finances are concerned, was never questioned. It is now on as solid a basis as it ever has been.

When first reorganized under the articles of incorporation, in 1881, the officers were as follows: Christian Moerlein, president; George Moerlein, vice-president; John Goetz, Jr., secretary; Jacob Moerlein, treasurer; John Moerlein, general superintendent. After the death of George Moerlein, August 31, 1891, the following officers were elected September 15, 1891: Christian Moerlein, president; John Moerlein, first vice-president and general manager; John Goetz, Jr., second vice-president; Jacob Moerlein, treasurer; William Moerlein, secretary.

They are all well known as efficient officers and business men. The capacity of their immense establishment is 500,000 barrels a year. The machinery is of the modern pattern. In the last twelve years a great many changes have been made in the way of erecting buildings and cellars, and the second largest refrigerating machine plant in the United States can be seen here.

In a recent interview with a representative of the *Commercial Gazette*, on the subject of beer and its manufacture, Mr. Moerlein said: "I believe Cincinnati, through producing lager beer, is destined to play a still more important part as a temperance factor. Why," said the gentleman, with great emphasis, "here are 23 lager beer breweries, and the output for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1891, is 1,254,848, the increase over that of 1890 having been 139,795 barrels. By these figures Cincinnati ranks seventh in the United States as a beer-brewing center. The population of Cincinnati is 296,309. Baltimore numbers in inhabitants 433,547, and brews 540,951 barrels; Boston has a population of 448,477, and its output is 865,416 barrels. San Francisco numbers 297,990 inhabitants, and has an output of 509,234 barrels. Chicago with a population of 1,099,576, brews 2,034,696 barrels. New York City, with 1,513,501 inhabitants, has an output of 4,488,314 barrels; Philadelphia, whose inhabitants number 1,044,891, manufactures 1,705,915 barrels. All these figures are favorable to Cincinnati as a brewing center. Why," ejaculated Mr. Moerlein, "look at New York, with a population of more than five times that of Cincinnati, and having more Germans in it than any other city in the world, save Berlin and Vienna, brewing but 3¾ barrels more than the Queen City."

The Foss-Schneider Brewing Company is one of the oldest enterprises in its line in Cincinnati, having been started in 1849, on Augusta street, between John and Smith, and removed to the present site in 1863. Since then there have been four firm titles, namely: The Louis Schneider Brewing Company, Foss, Schneider & Brenner, Foss & Schneider, and the present one, the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company, which was taken in 1884, when the company was incorporated with a capital stock of $600,000, all of which has been paid up. The growth of the business has been sure and steady.

The plant is located on Freeman avenue, and is about 250 feet square with a frontage of 250 feet. The structure is an imposing one, and never fails to arrest the attention of the passer-by. The front is of pressed brick, trimmed with decorations of cut stone and terra cotta. Three hundred and fifty barrels per day is about the average production, though no less than 40,000 barrels can always be found on the premises in various stages. The bottling department was added to the brewery in 1879, and the building is located on Fillmore street, or just north of the main building, and has proved a complete success, since the innovation was started.

In 1883 the output was but 5,000 barrels a year. In 1870, 20,000 barrels were manufactured; in 1880 this had increased to 40,000, and in 1890 it had reached 80,000. Since then the increase in the output has been remarkable, and it is now estimated to be no less than 130,000 barrels per year. Since the reorganization in 1884 all the latest and most modern devices that ingenuity could construct have been placed in the brewery, and to-day it stands forth second to none in the country. Of the five directors of the concern, John H. Foss is president, A. Foss, vice-president, and P. W. Schneider, secretary and treasurer.

The Gerke Brewing Company.—This company is also one of the oldest in the State. It has been in operation now for nearly forty years, during which it has been well and favorably known to the residents of the Queen City. The very excellent brands of beer that it produces are due in no small degree to the substantial management which has existed since the plant was first erected in 1854. The Gerke Brewing Company is located at the corner of Plum and South Canal, and when first erected was thought to be on the outskirts of the city. Great changes have, however, taken place in this locality since the brewery was erected, and it is now in the very heart of the city.

The annual capacity of the plant is in the neighborhood of 140,000 barrels, and 35,000 barrels can always be found on the premises. Since the structure was built many important changes have been made. The cellar capacity has been increased, and Arctic ice machines have replaced the older process of cooling beer. These various improvements have cost considerable money, but the benefit derived has repaid the extra outlay. In 1890 the vacuum process was added, and in the fall of the same year the bottling department was also started, which to the present day has proven a complete success.

The first title of the firm was Schaller & Schiff; the second Schaller & Gerke, and the third the Gerke Brewing Company, which was adopted in 1881, when a corporation was formed with $600,000 capital. Joseph Schaller, John Schiff and John Gerke [see biographical sketch] died in 1888, 1878 and 1876, respectively.

The following figures showing the sure and steady growth of the concern are interesting: In 1860 the output was but 3,000 barrels a year; in 1870 it was 15,000; in 1880, 40,000; in 1890, 80,000; and last year's report showed that the figures had jumped to 140,000. The present officers of the firm are: Robert M. Kuerze, president; E. Kuerze, vice-president; J. Herman Grueter, secretary and treasurer; directors, Jacob Dorse, Jacob Walter, J. G. Closterman, and attorney Louis Kramer.

The John Hauck Brewing Company.—This great company was incorporated in 1879. Previous to that, for fifteen years, it was known as the Hauck & Windisch Brewery. John Hauck, the founder and president of the business which bears his name, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1826, coming to this country at an early age. Shortly after his arrival he secured employment in the brewery with his uncle, Mr. Herancourt. There he learned the rudiments of the brewing business. A few years after this he made a trip to Europe, sojourning there for over two years, and when next he came to America he landed at Philadelphia, obtaining employment there with his father-in-law, Mr. Billiod, as a foreman in the brewery.

With thrift and assiduity he soon accumulated a small fortune. With this he made his first venture in 1864, forming a partnership with Mr. Windisch. This partnership lasted until 1879. Mr. Hauck bought his former partner's share, and has since continued the business under his name.

The present vast establishment at the corner of Central avenue and Dayton street, covering nearly five acres, occupies the site of the original plant, which covered only about one and a half acres. The site of the old Protestant graveyard is also now occupied by the brewery. In 1882 a stock company was formed, with a capital of $1,000,000. The brewery has a capacity of 300,000 barrels per annum, which will compare favorably with the most extensive plants of this kind. It is supplied with two 150-ton ice machines, which are, perhaps, the second largest in the country. At this time the following officers, who still retain their offices, were elected: John Hauck, president; Lewis J. Hauck, vice-president; F. J. Werner, secretary and treasurer. John Hauck has figured very little in political life. He is president of the Western German National Bank of this city, which position he has been holding for several years.

The Jung Brewing Company.—To this company belongs the distinction of turning out a grade of beer not excelled anywhere in the United States. Since 1885 the business has almost doubled, and between 1891 and 1892 the increase in sales was 12,000 barrels.

The plant, which is located on Freeman street, has a frontage of 200 feet by 290 deep. The structure is one of the most imposing along the avenue, and never fails to arrest the attention of passers-by and visitors to the Queen City. Important additions have been made from time to time, one building erected in 1890 costing $75,000. Everything in and about the place is modern, newest ideas have been adopted, and not a single improvement or invention in any way applicable to the requirements of the building has been left untested. The old methods of cooling

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beer by ice have given way to three handsome sixty-ton ice machines. The capacity of the plant is about 175,000 barrels a year. Three hundred barrels a day are the average production. The bottling department, which is situated in the rear of the building, was an important addition, made in 1887. It has proved an indispensable adjunct to the brewery.

Since the plant was started in 1862 there have been three titles to the brewery—Weyand & Jung, Weyand, Jung & Hellman and the present title, the Jung Brewing Company, which was taken in 1885, when the plant was incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, which has since been increased to $1,000,000, all of which has been paid up. Peter Weyand and Daniel Jung are dead. They were estimable citizens, who always had the interests of the Queen City at heart, and the regret at their death was universal. The concern is to-day managed by a board of directors, of which M. Butz is president, and Alvin Carl vice-president and general manager.

John Kauffman Brewing Company.—This company was incorporated under its present title in 1882, with a paid-in capital stock of $700,000. John Kauffman, the founder, is a native of Lorraine, France, where he was born February 10, 1830. He came to this city when not yet fifteen years of age, and immediately obtained employment with his uncle, John Kauffman, who owned the Ohio Brewery at that time. By close application to business, and with economical management, he had amassed a fortune in a few years. When his uncle died in 1856, young John bought the Ohio Brewery, and remodeled it to suit the growing demands. Soon after this transaction he married, becoming the son-in-law of G. T. Eichenlaub, on Walnut Hills. In 1858 Mr. Kauffman, together with G. T. Eichenlaub and Rudolph Rheinboldt, purchased the Deer Creek Brewery. This firm in 1859 built the establishment situated on Vine street, where the business is still in successful operation.

Mr. Kauffman was three times a member of the board of city equalization. He was a member of the city council in 1869 and 1870. He was always an active worker for liberal revenue laws. He generally carried his point with that indomitable pertinacity for which he is truly remarkable. He soon retired from political life, as he found it required more of his time than he could afford to lend to it. Mr. Eichenlaub retired from the business in 1865, and Mr. Rheinboldt retired ten years later. Mr. Kauffman conducted the business from 1875 to 1882, at which latter period it was incorporated as The John Kauffman Brewing Company. The first year Mr. Kauffman began business the output was about one thousand barrels annually. To-day it reaches the enormous aggregate of seventy thousand barrels.

The company have a malt house with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, and their plant covers nearly five acres of ground. The business is conducted by M. A. Kauffman, president; M. L. Schmitt, vice-president and treasurer; Charles Rheinboldt, secretary; Charles J. Kauffman, superintendent; John R. Kauffman, brewmaster.

The Buckeye Brewing Company.—About nine years ago Louis Hudepohl and George Kotte formed a partnership to engage in the brewery business, and established a plant on the site years ago occupied by the Koehler Brewery, Buckeye street, now called Clifton avenue. When they first went into business the building was a comparatively small one, but the sale of their beer increased so rapidly that in a few years they were compelled to erect a much larger one, and to-day it is the handsomest building in that vicinity. It is a pressed brick building, and has frontage of 240 feet and a depth of 120 feet. The capacity of the brewery is 100,000 barrels per year. In 1886 the output was 25,000 barrels; in 1890, 40,000 barrels, and during the last three years the sales have been increased to such an extent that to-day it ranks as one of the largest breweries in the State.

Cincinnati's Oldest Brewery.—The Herancourt Brewing Company is the oldest brewery in Cincinnati, having been established in 1840. The plant is located on Harrison avenue, near Brighton Station, having a frontage of 640 feet on Harrison avenue, and an average depth of 350 feet, comprising about six acres in all, and cov-

ering the original site. The business was originally carried on under the firm name of The G. M. Herancourt Brewery, but assumed its present title in 1881 on the incorporation of the company with a capital of $500,000. The output for the first year was 600 barrels; last year it exceeded 35,000. The executives at present are R. Lutterby, president and treasurer; Casimer Werk, vice-president; Robert H. Herancourt, secretary; Louis A. Herancourt, superintendent, the remaining directors being B. Herancourt, F. Egner, M. Egner, John Hauck and M. Schwartz.

Germania Brewing Company.—This company, whose plant is on Central avenue, was established in 1885. The first year the output was 10,000 barrels; in 1893 it reached 40,000. The company have supplied their brewery with the latest and best machinery that has yet been devised for the manufacture of beer, and a great demand has been the result of their liberality. The nucleus of the plant was first laid by John Wetterer in 1863, by the establishment of the Queen City Malt House, which he successfully carried on for twenty years, when he turned it into the present brewery. The firm consists of John Wetterer, president; F. J. Wetterer, secretary and treasurer, and Charles Wetterer, collector.

In 1873 Mr. Wetterer was elected a member of the city council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, which office he held two years, after which he retired from politics wholly. F. J. Wetterer was born in the same house as his father. He graduated with high honors from St. Xavier's College in 1879, and shortly thereafter entered his father's employ. It did not take him long to master all the details of the brewing business, and to-day he is considered one of the city's most expert maltsters. In 1885, when the brewery began its existence, he was elected to the position which he holds at present. Charles Wetterer graduated from St. Xavier's College in 1891, since which time he has been in his father's employ.

Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company.—The firm of Schmidt Brothers was started in 1870, when they purchased of H. Frohmeyer the old Herancourt Brewery, on Denman street, for $1,500. Here they brewed the so-called common beer, which was at that time the most popular beer. In 1875 Henry Schmidt withdrew from the firm, thus throwing all responsibilities on to Fred Schmidt, who continued with brilliant results. In April, 1875, Fred Schmidt associated himself with Henry Adam, and purchased the entire Bach Brewery on McMicken avenue. In the fall of the same year Mr. Adam disposed of his share in the concern to Louis Prell, and the firm was changed to Schmidt & Prell, until 1876, when Prell died, and his interest was purchased by Fred Schmidt. In October, one month after the decease of Prell, Fred took his brother, Henry, with him as partner, running under the name of Schmidt & Brother until April 1, 1891, when the present stock company was formed under the name of the Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company.

Fred Schmidt was chosen by his associates as president, which office he has held until the present day, serving with utmost integrity and ability. Fred Schmidt purchased all the shares of his brothers in August, 1891, and is running the business with himself at the head of it with great success. Mr. Schmidt is at present one of the best-known German citizens in Cincinnati, being a member of most all leading German societies, and a liberal contributor to all just causes which may bring about good results, either to the public at large or the city. The Schmidt Brothers Brewing Company, of which Fred Schmidt is president and manager, Aug. Forn, vice-president, and Jacob Frey, secretary and treasurer, is one of the most prominent in Cincinnati, having all the latest devices and improvements, and, in fact, is a model plant in every respect, and the product (Crown beer) has reached a reputation second to none in the city.

The Banner Brewing Company.—Although founded in 1885, this company has built up a reputation second to none in Cincinnati for the excellence of its product. Its plant was built at a cost of half a million dollars, from designs by Frederick Wolf, architect, and has every modern facility for turning out a perfect beer—as

may be surmised from the fact that the output for the very first year was nearly twenty thousand barrels, from which rather large send-off there has been a steady and healthful increase year by year, until the brewery is up among the dozen leaders.

Henry Varwig is the president, Conrad Burckhauser, the vice-president, Alexis Darusmont, treasurer and secretary, the remaining directors being William Darusmont and J. N. Feurstein. These officers need no introduction in Cincinnati. Mr. Varwig became one of the original stockholders in 1885, and was elected president in 1888. He was already widely known to the brewing interests of the country, being the inventor, in 1870, of the self-ventilating beer-faucet, seen everywhere, and known as "Varwig's patent."

The Henry Adam's Brewery.—The Adam Brewery, Camp Washington, occupies about two acres of ground covered with malt, machinery and brew-houses. Henry Adam erected the present plant in 1881, and has so successfully coped with his more pretentious neighbors as to enable him to enlarge his business to almost double its original capacity. Last year a new brew and machine house were erected at a cost of about $75,000. The brewery turns out about fifteen thousand barrels a year, and supplies the majority of the malt for other brewers in the city, aggregating twenty thousand bushels a year. Mr. Adam and his son Fred manage the business themselves, with about twenty brew hands, washers, maltsters and drivers.

The J. Walker Brewing Company.—This plant is also one of the oldest in the city. It was established on the present site—Sycamore street, north of the canal—in 1825, and has remained there to the present time. Improvements have been made each decade, until the capacity is now 60,000 barrels per year. The concern was incorporated May 1, 1885, with a capital of $200,000. J. Walker, the founder, died in 1860. That the present management have manifested great push and enterprise is shown by the rapid advance in sales each year, the output of 1885 having been 18,600 barrels. Conrad Schultz, the vice-president of the company, has had great experience in the business, is a representative man, and has served in the council and held other city offices. The superintendent and general manager, F. Bartels, has been connected with the brewing business from his youth, and has learned every part of it thoroughly.

The Bruckman Brewery.—The Cumminsville, or J. C. Bruckman Brewery, began its existence in 1865. The founder, Mr. Bruckman, was born in Thieringen, Germany, in 1829, and came to America in 1845. He secured a position with his brother, learned the brewing business, and after a few years formed a partnership with his brother, since which time the business has been conducted under the present firm name.

J. C. Bruckman died in 1887, at the age of fifty-eight. After his estate was settled, about three years ago, a brother and sister, who had an interest in the business, retired, after which a partnership was formed, consisting of William M. Bruckman, Henry A. Bruckman, and Henry Dreman. The first year the brewery was in operation the output was 1,200 barrels; to-day it is 25,000 barrels. There are 17¾ acres of ground belonging to the J. C. Bruckman Brewery plant, and its equipment is first-class in every respect.

The Becker Brewing Company.—This is the youngest brewing company in the city, having been established in March, 1892. The Adam Schultz Company plant was purchased at that time, and the present firm, of which Casper Becker is the head, founded. The success of the firm has been remarkable on account of the superior article of beer manufactured. Valentine Becker, son of the head of the firm, is bookkeeper, and Conrad Werner brewmaster.

There are several other breweries contiguous to the city, but they are located outside the limits of Hamilton county, and therefore do not come within the scope of this chapter. Covington, Newport, and other Kentucky towns, have a number also. The foregoing, however, will give the reader a clear idea of the magnitude of the beer industry of Cincinnati and the millions of dollars invested in its manufacture.

Manufacture of Barrels.—Where so many millions of barrels and kegs of beer are produced annually, this review would not be complete without some reference to the manufacture of these vessels to contain it. In the village of Riverside, just outside the city limits, is found the vast plant of the Cincinnati Cooperage Company. Its buildings and extensive yards adjoin that of the Fleischmann distillery, and on the south is the broad sweep of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills. It is a just claim made without boasting that the Cincinnati Cooperage Company is the largest concern of its kind in the world, as statistics will tell.

So great is its business that it owns vast tracts of timber land in a dozen States, from which is derived the stave and heading supply. About one thousand men are kept constantly at work in the lumber camps getting out material ready for shipment to the Riverside factory. As the company uses none but thoroughly seasoned wood, an enormous stock is kept year by year in the yards. So enormous is it that at the present time fully fifteen million pieces of staves and headings are stacked up in the Riverside yards. Averaging the length of these pieces at thirty inches each, they would, if placed end to end, reach a distance of over six thousand miles, or a quarter of the earth's circumference.

The company owns its own barges and steamboat for the transportation of material from the timber districts, which are accessible by water, though a great deal of the wood supply comes by rail. There are eight stave and heading mills located in the various forest districts owned or operated by the Cincinnati Cooperage Company. At the Riverside shops five hundred men are employed, making a total of about fourteen hundred altogether who derive wages from this great company. The full manufacturing capacity of the plant averages six thousand packages a day, an indication of the immense business done by the concern.

Brass and Copper Works.—Another great manufactory, a market for whose wares has been created by the beer industry, is the copper and brass works of F. C. Deckenbach Sons' Company. These works are the oldest as well as largest in this city engaged in this line of work for distilleries and breweries. Sixty men are employed. The firm is constantly increasing its facilities and introducing new machinery. Its specialty is the manufacture of brass and copper work for breweries, and nearly all the great breweries of Cincinnati have received their outfits from this establishment, as well as many others in adjoining States. But the product of the company is not alone confined to the city and a few adjoining States, but finds a market throughout the United States. The head of the firm admits that there are larger factories than in Cincinnati, but comparatively few, since it is claimed that there is more copper consumed here than in any other city on the continent.

CHAPTER XXI.

INDIAN WARFARE—WAR OF 1812.

[BY COL. D. W. McCLUNG.]

THE "MIAMI SLAUGHTER HOUSE"—INDIAN WARFARE AND TREATIES—CINCINNATI A STRATEGIC POINT IN WAR, COMMERCE AND TRADE—FORT WASHINGTON—EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS—FINAL DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN CONFEDERACY—CINCINNATI IN THE INDIAN WARS—WAR OF 1812–14—WARLIKE FEELING IN CINCINNATI—RECRUITING—MILITARY SENT TO THE FRONT—CONCLUSION.

CINCINNATI owed its beginning to military considerations, and its first history is of garrisons and campaigns. Even before the title to the fertile and beautiful hills and valleys lying about her had been transferred to the United States, the region had acquired among the aborigines the designation of the "Miami Slaughter

House." The Northern tribes whose villages were in the uplands of central Ohio and Indiana and around the lakes, and the Southern tribes, whose abiding place was along the upper waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland, knew nothing of peace, and only enjoyed a truce, when separated by the whole diameter of the "Miami Slaughter House" and the "dark and bloody ground."

After the early settlers had occupied the region about Lexington and Harrodsburg, and immigrants were floating to Louisville and other points on the lower river—for twenty years before Cincinnati was occupied—the "Slaughter House" increased its distinction. Many of the expeditions and raids made into Kentucky followed the Miami and the Licking, others from the Miami passed down the Ohio and up the Kentucky river. The vengeful expeditions of the Kentucky pioneers, in retaliation for the plundering and murders of the Northern marauders, followed the same routes.

Unwittingly the government of the confederation prepared the way for a continuance of the bloody experiences that have given the Slaughter House its suggestive name. The Indians of the North and Northwest had, during the struggle for independence, been the cheap and efficient allies of the Mother country. Their murderous forays were a constant menace. Their hostile attitude compelled many of the most intrepid and courageous of the frontiersmen to keep watch over their own homes. In this way the Indians had kept from the Continental forces a large number of men who were the finest material for soldiers. They were compelled to do frontier duty, while others fought the armies of the great enemy. Indeed the warfare with the Indians continued without cessation after the Mother country had ceased efforts to subdue the rebellious colonists.

The savage allies of the British were not mentioned either in the provisional or definitive treaty that announced a new nation. Their territory was given over to their enemies, and they were abandoned to their fate. Enmity and suspicion, the memory of appalling wrongs, would not allow the storm of war to settle to the calm level of peace. Hatred and jealousy were to do their perfect work. The government of the confederation, as a means of breaking the Indian power, disregarded the Indian confederacy, and proceeded to make treaties with tribes in detail. At Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.) a treaty was made with the famous Six Nations. At Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and at Fort Harmar (Marietta), separate treaties were made with other tribes. Last of all a treaty was made at Fort Finney, situated less than a mile above the mouth of the great Miami, and about 150 yards from the bank of the Ohio. This treaty was supposed to complete satisfactory arrangements with the last of the Indians that menaced the frontier.

The most sagacious and experienced participants in these negotiations had no expectation that they would result favorably, except as they might be enforced by military power. It soon developed that Gen. Harmar, George Rogers Clarke and their associates were wiser than the committees or the Congress that directed their actions. But as soon as these abortive treaties had been concluded, by which it was supposed that the Indians had forever abandoned all eastern and southern Ohio, the Ohio Company and Symmes and his associates made their purchases, and eagerly pushed forward their colonies. The true condition was soon made manifest. The treaties had been made with irresponsible detachments, whose authority was repudiated by the great Confederacy. Gifts, largesses, provisions and blankets had been bestowed in vain. Not for these things, nor by such methods, were the Indians to abandon the most beautiful and inviting region in the world. We can not wonder at their tenacity. Savages though they were, they rebelled against being dispossessed of the heritage of their fathers by bargains made as they believed under the influence of bribes and threats.

Just before the coming of Symmes and his colony, a flood in the Ohio had submerged the site of Columbia, and also of Fort Finney. The little garrison at the

latter place had escaped from the upper story by the only boat left them by the ice, and floated upon the flood to Louisville. The first cry of the defenceless settlers was for protection. Fort Harmar and Fort Steuben (at Jeffersonville, Ind.) were too distant to watch over the infant settlements. Not only were the Indians dissatisfied and threatening, but the treaty stipulations with Great Britain had not been observed. The Americans had failed to give the promised protection to those who had adhered to the Mother country, and, in retaliation, Great Britain still held the Northwestern posts, within the territory ceded to the United States, and in the midst of the turbulent Indians. There was urgent need for vigorous action.

Maj. Doughty of the regular army of the United States was sent by Gen. Harmar to select a site for a fort near the mouth of the Great Miami river. The site of Fort Finney and of Columbia had already been condemned by the great flood in the Ohio river. He visited North Bend, examined the river at various points, and in a few days decided that Cincinnati was the most desirable place for his purpose. Selecting fifteen acres of ground, bordering on the section of land which had been sold by Symmes to Mathias Denman, he appropriated it to government uses for the building of a stockade. This site was east of Broadway, extending from the Ohio river northward. There is no reason to suppose that any other than military reasons influenced Maj. Doughty in his selection. The situation at that time made Cincinnati a strategic point of great importance, as well as a most convenient base of operations. Doubtless Judge Symmes had expected that the garrison and the city would go to North Bend. For very plausible reasons he had chosen that as the site of the coming city. At that point the Ohio river makes its extreme north bend; the Miami river sweeps southward, until the distance between the two is but little, if any, more than a mile. In the days before railroads or steamboats had been dreamed of, it was reasonable to suppose that this location would be most advantageous. It was natural that the Miami river should be regarded as of commercial importance. And it is true now, as it was then, that a city located so as to front upon two rivers, would have many advantages. Doubtless Judge Symmes believed that other than military reasons had influenced the gallant Major. Nevertheless, the military reasons are sufficient, and the short time during which Maj. Doughty held the question under advisement, would make it almost incredible that any affair of gallantry could have been involved. His examination began at the Little Miami August 16, 1789, and on the 21st of the same month he dates his report to Gen. Hamar, stating that he had found the place opposite the Licking to be "the most proper position for the purpose."

To the southward, already not less than forty thousand people were living in central Kentucky. The valley of the Licking river furnished easy access to that region, where supplies and soldiers might be found. To the northward the open valley of the Mill creek afforded access to the heart of the Miami valley, more directly and more conveniently than from North Bend. This last feature of the surroundings of Cincinnati explains, not only the military advantages at that time, but also the growth of the city. It has been the open gateway for trade and commerce, as it was the convenient route for armies. If the range of hills, that so nearly encircle Cincinnati, had been closed across the valley of the Mill creek, it would never have been chosen as a military station, and never would have become an important center of commerce. As so often happens, the highway of armies and the highway of commerce are the same. The strategic points in war become the strategic points in commerce and trade.

Fort Washington was first occupied as headquarters by Gen. Harmar, December 29, 1789. Two companies were left at Fort Harmar, and the remainder of the regiment was transferred to Fort Washington. The Indian raids and murders still continued. Immigrants passing down the Ohio river were daily in danger of being attacked from the shore. Settlers upon the Miami Purchase were in hourly danger

of being shot down by enemies lying in wait for their appearance. The tide of immigration to the West during these years may be estimated from the statement of Gen. Harmar dated Fort Harmar, December 9, 1787. He says he had caused careful count to be kept, and from the 1st of June to the day of his report, there had passed to Kentucky 146 boats with 3,196 souls, 1,371 horses, 167 wagons, 191 cattle, 245 sheep and 24 hogs.

The people of Kentucky complained that Indian murders had already cost them more than 1,500 lives. It was clearly evident that the treaties had failed and that force must be employed. The first attempt to chastise the savages, with which Cincinnati and Fort Washington were directly associated, was the expedition of Gen. Harmar, a most accomplished and high-minded soldier. On the 15th of July, 1790, Governor St. Clair issued his call for militia to the officers of Kentucky, and the western portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. On the 19th of September when the troops were assembling at Fort Washington, he addressed a note of explanation and friendly assurance to the British commandant, notifying him of the expedition, and assuring him that it had no unfriendly significance toward Great Britain. By the 5th of October, the little army was on its march. Its destination was the Indian village near where the city of Defiance now stands. It took its course over the highlands, northward of the city, the line of march being east of the water-shed, between the two Miamis. The line passed not far from Lebanon. It ran between Dayton and Xenia, and then bearing a little to the west was directed to Defiance. The motley assemblage bore little resemblance to an army. There were 320 regular soldiers, and 1,133 raw militia, without drill or discipline, without camp equipage, or axes, or intrenching tools; with defective arms, and many of the soldiers without the skill to remove and oil their gun locks, or even place the flints in the hammers.

On the 14th of October the advance guard reached the Indian villages, but the inhabitants had all fled. On the 17th, the main army arrived, and for four days the troops were employed in burning villages and cornfields. Five villages were destroyed, and more than twenty thousand bushels of corn burned. Before the return, however, detachments of the army, sent out to find the Indians, were involved in ambuscades, and suffered severely. The usual results of want of discipline were made manifest. On the part of some, great personal courage was shown, but on the part of the majority, only an eager desire to flee from danger. The losses were heavy, the army was demoralized, and the return march was resumed at once. The only effect of the expedition had been to exasperate the enemy, and to inflate him with pride in his superior prowess. The Indians fully believed that they had won a great victory, and were more than ever determined to prosecute the war. Want of preparation and discipline had brought the campaign through humiliating failures to an ignominious conclusion. The next year Gen. Harmar was fully exonerated by a court of inquiry, as he has been by the judgment of history. Nevertheless, he retired to his charming home near Philadelphia, and the government lost a most capable and patriotic officer. The government, in its haste and poverty, had sent him to certain disaster, and a proud soldier finds it hard to bear undeserved popular obloquy. He was too proud to complain, and too magnanimous to throw the blame upon those to whom it belonged.

Up to this time, the entire army of the United States consisted of but one regiment, which had never reached its maximum number. After the ineffectual campaign of Gen. Harmar, Congress authorized another regiment, the second of our army, and also an additional force of artillery. Preparations upon a larger scale were made for subduing the Indians. In the month of June an expedition of militia under Gen. Charles Scott, of Kentucky, marched from the mouth of the Kentucky river against the Indians on the upper Wabash. In August an expedition under Col. Wilkinson moved from Fort Washington northward, marching rapidly until it had reached the neighborhood of the Indian villages on the Maumee, then turned

due west, to attack the villages on the Wabash that had been harried by Gen. Scott a few months earlier. Neither expedition accomplished any permanent result, either in breaking the power or in overawing the Indians. The killing of a few warriors, the capture of women and children, the devastation of cornfields and the burning of villages only exasperated the savages, and made peace more remote.

Governor St. Clair had been appointed a major-general, and designated to command the expedition against the Indians. He was given command of the two regiments of the army, with the artillery and an additional force of militia, which should have raised his army at least three thousand men. The General himself was a model of energy, courage and fidelity. He did all that was possible to prepare the expedition and make it efficient. The object of the expedition, as set forth in the instructions given him by Secretary of War Gen. Knox, was to establish a chain of posts from Fort Washington to the Maumee river, at the mouth of the Auglaize. At the latter place it was designed to establish a strong fort in the heart of the Indian country to overawe the hostile Indians, and to strike as necessity might suggest.

The time allotted to Gen. St. Clair was too short for the purpose, even if he had at his command a disciplined army. The work of building the forts and transporting provisions through a difficult country could not by possibility have been executed within the time allowed. From the first, ill omens seemed to warn him of impending disaster. It was not until the 7th of September that Gen. Richard Butler, the second in command, reported at Fort Washington. On the same day the chief quartermaster made his appearance, and the chief commissary did not appear at all, except at the Treasury Department in Philadelphia. There was no time given for discipline or drill, or forwarding military stores. In order to protect the army from the drunkenness and disorder about Fort Washington, Gen. St. Clair early moved a portion of his command twenty-five miles to the north, and established Fort Hamilton. Even while the troops remained at Cincinnati, the place of encampment was fixed three miles to the northwest of Fort Washington. The precise spot is unknown, but it must have been near that part of the city still known as Camp Washington. From the first, desertions were almost daily occurrences. Adj. Denny, in his Journal of the Campaign, states: "On the 3d of October a sergeant and twenty-five militia deserted. On the 4th a sergeant and nine militia;" and so on with the dismal record.

Gen. Harmar declined to take any command, and warned Gen. St. Clair that he was going out to certain overthrow. His experience of the previous year had been sufficient warning to him to keep away from coming doom. On the 4th of October the army moved from Fort Hamilton by way of Eaton and Greenville. A stockade fort was erected near Eaton, and another six miles south of Greenville, called Forts St. Clair and Jefferson. Desertions continued to increase until, five days before the final slaughter, the General was compelled to detach the first regiment, the best in his command, to march to the rear and guard the supplies from being plundered by deserters. This veteran regiment was not in the action at Fort Recovery. The second in command became seriously offended with Gen. St. Clair, and held no communication with him. Under such conditions, the army, being reduced by desertions and detachment to 1,400 men, on the 4th of November the great slaughter at Fort Recovery took place. The undisciplined militia fled at the first fire, and the camp was shortly in confusion. It affords some relief to the dismal picture, that personal courage and a very limited discipline held the bulk of the soldiers to a desperate fight for more than three hours. But the retreat was a rout in which nothing but speed was desirable. The army, which had moved forward at the rate of seven miles a day, was able on the retreat to reach Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles from the field of action, before nightfall on the day of the battle. It had required thirty days to move from Fort Hamilton to the battlefield, but the return was made in forty-eight hours. When the army reached Fort Jefferson on its retreat, not a

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single ration had reached that point. The flight from the enemy was of necessity changed to a hurried and eager race for food.

Another expedition had failed, more imposing and better armed than Gen. Harmar's, but in other respects not better prepared. Want of discipline, of supplies, of all things needful for an army of conquest or occupation, had led to the most deplorable slaughter ever witnessed in the United States.

In November, 1791, at the time when the remnants of St. Clair's army were drifting homeward through Cincinnati, William H. Harrison, a young ensign, who was to be a conspicuous figure in the history of this region, appeared on the scene. The youth, fresh from his stately home at Berkeley and from the society of Philadelphia, was appalled at the dissipation and drunkenness he witnessed in the embryo city. He says: "I certainly saw more drunken men in Cincinnati in forty-eight hours than I had ever seen in all my life."

Searching official inquiry acquitted Gen. St. Clair of blame, but the hero of a disaster rarely escapes popular odium. The slaughter at Fort Recovery was the end of hasty movements and half preparation. Congress at last became aware of the gravity of the situation. Great Britain on the north and Spain in the south and west eagerly watched the infant republic, and their agents fomented Indian hostilities. International questions of the gravest character were pending between the United States and the two unfriendly powers. Evidently a crisis was at hand. The army was raised to 5,168 men, and Gen. Wayne was appointed to the command. He dictated his own conditions, and made them wholly different from those imposed upon St. Clair and Harmar. He would have no raw levies, no more six-months soldiers, no more hurried incursions into a hostile country. All was careful, deliberate, comprehensive. Every preparation was thorough, and every movement indicated permanent occupation and final results.

In order that no means might be neglected to secure peace, the government entered upon further negotiations. Two of its emissaries, bearing flags of truce, were assassinated. One, under the guidance of the missionary Heckewelder, reached Vincennes and held an ineffectual conference. Three commissioners reached the northwest by courtesy of the governor of Canada, and were entertained at the mouth of the Detroit river in the house of a British subject. All the negotiations ended in nothing. The Indians demanded the Ohio river as the perpetual boundary line. This the United States could not grant.

While Fort Washington was the strong defense of the settlers, there were blockhouses at Ludlow Station, at Colerain, at Columbus, at North Bend, and, possibly, elsewhere. These heavy log structures, loop-holed for rifle practice, with overhanging second story to permit a vertical fire by the garrison, were a safe refuge in danger. They were impregnable to Indians, except against blazing arrows. Captures and murders of settlers, hairbreadth escapes, and attacks upon blockhouses, kept in mind that the war was actual and its dangers always imminent. A vigorous attack upon Colerain Station was long remembered, and its stirring incidents told at frontier firesides. The name of Bloody Run perpetuates the memory of a stubborn miniature battle near Carthage between a few Indians and whites, in which the percentage of casualties far exceeded our bloodiest battles. It was only an obscure skirmish, but it illustrated the personal courage that defied death, a courage that did not depend upon oaths, or discipline, or the commands of officers. There seems to have been generally peace and quiet about North Bend, a result ascribed to the wise conduct of Judge Symmes. In July, 1792, Rev. John Heckewelder, the good missionary of the Moravians, writes: "The most singular circumstance is that for two years they have been troubled with no Indian raids" (at North Bend); and he adds: "Judge Symmes, who is looked upon as a father by this people, has, by his kind treatment of the Indians, who at first came here very

frequently, gained their friendship, and this has proved a better protection than a regiment of soldiers."

During the winter of 1792–93 Gen. Wayne had his army in a camp of instruction twenty miles below Pittsburgh. In the month of April, 1793, he reached Cincinnati. He called his encampment "Hobson's Choice," because on account of the river being very high it was the only encampment possible at the time. It was situated near the foot of Fifth street. The cavalry of his army was sent to the Kentucky side of the river, where Covington now stands, and during the following summer both the cavalry and infantry were continually drilled and practiced in all the evolutions and exercises that might fit them for their work. On September 17, 1793, he took up the march to Greenville, where he established a strong fort, and supplied it with ample provisions. True to his original determination, he left no means unemployed that might show to the enemy that he was able and eager to seize and hold. In December he took possession of the battlefield of St. Clair, twenty-three miles beyond Greenville, and erected Fort Recovery. During the autumn he had been reinforced by a thousand mounted men from Kentucky under Gen. Charles Scott. They were employed in guarding wagon trains and in scouting the forest. When he put his army in winter quarters he dismissed the Kentucky horsemen with orders to return the following season.

In June, 1794, the Indians made an attack upon Fort Recovery, which was characterized by unusual fierceness and persistency; but after a struggle of two days they were driven away with heavy loss. This was the first serious check suffered by the confederated Indians of the Northwest. Gen. Wayne had taken no backward step. Every foot of ground once occupied was held, and he had defiantly pushed his posts into the enemy's country. On the 28th of July he moved from Greenville, fully prepared to bring the war to a decisive end. Before this time he had been rejoined by the Kentucky mounted troops under Gen. Scott, and his army was in the highest state of efficiency. Fort Defiance was erected almost upon the ground recently occupied by Indian villages, and from this fact it received its name.

On the 20th of August was fought the battle of Fallen Timbers, near the rapids of the Maumee river, and in one hour the Indian confederacy was hopelessly broken and dissolved. It was a victory of far-reaching consequence. It aided greatly in securing a treaty with Great Britain in the following year, which settled the most dangerous questions in controversy. It gave to the Spanish power, in the west and south, a new idea of the vigor and patriotism of the young republic.

It may seem somewhat surprising that so few of the men conspicuously identified with the early campaigns about Cincinnati made that city their home. Gen. Harmar retired to Philadelphia. Gen. St. Clair, as soon as he had discharged his duties as governor of the Northwest, returned to Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county, Penn., where he lived in extreme poverty, caused by the sacrifices he had made for his country, and by the neglect of Congress to repay him the money he had actually advanced out of his private fortune. Gen. Wayne died shortly after the treaty at Greenville, at Erie, Penn., on his return eastward. Gen. Charles Scott and other Kentuckians returned to their own homes. George Rogers Clarke lived at Louisville, neglected and disregarded until his death in 1818.

A notable exception, however, is the case of Maj. David Zeigler, who was the first mayor or president of Cincinnati, as the office was then styled. A native of Germany, an experienced soldier in his native land, he came to this country in 1775, for the purpose of entering the army of Independence. He was almost continuously in the military service until after the campaign of St. Clair, when he settled in Cincinnati. He became a prosperous merchant, and, from his experience and culture, he was easily one of the leading citizens of the village. In 1804 he was appointed the first United States Marshal of the District of Ohio, and from 1809 to his death he was surveyor of the port.

Ephraim Kibbey, one of the original company that settled Columbia, was captain of the famous forty scouts who kept Gen. Wayne accurately informed of every movement of the enemy. He retained his legal residence at Columbia, but continued in the military service, and dying at St. Charles, Mo., in command of that military fort, about 1812, his remains rest in the old cemetery at that place. Some of his descendants still live in Cincinnati, among whom Thomas S. Royse may be named. His widow, Rachel (Stites) Kibbey, daughter of Benjamin Stites, the founder of Columbia, died in 1864 at the age of eighty-one, and was buried in the old Columbia graveyard.

By far the most distinguished acquisition brought to Cincinnati by these wars was Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was first ensign, then a lieutenant serving on Wayne's staff, during his campaign; then secretary of the Northwest Territory, then governor, and in the next war a distinguished and successful commander.

During these years of war and danger, Cincinnati was only a cluster of cabins attached to a garrison, the inhabitants never exceeding five hundred. None of the arts of peace was possible, and there was nothing to attract thrifty and virtuous citizens. The people lived by the military expenditures of government, and suffered all the ill effects of uncertain occupation, and the disorders that attach to a floating and irresponsible population. All accounts agree in presenting a dismal picture of an idle, drunken population, whose vices were neither relieved by refinement, nor awed by public reprobation. Peace brought change, but the growth of the city was scarcely noticeable until after the turn of the century. In 1800 the population was only 750—with few houses except log cabins. Even in this modern Sardis there were those who kept their garments clean. It is noteworthy that the gentle ministry of women was not wanting among the soldiers—anticipating by more than half a century the work of Florence Nightingale—forerunners of thousands, who, three-quarters of a century later, gave themselves to the work of mitigating the hardships of war.

The embryo city slowly took on the habits and practices of peace. The corrupting influences of armies and garrisons ebbed away. The modifying influences of law, and of a more exacting public opinion, restrained vice or drove the incurably lawless to the receding frontier. The country to the north and south rapidly filled up with a hardy and industrious population. The forests, year by year, went down before the axe, and disappeared in flame. The plow furrowed the fertile soil—ere long selling and buying demanded a common point of exchange, and the growth of the city had fairly begun.

WAR OF 1812-14.

The animosities toward Great Britain caused by the war of the Revolution had never been allowed to cool. The unfortunate and exasperating failures to comply with the requirements of the Treaty of Paris, with their charges and counter charges of bad faith, would have been sufficient to prolong distrust and alienation; but the continuation of the border wars for twelve years brought the frontiersmen to a frenzy of hatred and resentment. They were in no mood to weigh the counter claims of Great Britain. They knew only of murderous forays and desolated homes. They heard of Elliott, McKee and the Girtys, renegades who lived among the Indians, and were reported to receive British pay and to move according to British inspiration. When that evil influence was ended by the Jay treaty with Great Britain, and the treaty of Greenville with the Indians, the wars of the French Revolution were raging, and the ends of the earth soon felt the shock of nations in battle array.

The disturbance, caused by this unequal upheaval, could not be confined to the eastern continent. As the contest deepened and intensified, the two giant gladiators seemed to divest themselves of everything but deadly weapons, and to struggle without regard to the rights or comfort of spectators. The contention between the

United States and Great Britain arose about the practice of searching American ships for contraband goods, and for British subjects, who might be pressed to service in the British navy. For years these aggressions continued, both the great belligerents partaking in them, each according to his means and opportunities. There is reason to conclude that hostile feeling toward Great Britain was too valuable a party capital in those days, to be either dissipated by a treaty of peace, or risked in war. Thus a condition between peace and war, without the advantages of either, with more than the rancor of war, but without its seriousness or dignity, continued more than a decade.

Not the least striking feature of the history of that period is the fact, that the feeling of resentment, and the demand for war, was strongest in the West, among a people whose goods were in no danger of seizure, and whose neighbors were not exposed to impressment. It was also a general feature of the strife throughout the whole country, that the political party, seemingly in favor of war, was opposed to preparation, while the party that favored peace urged vigorous armament as a means of securing peace, or, if the worst came, to make war effective.

In Cincinnati there seems to have been a unanimous clamor for war. The publications of that day, and the items of information preserved in the only newspaper, all point to the same conclusion. Every aggression of Great Britain was exploited, and many were announced with no better support than the tongue of rumor. Every aggression of France was palliated or explained away. If a British regiment landed at Quebec, the fact was carefully noted, and a deduction made plain. If a squad of Indians was seen in the woods north of Greenville, their passage was chronicled, and a sinister meaning intimated. Party zeal and national hostility were fed with the same exciting food. The diplomatic correspondence between the two governments was largely published. A rupture in the cabinet of Mr. Madison—Robert Smith, Secretary of State, resigning because he differed from the President about the negotiations with Great Britain—is more fully discussed, with more documents, letters and comments, than would now be accorded to a similar affair by our huge daily papers. Constant efforts were made to impress the popular mind with the belief that England was exhausted, moribund and tottering to her fall. It was asserted that the old King, "blind, and lame and crazy," was a complete representative of the government. The battle of Tippecanoe, fought November 7, 1811, was taken as full confirmation of every charge made against the British, and added greatly to the spirit of war. Congress was called to meet in 1811, a month earlier than the prescribed date. The British minister and the Secretary of State had dropped the courtly circumlocution of diplomacy, and were bluntly making "demands" upon each other.

In Cincinnati, people met at the "Columbian Inn," on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, or at the "Wheat Sheaf Tavern," and drank toasts as hot as their liquors. We read that on Sunday the 19th of May, 1812, one month before the declaration of war, "the Cincinnati Troop, commanded by Capt. James W. Sloan, with a great concourse of people assembled at the stone meeting-house, and listened to an eloquent discourse by Rev. R. W. Burke from the text: 'Prepare for war; wake up the mighty men; let them come up; beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears; let the weak say, I am strong.'" If anything was wanting to the furor of war, it could be supplied from that text.

The government ordered the army to be increased by an addition of twenty-five thousand men. Out of the whole number of officers to command this army, Ohio was allowed one lieutenant-colonel, one major, seven captains, seven first lieutenants, seven second lieutenants, six ensigns, and one surgeon. Such distribution of offices would hardly be satisfactory to the Ohio men of the present day. Congress also authorized the President at his discretion to accept the services of the militia of the different States, not to exceed fifty thousand in number. About this time war songs,

with more blood than poetry, appeared in the "poet's corner" of the only newspaper published in the town.

To stimulate recruiting, a bounty of sixteen dollars was offered to each recruit, with three months' additional pay, and 160 acres of land, upon receiving an honorable discharge. For each acceptable recruit, the officer in charge of that service was allowed a premium of two dollars. Stimulated and encouraged by this bounty and premium a recruiting office was opened in Cincinnati, and the roll of fife and drum was heard almost continually on the streets. The Light Dragoons, under Capt. Sloan, drilled regularly at their "usual place of muster," and the Light Guards, under Capt. John Fenno Mansfield, were preparing for expected war. The 22nd of February, 1812, was proclaimed in solemn and warlike phrase, and the spirit of Washington was invoked to arouse the people to deeds of arms. The banquet of that day at the "Wheat Sheaf Inn" was enlivened by sentiments, calling upon the government "to immediately direct the storm of war," and by the promised spectacle of "The British Lion crouching beneath the talons of the American Eagle."

Early in April Gen. John Stites Gano was ordered, by Governor Meigs, to raise eight companies in his division of the militia for service in the field. A similar order had been given other major-generals in the State of Ohio, and the rendezvous for the State troops was fixed at a camp three miles above Dayton, on Mad river. Governor Meigs was repeatedly in Cincinnati during these days, making his arrangements here and in Dayton. The companies of Capts. Sloan and Mansfield were received into the service among the first. Before leaving for the camp at Dayton, we read that these companies "assembled with a very large concourse of citizens at the Presbyterian Meeting-house, and heard a very learned, patriotic and impressive discourse by Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, from the text: 'Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully; and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood'." If the intrepid and clear-headed preacher took occasion to denounce the double-minded Christian, and the cowardly reluctant soldier, he could find full warrant in his text, and a ready response in every true and brave heart.

On the 30th of March, Governor Meigs proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer to be observed on the 15th of April, in which peace was designated as the chief subject of prayer—peace at home and peace throughout the world. On the 4th of April, the President approved the act of Congress which laid an embargo upon all commerce to and from ports of the United States, for the ensuing ninety days.

On the 10th of the same month, Gen. John S. Gano, by a circular order, notified the militia of this portion of the State, that 800 men were required for immediate service from his division. These were to be obtained by volunteering if possible, otherwise by a draft. By the 25th of the same month, the volunteers called for began to arrive. A camp had been provided for them on the hill above the town. At that time the town was almost entirely built on the lower bank of the river, or what we have since called "the bottom." The location of the camp was at the top of the bluff, which then had its crown along Fourth street. These volunteers were joined by the companies of Capts. Mansfield and Sloan. Governor Meigs reviewed the troops and delivered a patriotic address, in which he foreshadowed certain war at an early day. On the same day, it was announced in Cincinnati that Col. Lewis Cass, afterward the famous senator from the State of Michigan, was passing down the Muskingum river with 250 men, destined for Cincinnati and the camp above Dayton. On the 7th of May 500 militia paraded the streets of the town, and were reviewed by their officers; and on the day following took up their march for Camp Meigs. The soldiers had scarcely found themselves in camp, when the want of military supplies was made manifest. Governor Meigs issued his proclamation, setting forth the want of blankets and other articles necessary for the comfort of the soldiers, and appealing to the good people of the State, especially to the mothers and sisters, to furnish supplies without delay.

Three regiments of Ohio troops were organized at Camp Meigs commanded by Cols. Cass, McArthur and Findley. The last mentioned colonel was a resident of Cincinnati, and was long known as one of her foremost citizens. He had been receiver of the Land Office, and after the war served in Congress. Col. McArthur was a resident of Chillicothe, and Col. Cass, of Zanesville. On the 25th of May, Governor Meigs, by formal order, transferred the Ohio militia, now organized and officered, to Gen. Hull, then governor of the Territory of Michigan, who had received the commission of brigadier-general. He had served in the Revolutionary war with distinction and honor. He led one storming column at the capture of Stony Point. He was a brother of the famous Capt. Hull, whose intrepid and persistent courage displayed signally in command of the frigate "Constitution" helped to make our navy illustrious. He was the father of Capt. Abraham F. Hull, who served on his staff, and later was killed in the midst of the fierce conflict at Lundy's Lane, and lies buried where he fell. There was ample proof of fighting qualites, but Gen. Hull had grown very fleshy, and had long passed the meridian of military life. At sixty years he was a totally different man from the daring youth whom Gen. Wayne selected to lead a desperate night attack with empty muskets and fixed bayonets. Ill-informed and worse supported by his government, hope and courage failed, and he became the vicarious sacrifice for the blunders of others, more than his own. He should have vindicated the honor of a soldier, by fighting and marching, as long as hope remained. Hard campaigning, much suffering and a long death roll, would have handed him on to the fame of a hero.

On the first day of June the Fourth United States Infantry arrived in Cincinnati, from Vincennes, by way of Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and marched through the town to the encampment on the hill. These men were mostly the survivors, and, in the popular mind, the heroes of the battle of Tippecanoe. They were received with extravagant demonstrations of welcome. The military organizations of the town had already moved to the northward, but the older men, whose gray hairs announced that they had passed the limit of military service, had organized themselves into a company called the "Cincinnati," under Gen. William Lytle. These had prepared for their coming by the erection, on Main street near the courthouse, of a triumphal arch over which they had emblazoned the inscription: "The Heroes of Tippecanoe." They did not tarry, but on the following morning set out upon the march to the northward, joining the army of Gen. Hull at Urbana.

The regiment was accompanied by the twelve-year-old son of Capt. Spencer, who had been killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. The father received his death wound with the child at his side. A boy with such an experience attracted much notice. It was commanded by that Col. James Miller—firm, taciturn, undemonstrative—who afterward at Lundy's Lane made the terse and famous reply: "I will try, sir," when he was ordered to attempt a work, in which success was remote, and death and failure about equally probable.

The declaration of war was made June 18, and at that time the authorities at Washington supposed that the Northwestern army had already reached and occupied Detroit. In fact, it was making roads, building blockhouses, and slowly making its toilsome way through the swamps and forests of northwestern Ohio. It did not occupy Detroit until July 5. Information that war had been declared did not reach Gen. Hull until July 3, though it reached the British authorities in Canada June 25, more than a week in advance of our own army.

The announcement of an actual declaration of war was received in Cincinnati June 29, and seems to have met general approval. The village of 2,300 inhabitants, straggling along the lower bank of the river, had for months, if not years, kept itself in a tumult of excitement with the passions and apprehensions of war. The little community had sent out, at the first call, a number of volunteers, equivalent to fifteen thousand men from her present population. Out of their own enthusiasm, they

had wrought up exaggerated hopes and expectations, making little account of material obstacles, or the energy of a brave foe, and the proverbial fortunes of war. The declaration was hailed with a hearty welcome, and at the celebration held in a few days, on the thirty-sixth anniversary of American independence, it served to heighten the interest and impressiveness of the festal occasion. The Declaration of Independence and the declaration of war were both read to the assembly by David Wade. An oration was delivered by William Hendricks, and the ceremonies were emphasized with music and song and salvos of artillery. Gen. Gano presided, supported by Gen. William Henry Harrison and Hon. John Cleves Symmes. It strikes us strangely to read that the ceremonies were conducted "*in an orchard on the south side of Columbia street.*" The oration and the toasts read at the banquet were much more sober than the utterances of a few months earlier. Actual war is so different from its mere pomp and circumstance, and many of the homes had been bereft of their jewels, and there was concern lest there might be no return.

For a short time the community was amused with rumors of brilliant success, curiously mingled with unfounded reports of Indian massacre. A little later the rumors that flew about were serious and discouraging. Gen. Hull's baggage and papers had been captured—a British war vessel had audaciously placed itself where it might damage the army—Gen. Hull's line of communication had been cut—the army had fallen back from Canada—Mackinaw had been captured. These disquieting reports were followed by authentic information that Hull had surrendered his entire army, and with it the Territory of Michigan, and the whole frontier was left defenseless. It was soon known, too, that Fort Wayne was besieged, and that Fort Dearborn (Chicago), had been evacuated, and that almost the entire garrison with the women and children had been treacherously massacred.

A dismal summer ensued. Governor Meigs ordered out the military of the State. Governor Scott of Kentucky sent 1,800 troops with a State commission to Gen. Harrison. The enterprising British general, Isaac Brock, was called to the Niagara frontier, leaving the work in the northwest in the feeble hands of Proctor, and before the season closed a fair defensive array had been secured.

The troops surrendered by Hull were paroled, and sent across the lake to Cleveland, and Capt. Mansfield reached home to die—of a fever it was said, but his friends believed that his failure to recover was due to disappointment and humiliation, which sit so heavily upon a proud and sensitive soldier. He was a cousin of E. D. Mansfield, so long a well-known citizen of Cincinnati, and an elder brother of Gen. Joseph Mansfield, who fell at the battle of Antietam, a half century later.

It is a curious fact that no writer seems ever to have found any record of the part taken by Cincinnati in the war of 1812, after the first troops were sent out. No list of her soldiers has been published. The only newspaper printed in the town fails to give facts or names. So far as the writer can learn the later history of the city in that war can not be written.

Gen. Harrison was the chief actor. Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, the founder of the well-known family of that name, was quartermaster-general of Hull's army. Col. William Stanley Hatch, of Cincinnati, was assistant quartermaster-general. Stephen McFarland was lieutenant in Mansfield's company. Thomas Heckwelder was ensign, and James Chambers orderly-sergeant. Soldiers are rarely historians—rarely keep journals or make records of names or events, but it may well cause surprise that no patriotic citizen with a taste for preserving notes, facts and memoranda lived in the town at that time.

CHAPTER XXII.

CINCINNATI IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

[BY COL. D. W. McCLUNG.]

ANTI-SLAVERY VERSUS PRO-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS—INTENSITY OF POPULAR FEELING—THE FIRST GUN FIRED—CINCINNATI'S NOBLE RESPONSE TO THE FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—LATER ENLISTMENTS—HER SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS—THE BURNET RIFLES—MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY CLUB IN THE SERVICE—THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION—THE CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SAME—WESTERN SANITARY FAIR—THE CINCINNATI CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—EXCITING ALARMS—CONCLUSION.

FOR many years the people of Cincinnati were extremely reluctant to take a hostile attitude toward the South. Her history from the first was closely associated with Kentucky, going back to the years when the elder State sent her sons to defend the infant settlement. Continual social and commercial relations—visits, intermarriages, friendships and common interests—made her people feel as if those beyond the river were her kin. The growth of anti-slavery sentiment had been slow, and its expression cautious and mild. The enraged populace of Cincinnati had destroyed anti slavery printing presses, and mobbed negroes because they were black. Anti-slavery speakers had scarcely been tolerated, and anti slavery meetings were a dangerous experiment.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, much as it was condemned and deplored, did not give the control of the city to the party of opposition to the extension of slavery. At the outbreak of the war, the mayor of Cincinnati represented the extreme sentiment of deference and concession to the Southern people, even after seven States had proclaimed themselves foreign territory, and committed many acts of undisguised hostility. But as events hastened to a climax, the public temper grew impatient and resentful—the feeling so tense and eager that it required but a signal to create an explosion. The bombardment of Fort Sumter brought out all the feeling hitherto suppressed, and roused patriotism which had never diminished, but had forborne demonstration in deference to angry and misguided friends.

Crowds of people eagerly scanned the bulletins announcing the progress of the assault, and when the surrender was announced an excited populace poured along the principal streets, cheering for the Union, and displaying the American flag. In those days it fared ill with the man who expressed sympathy with rebellion, or seemed lukewarm in the national cause.

The President's proclamation calling for troops appeared April 15, 1861, and without delay three companies of the organized militia of the city offered themselves for service. On the 18th, the Rover Guards, the Lafayette Guards, and the Zouave Guards of Cincinnati were mustered into the Second O. V. I. at Columbus. Without pause or remission of zeal, other organizations were rapidly formed and prepared for action. The County Fair grounds were converted into a camp of instruction, and named Camp Harrison. The choice military company of the city, the Guthrie Grays, was expanded to a regiment, the Sixth O. V. I., and reported at Camp Harrison on the 18th. The Fifth Regiment entered camp on the 20th, the Ninth on the 22nd of April, and the Tenth on the 7th of May. These regiments were made up entirely of young men from Cincinnati and Hamilton county, and numbered about four thousand men. They were all transferred to Camp Dennison, their first route, marching on the 23d of May. They all performed faithful service to the end of their three-years term of enlistment, and one of them (the Fifth), though "fought to a frazzle," re-enlisted for the war.

Thomas P. Heath

The zeal in behalf of the country did not slacken with the first offerings, but became a steady and systematic force. At the close of the year the county of Hamilton had sent to the field more than eight thousand men. These, in addition to the regiments already named, were mostly in the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-fourth, Seventy-fifth Regiments of Infantry, and the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Cavalry, and in the First and Second Kentucky which were organized at Camp Clay (Pendleton) within the city. Less than half the soldiers of those two Kentucky regiments were citizens of the State in whose name they enlisted.

The prompt and vigorous response to the country's call by a people so conservative, with such great resources and wealth, situated on the border of disputed territory, was a gratifying and memorable surprise. On the part of many, the first feeling was one of apprehension for the tempting stores so near to danger; but there was soon an unanimous feeling that the only way to avoid danger was to meet it manfully.

The first subject pressing for immediate settlement was her commercial relations with the people of Kentucky and other southern States. The attitude of Kentucky was most unfortunate, not only for the national cause, but for her own fair fame. She was not prepared to join the Rebellion, and not ready to defend the nation. Her governor had defiantly—even insolently—refused to respond to the call for troops, and the governor of Ohio had offered to fill her quota, after answering all demands upon his own State—an offer which was made good. The people of that State were so nearly balanced between conflicting interests and feelings—their governor bent on mischief as far as his ability and courage might serve—that, like a double-minded man, their hesitation and instability made them the derision of men, and set them helpless in the pillory of history. It could not but be a question of deepest solicitude whether Cincinnati was to have a hostile or a friendly population within gunshot of her banks and warehouses, and great manufactories. Hon. Thomas M. Key, of Cincinnati, was sent by Governor Dennison to confer with the recreant governor of Kentucky. The latter gave assurance that he would not permit anything to be done that might seem like a menace to Cincinnati. But the people of Cincinnati had better judgment than to put implicit confidence in the professions of a governor that could not determine on which side of the great contest he belonged. They insisted in a rather irregular and menacing way that shipments to Kentucky, of everything which might aid rebellion, should cease at once. This action brought a large delegation of citizens from Louisville whose trade was menaced by this popular embargo.

They were received in the Cincinnati Council Chamber, April 23, 1861. The mayor, Mr. Hatch, presided, and Hon. Rufus King, after an address of friendship, appealing to old and kindly remembrances, read a letter from Governor Dennison, in which he laid down the rule that "so long as any State remains in the Union, with professions of attachment to it, we can not discriminate between that State and our own." The governor of the State could not well speak otherwise; but the people of Cincinnati were not restrained by executive limitations or diplomatic necessities. Before the meeting closed Hon. Bellamy Storer warned the Kentuckians that "this is no time for soft words. We feel that you have a governor who can not be depended upon in this crisis. While we rejoice in your friendship, while we glory in your bravery, we would have you understand that we are your equals, as well as your friends."

Evidently the people were not satisfied with the inconclusive action of this meeting, for, only four days later, an indignation meeting was held at which in speeches and resolutions the people denounced the attempt to draw fine distinctions or to refine upon rebellion. Not satisfied with this plain speaking and the prepared expression of feeling, a resolution, evidently struck out in the heat of the meeting, was adopted with a storm of cheers, denouncing as a "traitor, and meriting the doom of a traitor, anybody and everybody, who would sell any article contraband of war,

to any person or any State, that had not declared a firm purpose to sustain the government." This was sufficiently clear as to the temper of the people in Cincinnati in April, 1861. It was not long, however, until trade regulations, issued by the government, and enforced by the surveyor of the port, gave an orderly and effective operation to this determined and outspoken loyalty.

Not many days after the outbreak of hostilities, effervescent and tumultuous zeal gave way to organized effort, in accordance with the unfailing capacity of the American people for orderly movements.

Among the organizations which thus sprang into existence the *Burnet Rifles* is worthy of special notice on account of the subsequent history and achievements of its members. It was composed of members of the Cincinnati Literary Club, an association of educated and professional gentlemen, organized in 1849, and still in existence. April 17, 1861, two days after the call of the President for troops, a special meeting of the club was called to order by R. B. Hayes, one of its members, who was to be much heard of in after times. A committee of three was appointed which reported in favor of forming a military company at once, and making all necessary preparations for its equipment and efficiency. The roll of members was called, and thirty-three at once agreed to join the new company.

Robert W. Burnet was named as the commander, and the work of drilling the company in daily military exercises was begun. Capt. John Pope, at that time on duty in this city as an officer of engineers, afterward the distinguished major-general in our army, then a member of the club, was the first drill officer. After a few days a sergeant from the Newport barracks named Reichman was engaged to perform this duty, and the company was drilled by him three times daily.

In a short time, as regiment after regiment was organized, the membership of this company was drawn upon for officers in every branch of the service. The company enlisted in this service of drill and instruction a total number of fifty-one. A most remarkable fact is that of these fifty became commissioned officers of various ranks, from second lieutenant to major-general. All entered the service. The only one who did not receive a commission was Andrew J. Rickoff, who at that time was superintendent of public schools of Cincinnati.

The Literary Club gave so many members to the military service that it could hold no meetings for months. In the following October it recruited new members, and reorganized. The following summary history of its members shows strikingly its influence upon subsequent events. Our limit of space will not permit a more extended notice.

MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY CLUB IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.

Anderson, Thomas M.—May 7, 1861, second lieutenant U. S. Cavalry; May 14, 1861, captain U. S. Infantry; August 1, 1864, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; March 26, 1868, major U. S. Infantry.

Baldwin, William H.—July 16, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Eighty-third O. V. I.; March 13, 1865, brevet colonel; April 9, 1865, brevet brigadier-general.

Billings, John S.—April 16, 1862, captain and assistant-surgeon U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Bond, Frank S.—March 11, 1863, major and aid-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, Gen. Rosecrans' staff; November 18, 1864, resigned.

Bonte, J. H. C.—January 24, 1862, chaplain Forty-third O. V. I.; September 3, 1862, resigned.

Corwine, Richard M.—March 21, 1862, major and A. D. C. judge advocate Fremont's staff; July 27, 1863, resigned.

Cross, Nelson—June 20, 1861, lieutenant-colonel Sixty-seventh N. Y. State Volunteers (First Long Island).

Disney, William—May 10, 1864, captain Company I, 137th O. V. I.; August 19, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Dumont, Robert S.—April 25, 1861, captain Company B, Fifth N. Y. V. I. (Duryee Zouaves); October 1, 1861, resigned; December 11, 1861, secretary and aid to Admiral Bell, commanding Pacific squadron; July 16, 1862, volunteer lieutenant U. S. Navy; May 15, 1863, naval judge advocate Pacific Department; March 1, 1864, resigned.

Ewing, Thomas, Jr.—September 15, 1862, colonel Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry; March 13, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; September 27, 1864, wounded at battle of Pilot Knob; March 9, 1865, resigned.

Foote, Henry E.—February —, 1865, major and surgeon U. S. Volunteers (Thirteenth Missouri, afterward Twenty-second Ohio); medical director Second Division, Seventh Army Corps; November 18, 1864, mustered out with Twenty-second Regiment.

Force, Manning Ferguson—August 19, 1861, major Twentieth O. V. I.; September 11, 1861, lieutenant-colonel O. V. I.; May 23, 1862, colonel O. V. I.; August 11, 1863, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; July 22, 1864, severely wounded at Atlanta; March 13, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers; January 15, 1866, mustered out; August 29, 1866, colonel Thirty-second Infantry, U. S. A.; September 7, 1866, declined appointment.

Garrard, Israel—September 18, 1862, colonel Seventh O. V. Cavalry; June 21, 1865, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; July 4, 1865, mustered out of service.

Garrard, Jeptha—September 11, 1861, captain Sixth Independent Cavalry Company; December 10, 1861, attached to Third N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry; September 10, 1862, major Third N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry; December 7, 1862, colonel U. S. Colored Cavalry; April —, 1865, resigned.

Goshorn, Alfred T.—May 10, 1864, captain Company G, 137th O. V. I.; August 19, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Greenleaf, Charles R.—August 5, 1860, captain and assistant-surgeon, U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, brevet major.

Hayes, Rutherford B.—May 18, 1861, major Twenty-third O. V. I.; October 24, 1861, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third O. V. I.; October 15, 1862, colonel Twenty-third O. V. I.; September 14, 1862, wounded severely at South Mountain; wounded slightly May 10, 1863, July 25, 1864, and October 19, 1864; October 19, 1864, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; March 13, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers; June 10, 1865, resigned.

How, W. Storer—May 27, 1861, private Ninth N. Y. State Militia; February 23, 1864, captain and acting quartermaster; March 19, 1865, brevet major; June 10, 1866, mustered out of service.

Ingram, Alex.—May 28, 1861, first lieutenant and assistant-surgeon, U. S. A.; lost on steamboat "Brother Jonathan," Pacific Ocean.

Johnson, John Waterman—Served three months as private in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; February 19, 1862, second lieutenant in Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; January 24, 1864, private Company K, 108th O. V. I.; May 14, 1864, died from wounds received at battle of Resaca, Ga.

Jones, Frank Johnston—April 19, 1861, private Company A, Sixth O. V. I.; June 28, 1861, second lieutenant Thirteenth O. V. I.; January 1, 1862, first lieutenant and adjutant Thirteenth O. V. I.; January 9, 1863, captain O. V. I.; March 11, 1863, captain and A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers (McCook's staff); March 13, 1865, brevet major U. S. Volunteers; July 2, 1864, resigned.

Leake, J. Bloomfield—August 26, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; ———, wounded at the battle of Sterling Farm, Morganzie, Louisiana; July 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Loomis, Charles—May 31, 1861, private Company A, Sixth O. V. I.; January 14, 1862, second lieutenant Fifty-fourth O. V. I.; April 3, 1863, resigned.

Lord, Nathan, Jr.—May —, 1862, captain Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August —, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; June 29, 1862, wounded at Savage Station; ———, colonel Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; February 19, 1863, resigned.

Matthews, Stanley—June 7, 1861, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third O. V. I.; October 14, 1861, colonel Fifty-first O. V. I.; April 14, 1863, resigned.

Meline, James F.—June 30, 1862, major and aid-de-camp U. S. A. (Gen. Pope's staff); March 5, 1865, lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; March 9, 1865, colonel.

Menzies, S. G.—April —, 1861, major of cavalry and surgeon U. S. Volunteer Infantry; August —,1861, medical director First Missouri Army Corps; June —,1864, mustered out with regiment.

Mills, Lewis E.—June, 1863, captain Volunteers and aid on staff of Gen. R. B. Potter, Ninth Army Corps; September, 1863, resigned.

McLaughlin, James W.—September 10, 1862, first lieutenant Company C, Fremont Infantry Body Guard; December 11, 1862, resigned.

Morgan, Christopher A.—July 31, 1861, captain Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; January 6, 1862, resigned; January 6, 1862, major and aid-de-camp (Gen. Pope's staff); June 30, 1862, colonel and aid-de-camp (Gen. Pope's staff); January 20, 1866, died in service at St. Louis.

Mussey, R. Delavan—May 14, 1863, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; June 16, 1864, colonel 100th U. S. Colored Infantry; May, 1865, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; September, 1865, colonel U. S. A.; December 12, 1865, resigned.

Nixon, O. W.—August, 1861, major and surgeon Thirty-ninth O. V. I. and medical director; August, 1862, resigned.

Noyes, Edwin F.—July 21, 1861, major Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; July 8, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; October 1, 1862, colonel Thirty-ninth O. V. I.; July 4, 1864, severely wounded at Atlanta; March 13, 1865, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; April 22, 1865, honorably discharged.

O'Leary, Charles—August 3, 1861, major and brigade surgeon.

Owens, William—September 26, 1861, first lieutenant Company K, O. V. Cavalry; May 13, 1863, captain Company K, Fifth O. V. Cavalry; December 3, 1864, mustered out by expiration of service.

Partridge, Charles A.—October 2, 1861, second lieutenant Company G, Forty-eighth O. V. I.; December 13, 1861, first lieutenant Company G, Forty-eighth O. V. I.; January 22, 1863, resigned.

Piatt, Donn—June 28, 1861, captain and acting adjutant-general; October 30, 1862, major and acting adjutant-general; January 1, 1863, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general.

Pope, John ————, captain Topographical Engineers, U. S. A.; May 17, 1861, brigade general U. S. Volunteers; March 21, 1862, major-general U. S. Volunteers; July 14, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. A.

Rickoff, Andrew J.—May 10, 1864, private Company E, 138th O. V. I.

Skinner, J. Ralston—November 19, 1862, major and judge advocate (Gen. Rosecrans' staff); March 20, 1865, resigned.

Slocum, J. J.—February 19, 1862, captain and C. S., U. S. A.; March 13, 1865, brevet major, U. S. A.; October, 1865, colonel U. S. A.; July 7, 1866, resigned.

Smith, Thomas C. H.—August 23, 1861, lieutenant-colonel First O. V. Cavalry; November 29, 1862, brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; January 31, 1866, mustered out of service.

Straub, Walter F.—August, 1861, captain and aid-de-camp (Gen. McCook's staff); October, 1862, resigned.

Warnock, James—August 31, 1861, second lieutenant Company D, Second O. V. I.; October 2, 1863, captain Company D, Second O. V. I.; October 10, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Webb, Joseph T.—July 2, 1861, major and surgeon Twenty-third O. V. I.; ———, 1865, brevet lieutenant-colonel; July 26, 1866, mustered out with regiment.

White, M. Hazen—September 2, 1861, volunteer second lieutenant; January 1, 1862, second lieutenant and aid-de camp; January, 1864, first lieutenant and aid-de-camp; October 16, 1864, major Fourth Arkansas Cavalry; July 2, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

White, William Sutton—September 12, 1861, private Fourth O. V. Cavalry; November 27, 1861, sergeant Company F, Fourth O. V. Cavalry; June 12, 1862, second lieutenant Fourth O. V. Cavalry; February 1, 1863, first lieutenant Fourth O. V. Cavalry; November 21, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Williamson, Milton T.—October 29, 1861, second lieutenant O. V. I.; February 12, 1862, first lieutenant Company C, Seventy-second O. V. I.; May 31, 1863, severely wounded at Vicksburg; January, 1864, commissioned as captain, but declined commission; October 28, 1865, mustered out by expiration of service.

Wilson, Charles P.—April 17, 1861, private Company C, Second O. V. I.; August 9, 1861, mustered out with regiment; ———, medical cadet; May 2, 1864, major and surgeon 138th O. V. I.; September 1, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

Wilson, James K.—July, 1861, first lieutenant Company ——, Third N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry; April, 1862, resigned.

Wood, E. Morgan—May 14, 1861, captain United States Infantry; March 1, 1863, resigned.

Analysis of Rank on Entering Service.—Colonels, 2; lieutenant-colonels, 4; majors, 13; captains, 16; first lieutenants 4; second lieutenants, 5; privates, 7.—Total, 51.

Analysis of Rank Attained Excluding Brevets.—Major-generals, 1; brigadier-generals, 5; colonels, 8; lieutenant-colonels, 4; majors, 11; captains, 14; first lieutenants, 5; second lieutenants, 2 —Total, 50.

In May, 1861, associate members of the United States Sanitary Commission were appointed in Cincinnati, and the work of supplementing the government appliances for the comfort of soldiers had begun. The building now known as the Good Samaritan Hospital was unfinished, having been erected for the United States Marine service. Through the efforts of Dr. W. H. Mussey, it was secured as a hospital for the use of the army. A board of ladies and gentlemen was organized for its management, by whose efforts and the liberality of the people it was furnished, and in May opened for the reception of patients. Until the next August it was kept in full efficiency, with surgeons, nurses, hospital supplies, and necessary furniture provided by the citizens. It was then adopted by the government, and passed under the control of the Medical Department of the army. In this, as in many instances afterward, this voluntary action of an intelligent and zealous people anticipated and pointed the way to the slower and more regular movements of the army authorities. It was a war of the people, and the people led, whenever practicable. A little later the Western Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in Cincinnati, and continued its remarkable work of patriotism and charity, until years after the last returning soldier had reached his home. The subsequent history of this great organization from its beginning until August, 1864, is briefly told in the following extract from a report made in that month: "The Western Secretary of the Sanitary Commission having given notice to the associate members resident in Cincinnati of their appointment, the Cincinnati Branch was formally organized at a meeting at the residence of Dr. W. H. Mussey, November 27, 1861. Robert W. Burnet was elected president; Geo. Hoadley, vice-president; Charles Fosdick, corresponding secretary; B. P. Baker, recording secretary; and Henry Pearce, treasurer."

The body thus created was left almost wholly without instructions or specification of powers. It had no other charge than to do the best it could with what it could get. It was permitted to work out its own fate by the light of the patriotism and intelligence of its members. If any authority was claimed over it, or power to direct or limit its action, it was not known to the members for nearly two years from the date of its organization.

The steps actually taken, however, from time to time, were communicated to the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington, and by them approved. Delegates more than once attended the sessions of that body, and were permitted to participate in its action. The Branch were requested to print, as one of the series (No. 44) of the publications of the Commission, their report of their doings to date of March 1, 1862, and 2,500 copies of the edition were sent to Washington for distribution from that point.

Previous to the organization of this Branch, an address had been issued by the United States Sanitary Commisson to the loyal women of America, in which the name of Dr. Mussey was mentioned as a proper party to whom supplies might be sent. A small stock had been received by him, which was transferred to the Branch, and circulars were at once prepared and issued, appealing for the means of such useful action as might seem open. A Central Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society, for Cincinnati and vicinity, was organized, and the co-operation of more than forty societies of ladies in Hamilton county was thus secured. This Society, it is proper to add, continued its beneficial connection with the Branch in vigorous activity, furnishing large quantities of supplies of every description, for nearly two years, and until the dispiriting effect of the change, hereafter to be noticed, in the relations of the Branch to the work of distribution, paralyzed its efforts, and resulted, finally, in a practical transfer of the labors of the ladies to other fields of no less patriotic service.

The camps and hospitals near Cincinnati were subjected to inspection, and all necessary relief was furnished. Concert of action was established with the Volunteer Aid Committee, appointed at a public meeting of citizens in October, 1861, of whom Messrs. C. F. Wilstach, E. C. Baldwin, and M. E. Reaves were elected members of the Branch. Their rooms, kindly furnished, free of expense, by the school board, became its office and depot, and finally, in the spring of 1862, a complete transfer was made of all the stock in the hands of that committee to the Cincinnati Branch, and the former body was merged in this.

Under the stimulus of constant appeals to the public, and by the wise use of the means received, the confidence of the community having been gained, large quantities of hospital and camp supplies, and some money, were received, and the members entered with zeal upon the duty of distribution. The force, which the United States Sanitary Commission then had in the West, consisted of the Western secretary and a few inspectors, who were engaged in traveling from camp to camp, without any fixed headquarters. That body was not prepared, and did not profess to undertake this duty.

A serious question soon presented itself to the mind of every active member of the Branch, whether to prosecute the work of distribution mainly through paid agents, or by means of voluntary service. At times there have been differences of opinion upon the subject, and some of the members have had occasion, with enlarged experience, to revise their views. The result of this experience is to confirm the judgment that the use of paid agents by such an organization, in such a crisis, is, except to a limited extent, inexpedient. It has been clearly proved that voluntary service can be had to a sufficient extent, and such service connects the army and the people by a constantly renewing chain of gratuitous, valuable and tender labors, which many who can not serve in the field esteem it a privilege to be permitted to perform in the sick-room and the hospital.

The members of this Branch felt at liberty to pledge publicly in their appeals for contributions, that the work of distribution should be done under their personal supervision, subject of course to the control of the proper medical officers of the army; and, until late in the autumn of 1862, they faithfully kept this pledge, and were able to effect, as they believe,a maximum of benefit with a minimum of complaint. Fault-finding never ceases while the seasons change; but the finding of fault with the gratuitous services of men well known in a community has no power to injure.

While their labors were prosecuted under this plan, nearly every member of the Branch was brought into personal contact with the work of distribution. They were present on the battlefield of Shiloh. They were first at Perryville and Fort Donelson, at which point they inaugurated the system of hospital steamers. They called to their aid successfully the services of the most eminent surgeons and physicians, and the first citizens of Cincinnati. They gained the confidence of the Legislature of Ohio, which made them an appropriation of $3,000, and of the city council of Cincinnati, who paid them, in like manner, the sum of $2,000, and of the Secretary of War and Quartermaster-General, who placed at their control, at government expense, a steamer, which for months navigated the western waters in the transportation of supplies and of the sick and wounded.

They fitted out, in whole or part, thirty-two such steamers, some running under their own management, others under that of the governor of Ohio, and the mayor of Cincinnati, the United States Sanitary Commission and the War Department.

The relief furnished at Fort Donelson by this Branch constituted a marked, and at the time, novel instance of their mode of management, which may properly receive more specific mention here, as it elicited high praise from the Western secretary, and the compliment of a vote of encouragement from the United States Sanitary Commission. In this case a handsome sum was at once raised by subscription among the citizens, and the steamer "Allen Collier" was chartered, loaded with hospital supplies and medicines, placed under the charge of the five members of the Branch, with ten volunteer surgeons and thirty-six nurses, and dispatched to the Cumberland river. At Louisville the Western secretary accepted an invitation to join the party. It was also found practicable to accommodate on board one delegate from the Columbus, and another from the Indianapolis, Branch Commission, with a further stock of supplies from the latter. The steamer reached Donelson in advance of any other relief agency. Great destitution was found to exist, on the field no chloroform at all, and but little morphia, and on the floating hospital, "Fanny Bullitt," occupied by 300 wounded, only two ounces of cerate, no meat for soup, no wood for cooking, and the only bread—hard bread; not a spoon or candlestick. The suffering was corresponding. Happily the "Collier" bore an ample stock, and with other parties on a like errand, who soon arrived, the surgeon's task was speedily made lighter, and his patients gained in comfort. The "Collier" returned, after a short delay, bringing a load of wounded to occupy hospitals at Cincinnati, which this Branch had meanwhile, under the authority of Gen. Halleck, and with the aid of that efficient and able officer, Dr. John Moore, then post surgeon at Cincinnati, procured and furnished.

This was but the beginning of very arduous and extensive services, personally and gratuitously rendered by members of this Branch. They traveled thousands of miles on hospital steamers on their errands of mercy, and spent weeks and months in laborious service on battlefields, and in camps and hospitals. They aided the government in the establishment of eight hospitals in Cincinnati and Covington, and suggested and assisted in work of preparing Camp Dennison, seventeen miles distant, as a general hospital for the reception of thousands of patients. They bought furniture, became responsible for rent, and the pay of nurses, provided material for the supply table, hired physicians, and in numberless ways secured that full and careful attention to the care and comfort of the soldier, which from inex-

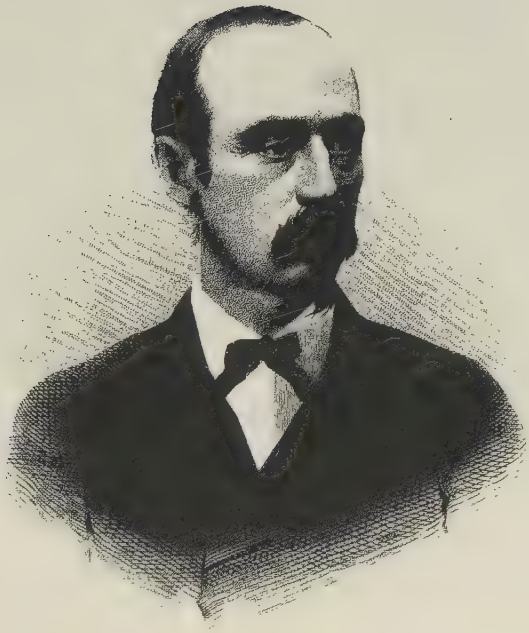
perience, want of means, or the fear of responsibility, would otherwise, during the first and second year of the war, have been wanting.

During the period to which allusion has been made, the United States Sanitary Commission had few resources, and those mostly employed in proper service at the East, where the members principally resided. This Branch was called on to aid that body, and, to the extent of its means, responded. At one time (early in 1862), it was supposed impossible to sustain that organization, except by monthly contributions from each of the several Branches, continued for six months; and this Branch was assessed to pay to that end the sum of $250 per month, for the time specified, which call was met by an advance of the entire sum required, viz.: $2,375. This sum, small as it now seems, in comparison with the enormous contributions of a later date, was then considered no mean subsidy by either of the parties to it.

In May, 1862, the Soldiers' Home of the Branch was established, an institution which, since its opening, has entertained, with a degree of comfort scarcely surpassed by the best hotels of the city, over eighty thousand soldiers, furnishing them 372,000 meals. It has recently been furnished with 100 new iron bedsteads, at a cost of $500. The establishment and maintenance of the Home, the members of the Cincinnati Branch look upon as one of their most valuable works, second in importance only to the relief furnished by the "sanitary steamers" dispatched promptly to the battlefields with surgeons, nurses, and stores, and with beds to bring away the wounded and the sick; and they may, perhaps, be permitted with some pride, to point to these two important systems of relief, inaugurated by them. The necessity for the last mentioned method of relief has nearly passed away; we hope it may soon pass away entirely, never to return. The Home still stands in our midst, offering food and rest to the hungry and wayworn soldier, and reminding us of the kind hearts and loyal hands, whose patriotic contributions and patient toil, supplementing the aid furnished by the government through the quartermaster and Commissary Department of the army, have enabled them to establish it. To this aid of a generous and benign government, dispensed with kindness and alacrity by the officers who have been at the heads of these departments in this city, this institution is indebted, in a great measure, for its existence and usefulness.

May we not hope this aid will be continued, and that so long as the necessity for a Soldiers' Home exists, it may be able to send forth its invitation, open at all hours—free to all soldiers; and that the efficient superintendent, G. W. D. Andrews, Esq., who, under the supervision of a committee of the Branch, has managed its affairs from its birth, may, when the necessity for it shall cease, be there to bid God speed to its last guest?

The importance of perpetuating the names of the soldiers whose lives had been, or might be, sacrificed in the defense of our government, being an anxious concern of many of the members of the Commission, and regarded by them as of so much importance, they early resolved that, so far as they could control the matter, not only should this be done, but that their last resting place should be in our beautiful city of the dead—Spring Grove Cemetery. An early interview was had with the trustees, who promptly responded to the wishes of the Commission, and gratuitously donated for that purpose a conspicuous lot, near the charming lake, of a circular shape, and in size sufficient to contain 300 bodies. In addition thereto this generous association have interred, free of expense for interment, all the soldiers buried there. This lot having become occupied, the Commission arranged for another of similar size and shape, near by, for the sum of $1,500. The subject of the payment of the same having been presented to the Legislature of Ohio, the members unanimously agreed that, as a large proportion of those who were to occupy this ground as their last home, were the sons of Ohio, it was the proper duty of the State to contribute thereto. In accordance therewith, an appropriation of $3,000 was made for the purpose, subject to the approval of his Excellency, Governor Tod. A third circle of the same size and shape, adjacent to the others, was, therefore, secured at the same price.



The propriety of this expenditure was approved by the governor, after a careful examination of the ground and its value. Two of these lots have been filled, and the third is in readiness for occupancy, should it become necessary. A record is carefully made on the books of the cemetery of the name, age, company and regiment of each soldier interred there, that relatives, friends, and strangers may know, in all time to come, that we, for whom their lives were given, were not unmindful of the sacrifice they had made, and that we properly appreciate the obligations we are under to them for their efforts in aiding to secure to us, and future generations, the blessings of a redeemed and regenerated country.

In view of the work of this Branch from the commencement, we can not but express our heartfelt gratitude to that kind Providence, which has so signally blessed its efforts, and made the Commission instrumental in the distribution of the large amount of donations, which have been poured into their hands by full and free hearts, for the benefit of sufferers who are bravely defending our country and our homes.

It will be seen that one and a half per cent on the cash receipts from the commencement will cover all expenses for clerk hire, labor, freight, drayage, and other incidental matters; and this comparatively small expense is, in a great measure, owing to the extreme liberality, which should here be gratefully acknowledged, of the free use of the telegraph wires, and the free carriage of hundreds of tons of stores by the several express companies, railroads and steamboats.

With all this liberality, our supplies would long since have been exhausted by the constantly increasing requirements of our soldiers had not the sagacity and enterprise of a number of energetic and patriotic gentlemen suggested the idea of, and inaugurated, the Great Western Sanitary Fair of this city, the wonderful result of which realized (to the Commission) over a quarter of a million dollars, which will enable us to relieve the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers for some time to come.—R. W. Burnet, president; George Hoadley, Larz Anderson, vice-presidents; S. J. Broadwell, recording secretary; R. W. Burnet, Thomas G. Odiorne, Charles F. Wilstach, executive committee; George K. Shoenberger, A. Aub, M. Bailey, Eli C. Baldwin, Joshua H. Bates, E. S. Brooks, A. E. Chamberlin, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Charles E. Cist, C. G. Comegys, M. D., George F. Davis, Charles R. Fosdick, L. B. Harrison, James M. Johnston, B. F. Baker, David Judkins, M. D., Edward Mead, M. D., George Mendenhall, M. D., W. H. Mussey, M. D., Henry Pearce, Elliott H. Pendleton, Charles Thomas, Mark E. Reeves, E. Y. Robbins, all of Cincinnati; Charles Butler, of Franklin; James McDaniel, J. D. Phillips, R. W. Steele, of Dayton; David S. Brooks, of Zanesville. Treasury, the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

The following statement shows fully the receipts and disbursements of money from the treasury to August 11, 1864. A detailed account of the variety of stores and supplies which has passed through the store-room of the branch would cover many pages. The value can not be accurately estimated, but the donations alone exceed one million of dollars.

RECEIPTS.

From the State of Ohio (part of $3,000 appropriated)	$ 1,000.00
" city of Cincinnati—donation	2,000.00
" citizens of Cincinnati—donations	38,265.73
" " other parts of Ohio	14,423.43
" sale of unconsumed rations at Soldiers' Home	2,175.52
" Sanitary Fair (per committee)	235,406.62
" citizens of California, through the United States Sanitary Commission	15,000.00
" interest and premium on securities	5,655.00
	$313,926.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase of medicines		$ 1,412.37
" three sets of hospital-car trucks		3,108.00
" expense at rooms (for salaries of clerks, porters, laborers, freights on receipts and shipments, etc		16,402.18
" Ladies' Central Soldiers' Aid Society		3,104.65
" Charter of Hospital steamboats		13,272.31
" disbursements on account of Soldiers' Home		5,502.49
" supplies for distribution to hospitals, camps, etc		146,215.40
" remittance to United States Sanitary Commission		2,003.75
Balance on hand, Eighty five-twenty bonds	$80,000.00	
Thirty-eight one-year certificates	37,184.45	
Cash in bank	5,720.70	
		122,905.15
		$313,926.30

The persons whose names are signed to the above report constituted the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. They are worthy to be emblazoned upon the pages of history—that wherever the story of love of country and of mercy to suffering humanity is proclaimed their works may be told as a memorial of them.

The great Western Sanitary Fair, to which allusion is made in their report, is worthy of separate notice. Chicago had set the example of a popular fair to raise money for the Sanitary Commission, and her enterprise was in progress with good promise of liberal results. Nothing was left to Cincinnati but to accept the friendly challenge, and endeavor to excel her rival in well-doing. The Cincinnati *Times* of November 7, 1863, published a communication signed "A Lady," which was written by Mrs. Elizabeth Mendenhall, wife of one of the best known of Cincinnati's physicians, calling upon Cincinnati to follow the example of Chicago. The summons was responded to from every side. Meetings were held composed of those who had the desire and the ability to work, and soon the enterprise began to assume definite shape. Gen. Rosecrans, who was at that time in Cincinnati waiting orders, consented to take the position of president of the great Fair. Most fittingly, Mrs. Mendenhall was made vice-president. The enterprise was largely under the management and direction of the women of Cincinnati and southwestern Ohio. So rapid was the organization and preparation that on the 27th of November, but twenty days after the first suggestion, the Fair was inaugurated at Mozart Hall (now the Grand Opera House). That building, entire, had been arranged for the use of various departments of the Fair. Also the "Palace Garden," as it was called, situated where the "Hotel Emery" now stands, was arranged as a refreshment hall. A huge building for the purposes of a bazaar, 64 x 400 feet, was erected upon the space between Main and Walnut streets, in front of the present government building.

When completed the organization embraced sixteen principal committees, which were divided into more than seventy sub-committees, as the only means of meeting the many phases of eager liberality. Mozart Hall building, the Palace Garden, the Great Bazaar, and warehouses, according to need, were made ready to receive, forward or sell whatever might be obtained. Mozart Hall was used for lectures and concerts, while the other apartments in the building were used as store and committee rooms. An art gallery was furnished by loans of pictures and other works of art, and many works of great excellence were donated to be sold for the benefit of the cause. Curiosities, relics, objects of interest, valuable relics, added to the attractions. Churches, societies, villages, and every form of association responded in generous rivalry to the call for help. More than 150 organizations were actively engaged, most of them being women, who could only in this way testify their spirit of helpfulness and sacrifice. All railroads, steamboats and express companies gave

free transportation to all commodities consigned to the Sanitary Fair. December 21, 1863, the Fair was opened, and during the succeeding weeks the great forces set in motion by enthusiastic patriotism gathered gifts of whatever kind could be made available.

The first week in January was intensely cold. A storm, unequalled in severity, swept over the Mississippi Valley as the old year went out, which made the next day memorable as "the cold New Year." During the next six days the winds were out, and the temperature hovered about zero. Among the ladies who stood at the counters in the Great Bazaar suffering was not uncommon, and impaired health in not a few cases was an additional sacrifice. The closing of the Fair, with its gifts, labors, lectures, concerts and sales, did not take place until April 21, 1864. On that date the managers submitted their final report to the public.

In that report the chief credit is given to the ladies for inspiring the people of all classes and conditions to contribute the unprecedented amount of $234,500 net to the Fair. The actual outlay for expenses had amounted to a little more than 8 per cent. in the net amount paid to the Sanitary Commission. It furthermore appeared that while the people of the State outside of Cincinnati had contributed $30,000, the people of Cincinnati had contributed $175,000. The rest came from citizens of other States. The entire history of the enterprise, from its inception to the final report, has been preserved in an octavo volume of 578 pages, published by C. F. Vent & Company.

The Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission continued its work, diminishing as the storm of war settled down to the level of peace. On February 1, 1866, a statement was made showing total cash receipts of $330,769.53, and a total expenditure of $296,161.02, leaving still on hand an unexpended balance of $34,608.51 invested in United States bonds to await another call for deeds of charity.

The Soldiers' Home, which stood on the south side of Third street, about one hundred feet east of Broadway, on ground now occupied by the Lorraine building, kept open its hospitable doors from May 15, 1862, until October 8, 1865. During that period it was a "soldiers' hotel," which never turned away a guest and never presented a bill. Soldiers found lodgings, stationery, information and clothing, according to their need. The total number of lodgings furnished was 45,400, and of meals 656,704. All this was accomplished with an expenditure of $64,000.

After February, 1866, no public statement seems to have been made, but all the books, accounts, minutes and records of every kind, now deposited in the custody of the Historical Society, show very fully the work subsequently done, and the disposition made of the remaining funds. The Commission continued to hold meetings and direct relief operations. The last Ohio soldiers were not mustered out of the service until the summer of 1866, and, after that date, waifs and strays, stranded and destitute, fell into the kindly hands of the Commission. Their pressing wants were supplied, and they were furnished transportation to their homes. An executive committee of three members, to whom the Commission at each meeting made appropriations, carried on the work of relief. Widows and orphans of soldiers, whose circumstances made them proper objects of charity, were sought out, and their pressing wants relieved. The Orphan Asylums in Cincinnati were caring for 209 orphans of soldiers, and at one time the Commission appropriated $10,450, to aid in carrying their burden. The sum of $500 was at one time sent to Dayton, Ohio. Aid was given to the Ohio Soldiers' Home, a temporary shelter at Columbus, maintained by private munificence, until the State and Nation could provide at public expense more efficient and permanent homes. Relief in some cases was given to certain destitute regions of the South, that had been desolated by war. Seed corn, provisions, and in some cases schoolbooks were supplied. The last of the funds was not disposed of until 1880. It was a splendid charity, worthily administered by men who were

not only honest and unselfish, but whose accounts and records, carefully kept and deposited in safe custody, remain to vindicate them, and serve for an example to others.

Another organization of great influence for good was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Christian Commission. As early as June, 1861, the association of Evangelical ministers of Cincinnati put themselves upon record by formal declaration, in which they expressed their gratitude to God for his mercies to this Nation, professed their love for Him as the Author of all good, by which they were constrained to proclaim: "The rebellion which now afflicts our land, and jeopardizes some of the most precious hopes of mankind, is the result of a long contemplated and widespread conspiracy against the principles of liberty, justice, mercy and righteousness proclaimed in the word of God, sustained by our constitutional Government, and lying at the foundation of all public and private welfare. In the present conflict, therefore, our Government stands before us representing the cause of God and man against a rebellion threatening the Nation with ruin in order to perpetuate and spread a system of unrighteousness and oppression. In this emergency we can not hesitate to support, by every legitimate method, a government in maintaining its authority unimpaired throughout the whole country, and over this whole people."

From the first, the clergy of all denominations, with unanimity and inspiring zeal, sustained the authority of the Government. The venerable Bishop McIlvaine, in his address to the Episcopal Convention of that year, urged his hearers "bravely and earnestly to sustain our Government and its administration, in the use of all lawful means for preserving the integrity of the Union." Archbishop Purcell, the venerated head of the Catholic clergy, manifested his sympathy and love for his country by causing the American flag to be raised over the Cathedral in Cincinnati, and over the parish churches of his diocese.

It soon became evident that organization would be necessary, in order that zeal and enthusiasm might have due effect; and so the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Christian Commission entered upon its career. It was not a new movement, but an organization of the old and spontaneous enthusiasm, which had everywhere manifested itself. The officers were as follows: President, A. E. Chamberlain; vice-president, H. Thane Miller; secretary, Rev. John F. Marley; general agent, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw. The president gave two years of his life and labor to the cause, and in addition furnished an office and store room, free of rent.

The value of this organization can never be calculated. It called into play religious motives and convictions, the deepest and most powerful of all the influences that direct and control men. The cause of the country became sacred, when the Church, the Sunday-school and the family altar, had devoted themselves to its maintenance. Around these holy places where worship is offered, and prayer ascends, clustered not only devout piety, but glowing, patriotic fervor. These became the abiding and uplifting force, that daily replenished the failing energies of the people. The cause of the country became a holy crusade. Every sacrifice made in its behalf became a holy offering. Every religious organization became a center of patriotic zeal.

During the term of its existence, the Cincinnati Christian Commission raised and disbursed cash to the amount of $108,889, and stores and supplies of the estimated value of $289,602. It distributed 9,994 Bibles, 55,091 Hymn and Psalm Books, 458,083 knapsack books—a compilation of valuable and interesting reading matter in pamphlet form, suitable for a soldier's knapsack—8,678 bound volumes, and almost a million copies of magazines, pamphlets, religious newspapers, and tracts of various kinds. Of course, this catalogue but very feebly indicates the work performed by that organization. Its agents and laborers were not only everywhere employed in giving moral and religious tone to our armies, comforting the sick and dying, communicating between the soldiers in the field and their friends and relatives at home, but they largely ministered to the physical welfare of the army. While the moral

and intellectual cultivation of soldiers was the leading object and purpose, the Christian Commission by no means stopped their work at that point.

The situation of Cincinnati, within cannon range of disputed territory, early gave her citizens serious concern for the security of her homes and wealth, and this feeling of apprehension was not wholly dissipated until the war was drawing to a close. It was early awakened into painful activity whenever the hostile force came near enough to be a menace. After the first awakening at the outbreak of the war, this feeling subsided, especially during the period of earlier victories in the West. The battle at Mill Spring, and the capture of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, had thrown the rebels back to the southward of Nashville, but unfortunately, after the evacuation of Corinth, the race for Chattanooga was won by the rebels, and East Tennessee, the citadel of the continent, was still in the hands of the enemy, in which he had a safe retreat, and from which he could make dangerous sorties at will. The campaign of 1862 gave proof, never to be forgotten, of the commanding strength of that mountain fortress.

The effective national troops were in distant fields, and neither the State nor the city was prepared with arms or soldiers for defense. The line of attack and defense had receded, until danger was scarcely apprehended even by the most cautious. Suddenly, in the afternoon of July 11, 1862, it was announced in Cincinnati, that John Morgan with his troopers, was at Tomkinsville, Ky., with no efficient force to oppose his march to the Ohio river. For the next few days he was dashing about central Kentucky, capturing outposts, paroling prisoners, burning bridges, securing horses, enlisting adventurous young men in the rebel service, mystifying his enemies and spreading general alarm and confusion.

The city became thoroughly alarmed, and on the 13th a public meeting was held. Speeches were delivered, and the people made eager responses. The city council resolved to pay all necessary expenses of protecting the city, and at once made an initial appropriation of $5,000. The police force, under Chief Dudley, and a single field piece manned by firemen under Capt. Glass, were forwarded by the Kentucky Central railroad. In the absence of the police, rioting broke out in the city. The lowest class of whites manifested their riotous disposition in assaults upon the negroes, and the city was menaced with serious disorders. Leading citizens met and organized a force of 1,000 men to patrol the city and enforce the peace. The stay of Morgan was brief, but just before he started upon his return he captured Cynthiana, and, among other men and material, the gun and firemen from Cincinnati.

The only abiding result was that the people were reminded of the urgent need for enlistments in our army, and that their own safety depended upon their success in upholding the National Government. Liberal donations were made to encourage volunteering, and to care for the families of soldiers during their absence. Public opinion was intensified, meetings were held, and the people became more determined as the final object seemed to become more remote.

The guerilla dash under John Morgan was only an overture. It demonstrated the ease with which a movement might be made to the rear of the Union armies, so as to threaten the cities along the Ohio river. It revealed to the most obtuse observer the startling fact, that the mountain ranges of East Tennessee had innumerable passes, which might serve as sally-ports for the enemy concealed within.

In August Gen. Kirby Smith with probably 15,000 men moved from his camp at Knoxville, Tenn., upon Lexington, Ky., avoiding the National forces at Cumberland Gap, and turning their position by a rapid movement. That force was compelled to fall back to the Ohio river by the valley of the Big Sandy. Gen. Buell with his army was still in Tennessee. Almost before the military authorities were well-advised of this movement, a battle was fought at Richmond, Ky., on the 29th of August, 1862, in which the National forces were completely routed. They were undisciplined troops, recently enlisted, and hurried directly to the front. News of this disaster reached

Cincinnati Saturday evening, August 30, 1862. It was supposed by the people of the State that the defeated army at Richmond, re-inforced by other troops, would fall back upon Cincinnati. But on Monday evening it was known that these troops had retreated toward Louisville, and that there was no force worth mentioning between the enemy and Cincinnati. On the 1st of September, Kirby Smith's army entered Lexington without opposition. All at once the people of the city apprehended the fact that they were utterly defenseless. The city council was convened in special session. The credit and faith of the city were pledged for all expenses necessary for the public defense. The mayor was authorized and directed to order the suspension of business, and to call the citizens to arms. The Military Department at that time was commanded by Gen. Horatio G. Wright. The city council and mayor put all the military resources of the city at his command. He responded to the situation by sending from the front Gen. Lew Wallace, who arrived at 9 P.M. September 1st. The mayors of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport waited upon him at the "Burnet House" soon after his arrival. The executive officers of the three cities had the same message to deliver, from the respective councils and people. Everything was placed at his disposal, and all were willing to obey his orders and uphold his hands. Before two o'clock of that night, a proclamation of martial law was prepared by him, which appeared in the newspapers of the next morning.

In that proclamation the people were warned that an active and powerful enemy threatened them with all the consequences of war; announced that the cities must be defended, and that their inhabitants must at once engage in the work; that there should be no distinction of classes, and no exemption from any duty while the danger was imminent; that at nine o'clock the next morning every business house in the cities must be closed; and that citizens must an hour later assemble in convenient places ready for orders; that this labor ought to be a labor of love, but that anyhow it must be done. Martial law was proclaimed in the three cities, and it was ordered that it should be enforced by the police, until soldiers might arrive. Even the schools were closed, and the ferry boats were forbidden to ply after four o'clock A.M.

The order was indeed a sweeping conscription, and an absolute prohibition of all kinds of private pursuits. It soon appeared that even in such great danger the order had been too comprehensive and inclusive. It was soon afterward modified so as to allow the schools to proceed with their work, drug stores and bakeries to conduct their usual business, physicians to visit their patients, and bankers to open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily. It would not seem unnatural if so drastic a measure had caused complaint and ill humor, but on the contrary it seemed to produce the highest satisfaction. Every citizen beamed upon his neighbor, as if there had been a proclamation of a great festival. They not only perceived that the way to avoid the threatened danger was to meet it, but they seemed to take pleasure in the prospect of defending their homes.

Governor Tod hurried down from Columbus, and, as soon as the situation was fully understood, issued telegraphic orders for all available enlisted men to be sent to Cincinnati, and for a full supply of arms and ammunition. He sent out a warning to all the border counties to organize for their defense. In response to numerous offers of assistance from neighboring counties, he announced that all bodies of men who were armed would be received, that they must repair at once to Cincinnati and report to Gen. Lew Wallace, who would complete their organization. None but armed men were to be received, and all the railroad companies were notified to pass such at the expense of the State. Exception was made of armed men residing in the river counties; who were directed to remain for the protection of their homes. These orders and proclamation were issued by Governor Tod on the 2nd of September. Next morning, the first companies from the rural parts of the State, who have passed into history as the "Squirrel Hunters," began to appear in Cincinnati. They were a motley but enthusiastic assemblage of people. Without uniforms, without

practice in marching, or in the manual of arms, ignorant of the duties of a soldier, possessing nothing but arms and courage, they had hurried to the scene of threatened war.

At that time there was no bridge across the Ohio river in front of Cincinnati. Those splendid arches, high in air, springing from one State to another, and spanning the mighty river, have all been constructed since our Civil war. Rapid and certain communication between the two States, menaced by this invasion, was an imperative necessity. As soon as it was known that Cincinnati must prepare for her own defense, a pontoon of novel construction was laid almost in a night, under the direction of Wesley M. Cameron. Coal barges were laid side by side, parallel with the current, and anchored firmly in position. On top of these, timbers were laid from shore to shore, on which were placed the bridge planks, wide enough for four wagons abreast. It served every purpose of a permanent bridge.

For two days after the first appearance of the first Squirrel Hunters, they kept pouring along the streets from all the railroad depots, and moving across the huge pontoon. Every necessary preparation for their comfort had been made by the liberality of the citizens. The Fifth Street market-house, which stood where the famous Tyler-Davidson Fountain now stands, was turned into an eating establishment, where all were bountifully fed before crossing the river. In addition to the committees of citizens who were busy providing for the wants of the defenders of the city, the Sanitary Commission was energetic and liberal in the performance of all duties that came within its reach.

At the front, as it was called, that is, the hills to the southward of Newport and Covington, details of citizens were kept busy with pick and spade under the direction of competent army engineers, constructing earthworks at every available point. Whatever may have been possible, if a rapid movement had been made at first by the enemy, it became clear within three days that the city could not be taken by a hurried assault. Time had been gained, and time assured final safety. The enemy had halted three days in Lexington, and, even when the movement on Cincinnati was made, it had not the energy and rapidity that betokens serious business. On the 5th of September the governor announced to the public that no more volunteers would be needed for the defense of Cincinnati; but he advised that all military organizations be kept up for future needs.

At this time about 15,000 of these picturesque citizen soldiers had reached the city. On the 6th of September Gen. Wright, commanding the Department, issued an order permitting resumption of all lawful business, except the sale of liquors until 4 o'clock of each day. After that hour, all business houses were required to be closed, and the citizens were to respond to requisitions which were daily made for laborers, and these were equitably distributed among the different wards of the city.

The enemy did not attack or even provoke a collision of any kind, until the 10th of September, when some forward movements were made, which indicated a purpose to assault. There were some trifling skirmishes, but no attack. The general commanding the Department again appealed to the governor, and the march of the Squirrel Hunters from the interior was resumed. On the 13th this movement was checked, and the volunteers were turned back. It was ascertained on the 12th of the month that the enemy had quietly departed. The advance of the army under Gen. Buell from Nashville threatened Bragg's main army so that he was compelled to concentrate his forces. The relief of Cincinnati from threatened attack was at last secured by the movements of an army more than a hundred miles away. On the 15th of September Gen. Wallace took leave of the city. All restrictions upon business were removed, and all apprehension ceased.

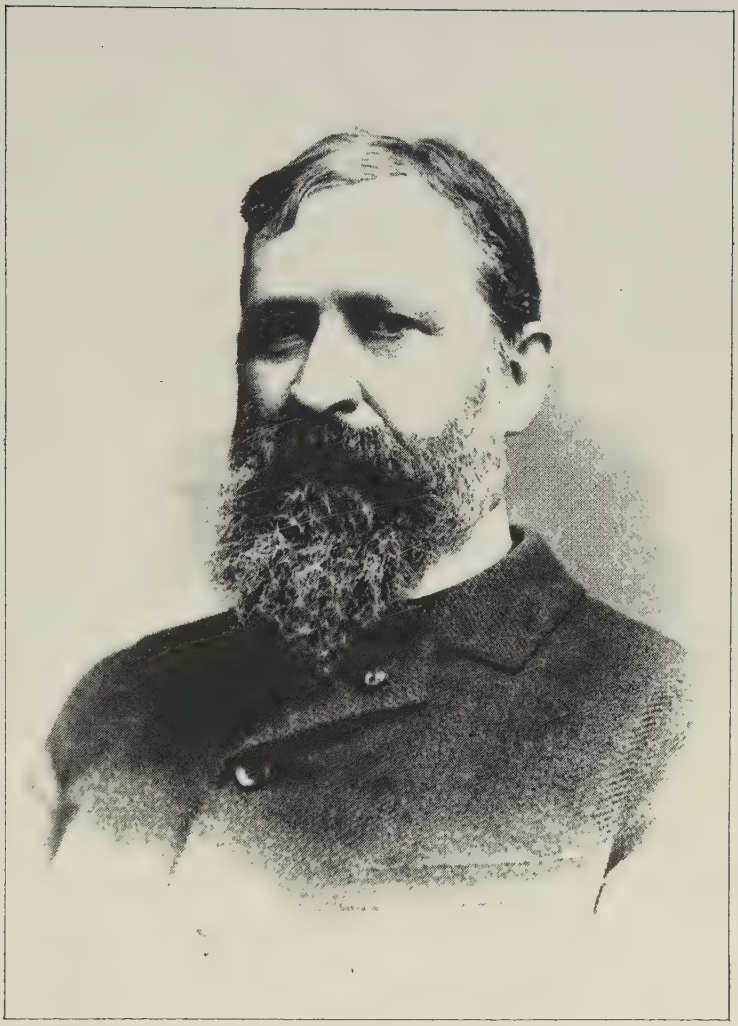
Nothing occurred to bring hostilities near Cincinnati until midsummer, 1863. While Gen. Rosecrans with his army still lay inactive along Stone river, John Mor-

gan, the rebel guerilla chieftain, crossed the Cumberland river at Burkesville on the 2nd of July, and moved directly for the Ohio river. He had been ordered by Gen. Bragg to make a raid through Kentucky, so as to break up communications between Gen. Rosecrans and his base of operations. Disregarding the orders of his commanding officers, he crossed the Ohio river below Louisville, and started upon his aimless march through the States of Indiana and Ohio. He was closely pressed by the National cavalry under the command of Gen. Hobson, so that his march partook more of the character of a flight than a military expedition. Navigation was suspended upon the Ohio river above Louisville, and all river craft put in position to be out of his reach. On Monday July 13th at 1 P. M. he entered the State of Ohio at the town of Harrison. The military forces at hand were sufficient to intercept Morgan's forces, and with the assistance of the forces of Gen. Hobson completely destroy them. Gen. Burnside has been criticised for his failure to end Morgan's career in Hamilton county; but that general purposely declined, as he expressed it to himself, to fight a battle in the suburbs of a great city. His opinion was that to bring on a conflict would result in useless destruction of property, and unnecessary suffering. So he purposely allowed the enemy to pass to the eastward, taking care that his march through the populous and wealthy regions about Cincinnati should be as harmless as possible, intending to capture or destroy his forces somewhere on the upper Ohio.

As soon as it was known that Morgan was pushing energetically toward Cincinnati, martial law was proclaimed in Cincinnati, and hurried preparation was made to overhaul his forces. The city was in a tumult and confusion of futile preparation. But before an organized body of men could be formed, the great raider had passed to the eastward, through the village of Glendale, and continuing in an easterly direction, had reached the Little Miami by daylight on the morning of the 14th. There was no destruction of property in this county, except the burning of a bridge over the Great Miami river at New Baltimore. There was considerable loss by the exchange of broken-down and worthless horses for good ones taken from the farmers along the route. Morgan's flight continued eastward until he reached the Ohio river at Buffington Island, where he had intended crossing the river. The night was pitch dark, the ford was guarded by a battery, and precious time was lost by the enforced delay. Gunboats arrived to make the crossing impossible, and Hobson's cavalry had time to overtake the enemy they had pursued so far. About one-half of Morgan's force was captured, the rest escaping to continue their flight to the eastward, until they finally found it necessary to surrender.

The final capture of Morgan and the remnant of his force occurred at Salineville, in Columbiana county, on the 26th of July. He had been thirteen days in crossing the State of Ohio, had plundered many small towns, taken many horses by the way, had fought several skirmishes, and so rapid had been his movements that, although 50,000 men from all directions were hurrying to overthrow him, he was within a few miles of the eastern limits of the State when he was captured by soldiers who began their pursuit from Wheeling. The total loss to the citizens of Ohio by this raid was about a half million dollars.

After the Morgan raid the tide of war drifted away to the southward, so that Cincinnati was never again disturbed by the approach of a hostile force. The wasted armies of the rebellion were too remote to be a menace, and too feeble for diversions. Nevertheless, during the entire period of the war, the city was the center of military activity. Its situation on the border of loyal territory, and upon a great system of navigable rivers, in the center of a populous, wealthy and patriotic region, abounding in all military supplies, fully established as a manufacturing and commercial center, had necessarily become a great depot, and was continually alive with the hum of military preparation. Millions of dollars were expended here in the purchase of clothing and camp equipage, harness, wagons, forage,



W. W. Baldwin

horses and mules. The ordinary business of the city was much reduced. Traffic in army supplies, and manufacturing of army stores, largely disturbed its labor and capital. In this respect it was the foremost city in the West, if not in the United States. The pursuits of peace were made secondary to these temporary diversions to the necessity of war.

The city suffered permanently by this forcible interference with her growth and trade. Her rivals to the northward, far from danger and apprehension, grew and prospered in the permanent occupations of peace. Extensive shops were busy turning out army wagons and ambulances, others in manufacturing harness, others in turning out clothing; horses and mules were bought by thousands, often at the rate of 400 per day. In addition it was a distributing point for great quantities of supplies purchased elsewhere for army use. Steamboats and railroad trains were daily loaded with the material and supplies of war, to be forwarded wherever needed. Soldiers daily marched through the streets, at first filing southward, but afterward tattered remnants of regiments passed through the city on their homeward march. Recruiting officers were everywhere, and the sound of the fife and drum was continually heard in the streets. Courts martial sat side by side with our civil courts throughout the whole period. Some of the trials by these courts have become famous in history, the most notable being the trial and conviction of Clement L. Vallandigham for treasonable utterances in violation of the orders of Gen. Burnside.

The history of the city during that period of trial and danger will always be remembered to her credit and honor. She responded to every call made by the constituted authorities. She went beyond these requirements and furnished hundreds of thousands of dollars to be put to charitable uses. The work of the Sanitary and Christian Commission is itself a splendid and enduring monument to the liberality and patriotism of her citizens. Nor was she less willing in furnishing soldiers for our armies. As early as September 1, 1862, she had to her credit 14,795 volunteer soldiers in the field.

From that time until the end of the war she responded to every call, and at the close she had filled every requisition without resorting to a draft. Nearly or quite one-third of all her citizens liable to military duty were in the military service of their country.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE CINCINNATI SANITARY FAIR.

[BY LIDA BICKHAM LAIR.]

IT was a bitter, bitter winter. War had been stalking through the land long enough to leave a very shiny trail. Trains had been pouring in their sad loads of wounded and sick; steamboats had been emptying into our midst armies of men gathered up after the battle, and schoolhouses, hotels, shut-down factories, turned into temporary hospitals, were equipped with volunteer nurses from the ranks of mothers and sisters "left behind." The great Sanitary Commission had been born of the hour of need, and yet with all its ramifications, all the free giving, the more than generous donations, the time had come when still other resources were to be taxed, and so sprang into being the great Sanitary Fair with its beautiful Bazaar—as we christened the old Fifth street market-house, now a thing of the past.

We who look back at Cincinnati from Race to Walnut on Fifth, not as those who look to-day, pointing with pride to its Fountain Square; but we point with

even greater pride to that spot as the great rendezvous for the "boys" just ready for the front. There was the grimy old market-house, squatty, black, obtrusive, but hallowed for us; there on the great open Plaza our boys drilled, there they gathered, boys, blankets, knapsacks and guns; and there all along the lines hovered the mothers, sweethearts, wives and babies. Who can with words paint the pent-up agony of such a scene? Each recalls the day her own went forth, and can weep even now at the feeble results so far as cheer went, when the band struck up "The girl I left behind me," while the boys faced down Vine to the landing; and despite our patriotism, love of country and pride in our soldier boys, we "left-behind girls" with aching, aching hearts faced homeward, where vacant chairs were so hopelessly vacant.

You are not surprised then to know that, when a mass meeting was called to raise money for the Sanitary Commission, every "lint picker," "bandage roller," "soldier-lover" of us sprang to our feet to help. For months we had been sending off "boxes" to the front—boxes filled with love, clothing, socks, jellies, needle books and Bibles! Oh! the impossible needle-books, the useless handkerchief cases, book-marks, paper flowers (save the mark!) to decorate their tents! The lovely velvet slippers and embroidered smoking-caps, dressing-gowns, and dear knows what of useless stuff, not forgetting well-filled tobacco pouches; and yet with all this nonsense, were the good warm mother-knit socks, reliable underwear, and generous mufflers, while tucked in between were letters, and letters, and letters, written by whom, to whom, no one knew or cared—letters full of good honest encouragement from some one's dear girl to some one's dear boy.

You see how much more to the purpose organized effort would prove than all of these random shots, as likely as not, like enemies' bullets, to fall all in one spot; hence, as I said before, the Sanitary Commission; and hence, again, our great Cincinnati Sanitary Fair. To tell how much we made is beyond me, many, many thousands, I know. To tell who was on hand and moving spirit is also beyond me; or do I dream it was Philip Hinkle? I can tell of busy hours, of the old house a blaze of glory, booths where roasts of pork and roasts of beef were wont to jostle quarters of lamb; where overhanging strings of bologna decorated the greasy hooks, and piles of steak tempted the busy housewife; other booths where bursting cabbages crowded aside the odoriferous onions and long slender spikes of tender radishes, bunched and neat, obtruded among spires of yellow parsnips, while great white globes—turnips, and the greater orange globes, suggestive of Thanksgiving dinners, rolled about helter skelter; where rotund, white-bibbed butcher boys flirted with comely farm lasses, and the somber Shakers measured solemnly their stores of apple butter, dried corn, pumpkin sauce, and what-not of their dainty preparations. Gone all the common place, come all the glories, lights, decorations, music, merry faces; booth after booth, a bower of beauty presided over by the fairies whose fingers transformed it, and every booth a stall for sale of articles useful, beautiful or not, as it happened, from the rarest bit of delicate bric-a-brac to a cook stove, and, on order, everything for sale from a rooster to a load of hay. How the supplies poured in! Men, women and children vied, one with another, to see who would give most and best, and after the giving who would sell most and best. And over all these unusually bedecked booths "Old Glory" flung out his Stripes and Stars, floating in the outside air, covering with its draping every discolored patch in or on the old market-house—flags, flowers, fruit, foliage and fair women. Scarcely an industry; scarcely a society, secular or religious; scarcely a family or school in Ohio, but was represented in that great Sanitary Bazaar. Men and women, aye, little children went about soliciting from the ready givers. Women and girls had "serving bees" that hummed day after day; and not content with that we would carry home unfinished articles and work into the night; how earnest, how loving the service no one will ever know who had not a hand in it. Not a work of charity!

Never ! It was the most stupendous bit of generous, free-will offering, from a grate ful people, ever made in the city of Cincinnati. Men did not hesitate to give their substance where they had given their sons. Should women shrink from working for sons and brothers upon whose lips they had placed the "God bless you, go!" kiss ? Not for one moment. The question was not "where shall we get supplies for our bazaar, but where shall we put our immense supplies?" To be sure, what a conglomeration of articles useful and useless. What a merry and busy, busy time, night after day, day after night, music, laughter, the fair, the brave, selling, flirting, and beneath all, the corner-stone of all, the one earnest purpose of our lives, not one of us care-free while our unblanketed boys stood in the cold, a breastwork of beating hearts to ward off danger ; none of us but, as we smiled, felt how very near together the source of smiles or tears. We all were buyers as well as sellers ; but the money came most readily, most largely—I was going to say, most freely—but everybody did that — from the officers at home on leave, or detailed for duty or what not, for Cincinnati was Western headquarters, and "the blue was an item on our streets." What profitable buyers they were, because if they bought anything of use it was to turn it right back for us to sell again ; if they bought trash—and they did—it was to pay for it a most fabulous price, and march off decorated with the purchase, be it paper flowers, needle-book, or kitchen apron, followed by merry peals of laughter. We were morally sure the purchaser would find his way back again, and still again, leaving with us, not a heap of silver, for we didn't use silver, but paper money, "shinplasters" the boys called them, of as low denomination as three cents, all our change being of paper. How the wraiths of that passing crowd elbow each other in my memory. The cheery soldier-boy fresh from the hospital with arm in a sling, or empty sleeve, or crutch ; jolly, hopeful, merry. "Going to the front again ?" "You bet !"

It is impossible for the mere reader of any part of the history of that time to compass in thought the quality of good humor with which they bore their ills, as well as the earnest purpose that was the mainspring of the true soldier's life ; just as it is impossible for the young women of to-day to comprehend with what inflexible crowding out of womanly weakness, the mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the "sixties" bade them go, almost every circle was a broken circle, home, social, business, many of them never to reunite. But if those men and women of us, still living, who worked in that great Sanitary Fair, were privileged to meet about one board, I think Cincinnati had rarely such a reminiscent meeting. The walks would ring again with laughter over the comical situations, amusing incidents, merry jests ; and through it all would run the strains of sadness for those for whom we wrought, who came not back again, the great army who with face to the foe went down to death bravely, sustained by love, home and loyalty to the glorious old flag.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY AND CIVIL EXECUTIONS—RIOTS.

First Military and First Civil Executions—Military Riot of 1792, the Pro-Slavery Riots of 1836, the Bank Riot of 1842, the Jail Riot of 1849, and the Bedini Riot of 1853—Memorable and Bloody Riots of 1884—Destruction of the Courthouse.

THE first case of capital punishment, within the present limits of Hamilton county, occurred in 1789. Two soldiers, John Avers and Matthew Ratmore, were convicted of the crime of desertion and shot at Fort Washington. They were tried by court martial, but as the records have long since been lost, the only account we have of the execution is found in the traditions handed down by old pioneers.

The shooting took place in the southeast angle of the fort, which had just been erected by Maj. Doughty.

THE FIRST RIOT.

The first riot or unlawful disturbance occurred February 12, 1792. Lieut. Thomas Pasteur, belonging to the garrison of Fort Washington, having quarreled with John Bartle, who kept a little store at the corner of Broadway and Front streets, decoyed him, on pretense of business, to the garrison, when he assaulted him in the presence of his friends, and beat him severely. Bartle prosecuted the lieutenant for the outrage before a magistrate, and at the hearing his attorney, a Mr. Blanchard, pictured the officer in a light so contemptible as to draw on himself the indignation of the latter. Smarting under the tongue lashing he had received from Blanchard, the lieutenant detailed a sergeant and thirty privates to personally chastise the lawyer and all who might be disposed to defend him or his cause. The sergeant and his detail started on their mission, and an affray took place on Main street between the military and citizens, eighteen in number, headed by Magistrate McMillan and John Riddle. The fight was a severe one, but the citizens succeeded in driving the soldiers off. The affair naturally created great excitement. Gen. Wilkinson, then in command, after an investigation, reduced the sergeant to the ranks, and would have inflicted greater punishment, had it not been proven that he and his men were acting under orders. A general order was then issued in which the attack on the magistrate was severely denounced, and the affair characterized as a dishonor to the military, and forbidding the recurrence of anything of the kind under severe penalty.* Lieut. Pasteur was tried by the court for assault and battery, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of three dollars!

FIRST EXECUTION BY THE CIVIL LAW.

John May, convicted of the murder of Wat. Sullivan, was the first man hanged in Hamilton county. The crime was committed in 1792, soon after the military riot, and the particulars are as follows: May and Sullivan, who were old acquaintances, had been drinking and carousing for several days, when they quarreled about some trivial matter, which finally ended in blows and the punishment of May. Friends interfered, and they were separated; but May brooded over the idea that he had been worsted by a man much smaller than himself, and openly made threats that he would kill Sullivan at the first opportunity. A few evenings afterward a party was given at the log cabin of Hardin Smith, which stood near the corner of Sixth and Main streets, and May and Sullivan were both present. The latter asked May to "let by-gones be by-gones," and for the resumption of their former friendship; but May said he had sworn to kill him (Sullivan), and there would not be a better time; then, suiting the action to the word, he drew a hunting knife—an article found in the belt of every backwoodsman at that time—and plunged it into Sullivan's heart, who sunk lifeless on the floor of the cabin. May was arrested, tried, convicted, and executed by Sheriff John Ludlow. The gallows was erected on a spot on the south side of Fifth street, east of Walnut. This took place toward the close of the last century, and, as executions were all public at that time, the whole population of the country for a distance of fifty miles in every direction came to see the vindictive May hanged. The bill of Sheriff John Ludlow, in which he charges the county of Hamilton for "boarding May after sentence, his execution and expense of gallows and grave," is dated November 15, 1792, and is for £15 8s. 9d. It was not paid until six years after it was rendered.

PRO-SLAVERY RIOTS OF 1836.

The pro-slavery riots, which began April 11, 1836, raged unremittingly for several days. At that time the most bitter feeling existed against the negro in Cincin-

* Cist, 1859, p. 133.

nati, and it required but a slight provocation to cause this popular feeling to find vent in mob violence. Two boys, one black and the other white, became involved in a quarrel from some trivial cause, when the white boy was beaten. The cause of the white boy was championed by those who wanted to rid the community of the negro, and a mob soon collected. Violence began at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth streets, known as "The Swamp." The houses of many negroes were burned to the ground, and their occupants shot down like dogs. The police were called out and made heroic efforts to put down the rioters, but without avail. Members of the force were compelled to stand and see unoffending colored men killed, without lifting a hand to save, so overwhelmed were they by the mob. Finally the governor of the State declared the city under martial law, and fixed his headquarters in Cincinnati. The stringent measures adopted by him soon quelled the mob, and restored law and order. On July 30, of the same year, several men clubbed together and destroyed [See chapter on the Press] the *Philanthropist* newspaper, when the police were called out and succeeded in suppressing the riot. A remarkable feature connected with these pro-slavery demonstrations was the eminent respectability of the men who acted as leaders and urged the rabble to commit deeds of violence and destruction.

THE BANK RIOT.

Howe, in his "Recollections," informs us that Monday evening, January 10, 1842, the Miami Exporting Company assigned its effects, and Tuesday morning following the Bank of Cincinnati closed its doors. The news spread rapidly, and by 11 o'clock angry crowds of depositors had assembled, had broken in the doors of the bank, destroyed all movable property, and whatever books, papers, etc., could be found. The excitement became so intense, and the mob was so demonstrative, that ten of the city guards, headed by Capt. Mitchell, were called out by the municipal authorities. After some effort they succeeded in driving the rioters away, and for a time maintained their position. The mob soon rallied and drove the police away, firing upon them and wounding one or two. The rioters then had undisputed possession of the city. An attack was made upon Babe's Exchange Bank, and then upon Lougee's exchange office, both of which they sacked, making havoc of everything which was destructible. A very bad feeling existed for several days, but it finally died away, and peace was restored.

THE JAIL RIOT OF 1848.

Soon after the close of the Mexican war, two discharged soldiers came to Cincinnati with the view of settling here. They procured boarding with a German family living near the "Brighton House," and obtained work in a down-town factory. Things passed on smoothly for some time, when the proprietor of the boarding house commenced trying to get their land warrants. The boarders expressed a total unwillingness to part with their papers, when the keeper thought he would try another method. He swore out a warrant against the ex-soldiers charging them with having assaulted his little daughter who was only seven years of age. They were arrested, when the father, mother and child appeared as witnesses, and swore that the charge was true. The prisoners were required to give $5,000 bail each, which of course they could not do, and they were sent to jail to await trial.

A Mob Assembles.—The report of the affair came out in the papers, and caused much indignation among the people. Finally the excitement culminated in the assembling of a great mob in front of the old jail for the purpose of taking the prisoners out and lynching them. Sheriff Weaver went out and expostulated with them about their conduct—told them not to let the good name of the city be tarnished by the disgraceful proceedings of a mob, and if the prisoners were guilty they would assuredly be punished; that he had called on the militia (Citizens' Guards and Cin-

cinnati Greys) to assist him in preserving law and order; that it was his sworn duty to protect his prisoners, and he was going to do it, and if they attempted to take the prisoners out of jail he could, with the assistance of the militia, repel any attack. He then read the riot act, and retired within the jail. The mob then commenced a furious attack on the prison. At first they were fired on with blank cartridges; this not seeming to deter them in the least, the sheriff then ordered ball and buckshot to be put in the guns; then at the risk of his life he went out and informed the mob what he had done, and implored them to desist and prevent the effusion of blood; he was only hooted and laughed at, and the attack became stronger than ever. The fences were torn down, the pavements torn up, and a general scene of riot ensued. The mob had almost reached the jail door; one platoon of the troops was ordered to fire, when several of the rioters were killed and wounded. The mob now found that they had more than they had counted on, and beat a hasty retreat. As is usual in all such unfortunate affairs, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, and it was found that one or two had been killed and a similar number wounded, who had had nothing to do with the affair at all. A lady living across the street was shot while attending to her domestic duties. Jackson Carnahan, a hard-working, intelligent, and highly respectable mechanic, had his dinner bucket with him on his way home from work. He stopped to learn the cause of the excitement and was killed.

The Prisoners Acquitted.—At the next session of the court, the prisoners were placed on trial. More than twenty of the first physicians testified that after a careful examination they were satisfied that no assault had been committed on the child. When the little girl was placed upon the stand, it soon became apparent that she had been carefully instructed what to say, and the lawyers for the defense soon made her tell that her father and mother had taught her what to say. One of the jail turnkeys swore that he heard the father of the child in jail tell the prisoners that if they would give him their land warrants he would go away and not appear against them; and when they declined to accede to his request, the "old man" said: "If you had given me your land warrants when I asked you to, this would not have been." In fact, the proof was overwhelmingly in favor of the prisoners, as there was not the least evidence against them, and they were promptly and honorably acquitted of the charge. What must be thought of a father and mother who could concoct such an infamous scheme to acquire land! History fails to record the names of the participants in this celebrated trial, and as nearly half a century has rolled away, and the records have been burned, they are buried in oblivion.

THE BEDINI RIOTS.

What is known in the police history as the Bedini riots occurred in December, 1853. At that period quite a large colony of Germans, who had taken part in the rebellion of 1848, and who were known as "Forty-eighters," resided in Cincinnati, having been compelled to fly from their native land. In this country they organized a "Society of Freemen," made up of bold, determined men, whose hatreds engendered five years before still rankled in their breasts. They believed in the universal equality of man, and it was the attempt to put their doctrines on this point into practical operation that had caused their banishment to the United States. With them the belief was popular that they had been betrayed, and among their betrayers they thought they recognized Father Bedini, who had in some way got mixed up with their affairs in Europe. When, therefore, in 1853, as the Pope's Nuncio, he reached Cincinnati, and took up his residence with Archbishop Purcell, they were confident that his coming had something to do with the rebellion in which they were prime movers. They called an indignation meeting, the result of which was the framing of a request for the Nuncio to leave the city.

Upon the adjournment of this meeting, a crowd of the "Forty-eighters," to the number of two hundred or more, started for the Archbishop's residence, where it

was known Father Bedini was stopping. In the meantime Mayor Snelbaker had heard of the threatened disturbance, and had issued an order to Chief of Police Looker to take steps to prevent it. When, therefore, the mob had reached the intersection of Eighth and Plum streets, and had started to cross the open space in front of the old city buildings, the entire police force, which had been rendezvoused in the buildings for the purpose, sallied forth under command of the chief and advanced on the mob briskly. His orders were to attack vigorously. This they did by using their clubs right and left in such a vigorous manner that a panic seized the rioters, and they broke and fled before they could catch a glimpse of the archiepiscopal residence. Many shots were fired during the melee, and many heads were battered; fourteen people were wounded, one of whom, a policeman, died soon after; a citizen also died from blows he had received from the clubs of the policemen. A number of the rioters were arrested, but at the popular behest were promptly dismissed. The affair caused intense excitement; flaming handbills were issued denouncing the conduct of the police for using their clubs so vigorously, and calling on the people to rise in their might and put them down. The Germans disclaimed any intention to do personal violence to Father Bedini. The popular outcry resulted in the call for an indignation meeting. A committee of 100 was appointed to wait upon the city council and request that body to compel Mayor Snelbaker to resign. This the committee did, but the council took no notice of the request. The committee then held a meeting and sent word for the mayor to appear before them. This he refused to do, replying that he was busy, but that he would receive any communications the committee saw fit to transmit to him. This action of the mayor added fuel to the flames, and Judge Spooner, of the Police Bench, sprang to his feet and moved that since the mayor had refused to comply with a polite request, he be compelled to come, and that a sufficient force be sent to bring him. Foreseeing the result of such action, Hon. Bellamy Storer, who was present, arose and poured oil upon the troubled waters by saying that they were American sovereigns, assembled together for the performance of a public duty; that that duty was to express their disapproval of the conduct of a servant of the people, and to induce him to mend his ways. To do more than this was to violate law. Since the mayor had not seen fit to come before them, the best thing they could do was to adjourn and go home. The meeting took this view of it and adjourned. Popular indignation, however, was so great that the mayor was compelled to dismiss Chief of Police Looker, although the latter had done nothing but obey his orders. The affair engendered a bad feeling which took years to eradicate, although it was quite clear that the prompt action of the police suppressed what might have been a dangerous and destructive mob.

THE RIOTS OF 1884.

Coming down to a later period it falls to our lot to refer to the great riots of March, 1884. J. S. Tunison,* in his analysis of the causes and results of these riots, informs us that preceding the outbreak twenty-three persons accused of murder, or at least homicide, occupied the county jail. Some of these persons had been in jail many months; some had been tried several times, and their guilt was, so far as the courts went, a matter still undecided. The long detention of these prisoners and the delay in the courts were condemned in the public prints and in various other ways as utterly without excuse. No effort to defend the officers of the courts from the charge of laziness and inefficiency has ever been attempted. While it was not true in its full extent, it was true to such a degree as to justify the irritation felt by the people. That irritation, hardly noticed at first, had grown steadily as one butchery followed another in rapid and apparently endless succession. The quality of the crime had no effect upon the stolid indifference of judges, jurors, and attor-

* See "Tunison's Cincinnati Riot: its Causes and Results, 1886." A rare and valuable treatment of the affair.

neys. The burking case in Avondale, where two body-snatchers were accused of murdering a family in order to secure bodies for a dissection table, was viewed with the same indifference as was shown to an ordinary example of manslaughter in a drunken brawl. For such a state of things the courts, continues Mr. Tunison, were manifestly to blame. Not that they approved of such conditions, but they had fallen into a state of lethargy and supineness which was taken advantage of by the lawless to commit crime, under the belief that escape from punishment was easy.

In the midst of the growing agitation on the subject of the law's delays, there occurred an incident which became the focus of all the excitement and irritation. This was the murder of William Kirk, a stableman in West Eighth street, near Mound, by two of his workmen. The crime was causeless and brutal, and the hardened indifference of the two persons accused—William Berner, a young German, and Joseph Palmer, a light mulatto—increased the public resentment against them. From the moment that the fact of the murder was known the universal feeling was that now the system of the police and the courts was to be submitted to a most important test. The progress of the case, from the arrest of the accused men through all the intricacies of the legal trial, was watched with feverish interest and impatience. The evidence as presented went to show that the murder was done for the sake of a small sum of money; that the first thought of the crime was in the mind of Berner; that he persuaded the mulatto to aid him; that the two beat their victim into insensibility and then strangled him. Indirectly the testimony and the conduct of the prisoners showed that, except in the matter of physical form, the two murderers were hardly to be thought of as human beings. They showed a singular lack of moral sense, of rational intelligence, and of feeling or sympathy for their kind. It is not an exaggeration to say that they gave the impression of two-footed wild beasts, in whom the instincts of destructiveness and self-preservation had been extraordinarily developed at the expense of every other faculty. After the murder of Kirk they put the body in a wagon, took it to the outskirts of the city and threw it into a thicket. When the case came to be tried, T. C. Campbell, counsel for Berner, succeeded in separating the indictments, and had the trial of Berner taken up first. The consideration at the bottom of this preference was the well-known popular contempt for the negro. It was natural to suppose, therefore, that the populace would be content to let a white man escape, since the negro, Palmer, was certain to be hanged. Public indifference to previous violations of law had given good reason for supposing that the expressions of discontent that were now common would be followed at last by a mute acquiescence in the verdict whether it seemed, to the popular judgment, right or wrong. Although more than one hanging done by a mob had taken place in the country almost in sight of the city, it was presumed with some reason that a civic population even as impulsive and excitable as that of Cincinnati would be reluctant to appeal to lynch law.

In the meanwhile, those classes of the population which frequented the beer gardens and grog shops were moving with an energy and purpose all their own. Not only in Cincinnati, but in Covington and Newport, were to be seen in the windows of the refreshment houses caricatures of the jury, the attorneys and the court engaged in the trial of Berner. These caricatures were accompanied with explanations, the purport of which was vengeful and murderous. Mysterious marks and emblems appeared on the fences and buildings in the neighborhood of the city. Placards were not uncommon announcing meetings the avowed purpose of which was to encourage mob violence. A vigilance committee was the subject of common talk. But while there were knots of men in every neighborhood of the city who talked of vengeance, there was no effort to organize these small companies into an army of disorder.

T. V. D. Pruden.

The trial of Berner came to an end at last.* He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, the maximum time under the law. There was a decorous interval between the day of the verdict and that when sentence was pronounced. The anger of the people was shown as soon as the verdict was known. Nothing less than the death sentence was considered a fit punishment for Berner's crime. Various things were thought of as reasons why the measure of the popular will had not been fulfilled in this instance. The judge before whom the case was tried was Samuel R. Matthews. The jury was selected according to law on challenges by counsel for State and defendant, out of a venire issued by the trial judge. It did not occur to anybody that the methods of the courts, and the popular sentiment as shown toward murderers for years previous in the Ohio Valley, had been such as to make the verdict against Berner one of astonishing severity.

The Music Hall Meeting.—Naturally the thought was of a public meeting, to demand reform in the treatment of criminals. The call for the meeting was issued and the meeting was held, regardless of the fact that the resentment of the people had taken the form of a murderous frenzy. Among the 8000 persons who crowded into Music Hall there were great numbers of the wisest and most prudent citizens of Cincinnati. They hoped to secure a calm but emphatic expression of public opinion in respect to the abuses of the courts. But they had evoked a spirit which they could neither exorcise nor control. No remarks by the speakers met with applause unless they could be applied to the objects of popular feeling. Ropes suitable for a lynching party were openly displayed, and threats of mob violence were frequently heard. The speeches of the night were ill-advised in view of the manifest temper of the audience; ill-advised, that is, if the purpose of the meeting was to demand reform and not to encourage a lynching party. The resolutions,† which at any other time would have seemed vigorous enough, were assented to by the assemblage without enthusiasm, and the adjournment was no sooner ordered than a cry "to the jail," rang through the hall. Vast numbers of the crowd went to the jail merely because of curiosity. They manifestly looked for a conflict, but they did not expect to take part in it. A small number showed from the first a determination to hang Berner if he could be found. But while they were actuated by a single desire, they were without a leader, and no man capable of leading them was found during the three days of disorder and bloodshed which followed. Although there had been every reason to expect an attack on the jail sooner or later, the supposition was that instead of the sudden dash on Friday night (March 28) the mob contemplated a deliberate attack on Saturday or Sunday night. The sheriff and his subordinates were by no means as well prepared as they might have been. The fact that the building was impregnable except to a well-armed force, and could in a few minutes be made strong enough to resist anything but artillery, was the principal dependence after the populace began to show signs of temper. For in the first instance even the most determined among the people masked their designs under a laughing indifference. They crowded into the jail by the main doors, and met with little or no resistance until they had ranged through most of the corridors. The indecision of the officials created a feeling that the mob was to have things its own way. In the hour during which hundreds of men were running about from cell to cell, Berner would certainly have been caught and strangled if he had been left in the jail. Fortunately for him, he had been secretly taken out by an officer who succeeded in getting his prisoner to a train for the penitentiary at Columbus.

* After a jury was impaneled the taking of testimony commenced March 12, 1884, and the trial ended March 24 in his conviction for "manslaughter," and he was sentenced on the 28th. So intense was the feeling against the jurors that when they emerged from the courthouse they were hooted at and hissed, and there were cries to "hang them." Several of them were so frightened that they ran up the back streets in mortal terror.

† The resolutions, which are lengthy, may be found in a bound file of the *Enquirer*, under date of March 29, 1884, in the Public Library. They are particularly severe on the jurors, and denounce them as men unfit to live in the community.

How easy the conquest would have been is shown by the fact that the mob reached the cell of Joseph Palmer,* Berner's partner in crime, and were baffled only by the coolness and presence of mind shown by the prisoner himself. When asked if he was not Palmer, he came to the front of his cell and said: "No, can't you see that I am a white man?" The mob turned away satisfied, and, after some difficulty, were pushed out of the cell room. The gate was closed, leaving the unwelcome visitors in possession of the jail office, and, in fact, of the entire front which faces Sycamore street. How easily the jail could be defended was shown later, when a party of men forced their way into the gallows yard, and, with a heavy beam of wood, burst the door leading into the corridor of the jail. The police met these men with decision, and took them prisoners as rapidly as they entered the building, reminding each one, with a sound rap on the head, that he was a violator of law. An attempt to burn the building by setting fire to some small wooden houses showed how easily the jail could be defended in this particular.

Altogether, the experience of Friday night was sufficient to convince cool-headed men that, with some very simple precautions, a small force of policemen, well armed, could defend the jail against a mob of many hundreds of men. Inside of this structure, the militia were from first to last useless. They should have been used to defend the courthouse, which faced Main street, and at the rear overlooked the jail. The entire block was practically in a state of siege, and should have been defended at all points. So extraordinary was the defect in the plan of defence—in view of the fact that the sheriff, M. L. Hawkins, was a military man and had seen some service—as to persuade many persons that the burning of the courthouse on Saturday night was the work not of the mob, but of men in the employ of corrupt officials who desired to efface the records of their crimes. In any case, there is no excuse for the incompetence which left the building, second in importance in the State of Ohio, to the wild vagaries of a mob. The only excuse ever attempted was the statement that the forces in hand were insufficient. If they had been properly disposed there were enough men available from the first. Indeed, the Gatling gun, belonging to the police department, which was of little or no use during the riots, if it had been handled promptly, would have driven the mob out of Main street at a less cost of life than that which followed the desultory and indecisive firing of the militia.

Throughout the three days of disorder the defect in the conduct of the authorities was a lack of energy and decision. As it was, no effort was made to protect the firemen, who might have saved the courthouse; the populace found it easy to throw firebrands into the building. Fired upon by the militia, they simply gathered up the dead and wounded and retired, to return in a few minutes with fresh brands and renewed determination. When the flames had gained such headway that they could not be extinguished, the crowd made their way into the building, by battering down the front gates, and carried on the work of demolition without hindrance. Late on Saturday night, troops began to pour into the city, and the disorder was put down by mere weight of numbers. With the exception of two or three attempts to capture gun stores, and to rifle pawnshops in order to secure guns and pistols, the populace had shown no disposition to attack any buildings except those belonging to the county. The people had proved themselves capable of the most irrational and insane conduct that had ever been attributed to free citizens of the United States. No disorder known to the history of the country had been so purposeless in its origin; so difficult to quell, considering the number of persons engaged in it, and so devoid of result in the outcome. The courthouse was a ruin. The jail had resisted every attack made upon it. Even an attempt to set it on fire with coal oil had only served to prove how impregnable it was to the assaults of an ill-armed mob. Not one of the prisoners against whose lives threats had been numerous was hurt. Berner, the

* Some months after the riot Palmer was tried, convicted of murder, and executed. After the terrible experiences of March no jury would have dared to find any other verdict.

immediate occasion of the outbreak, after an eventful journey, in which he escaped from his guard and wandered about the country in mortal terror of being hanged, was caught and safely placed in the penitentiary at Columbus.

Forty-five persons had been killed and a large number were wounded. The only gain that anyone could put his hand upon, was the experience which will probably prevent the recurrence of such a disturbance, and will certainly prevent the mistakes that made the struggle more costly to life and property than it ought to have been. If Berner had been captured and hanged, the gain would have been nothing more than a gratification of popular resentment. In the years that have intervened since the riot, it has been shown by repeated instances that the effect of the murderous tumult was to increase the number of crimes in the city and in the States near to it. But the effect of the agitation has been to draw the lines of the law strictly. Capital punishment has been more frequent. Respect for the law on the part of the law-abiding has been increased, and the determination to enforce it has been strengthened.

The most extraordinary illustration of the folly alluded to in the worn proverb about "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen," was given in the effort to punish T. C. Campbell,* the attorney who defended Berner. For a generation the bar had indulged all grades of morality among its members, and now one man was to be made a scapegoat for the sins in which all had shared to a greater or less extent. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the self-respect of the profession in the future that this effort was not successful. The verdict for the defense in the trial of Campbell for bribery and subornation, may be considered equally fortunate. He became the victim of the general resentment, and the punishment of abiding unpopularity was fully equal to the offenses with which he was charged. When his house was burned, with a valuable library and other property, the wantonness and cowardice that marked the arson were such as to cause some reaction in public opinion in his favor. His courage in facing the populace, even when its expression of animosity were the most bitter, deserves the praise of all who respect bravery.

History of the Riots in Detail.—The riots of March, 1884, came suddenly. None were more astonished at the whirlwind they had evoked than the respectable citizens who called the Music Hall meeting, and whose inflammatory speeches convinced the mob that it would have the sanction of the better classes of society.

According to some accounts it was the mob in Elm street, unable to get into the crowded hall, that started for the jail, while others maintain that it was from the audience in Music Hall that the rioters were recruited.† They were led on by four negroes, and, with constantly augmented numbers, rolled down toward the jail. The news traveled before them, and Sheriff Hawkins sent in the riot alarm. The crowd was soon battering at the jail doors, and was not long in effecting an entrance. The number of the riot alarm was known only to a few, but the multitude seemed to divine by instinct what the unusual ringing of the bells meant, and rushed for the scene of conflict. In a few minutes the mob had possession of the jail, but there were no leaders, and it did not know how to break down the cell doors. A detachment of police arrived, and by persuasion and a moderate display of force, succeeded in getting the mob out of the jail before any of the cell doors had given way before their battering. More police arrived, and the patrol wagons came dashing through the crowd, which they vainly tried to disperse. No. 1 was able to penetrate the dense mass as far as the jail entrance, when several shots were fired, and the first blood was shed, a boy of seventeen sinking to the pavement with a bullet in his brain.

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*Tunison's Cincinnati Riot, p. 15.

†This account of the riot is drawn materially from the excellent account written by Oscar Edgar, and published in Mr. Tunison's pamphlet, pp. 81-93.

The crowd quickly rallied, and, breaking into the offices and residence portion of the jail, wrecked doors and windows in their passage, but spared private property. It looked strange to see a piano with its woolen covering unhurt and not even pushed away, while broken glass crunched under the feet of the rioters. The crowd first got into the jail over a plank which was thrust from the pavement into a window, and then used as a bridge to span the wide area before the office. Soon the crowd was assaulting the well, which is a circular apartment containing an iron staircase leading to the cells and corridors above. From the well four passages lead, all guarded by iron doors. One opens into the jail office, one into a long corridor leading to the bath-rooms and other offices; one to the kitchen, and another into the tunnel by which prisoners were conveyed between the jail and the court-house. Three iron doors are set in this tunnel, and while it was entirely open from the court-house end the crowd did not attempt to carry it. They filled the office and the corridor leading to the bath-rooms. From the office they attacked the barred gate with a heavy plank. In the south corridor sledge hammers were employed by men who knew how to use them, and the great lock gave way before repeated blows of the hammer. The crowd in the office was a mixture of respectable looking men, mostly young, and the worst elements of society. Most of those who swung the battering ram looked like thieves and murderers. Here and there in the crowd were men whose torn and dirty jackets were distended with the bowlders they were carrying concealed. Suddenly the gas went out. "Hold on! Stay where you are!" was the cry, and some passed out and quickly returned with lights. The darkness had little effect on the crowd. The gas was quickly relighted. "The door is giving away!" shouted another. The crowd poured through both doors and precipitated itself upon the ranks of deputy sheriffs and police, which were drawn up in front of the two entrances. Several policemen were hit with bowlders, one with an axe thrown at him. It was now midnight.

The Militia Arrives.—Then the jail rang with loud reports. This was the first intimation that the militia had been called upon. It was also the first report of firearms. Then followed more reports, and shortly the crowd surged out of the office and corridor, followed by a line of gleaming bayonets. What had transpired in the meantime is a subject of dispute. The militia, for whom Sheriff Hawkins had sent, entered the tunnel from the courthouse, and suddenly found themselves in darkness, for the gas had been turned out. They saw before them a knot of men whom they mistook for rioters. So they were, mainly, but they were captives under the charge of two policemen. The command came to fire, and Capt. Foellger cried: "For God's sake fire high!" Whether the mob fired first from the well into the tunnel is still the disputed matter. One militiaman assured a reporter that he and others in the front ranks had to jump aside to escape injury from those behind him who fired wildly. A reporter who had no sympathy with the mob accompanied the militia in the tunnel, and he heard no firing except from the militia. Corporal Cook, who received three wounds at this time, was powder-burned in the face, a result which could not have followed from the discharge of pistols fifty feet off. But Col. Hunt and most of the militia assert that they were fired upon first. Several were wounded at this time and one rioter was killed.

The jail was soon cleared of the rioters, and it is only due to the militia to say that during the remainder of that trying night most of them displayed considerable coolness. In the first flurry—coming directly from the quiet of the armory, where they had been enjoying their weekly drill—these young men, who had most of them never been under fire before, found themselves hemmed in in a subterranean passage in pitch darkness. Before them somewhere—they could hardly tell where in their confusion—a crowd of angry and bloodthirsty rioters. Who can wonder that some of the more excitable lost their heads? If they did fire first they may be well excused from it.

The Mob Still in Force.—Foiled by the arrival of the military, a factor on which they had not counted, the mob raged without. It had undisputed control of the jail yard, and, leaderless as it was, it used that advantage with considerable judgment. "Smoke them out, smoke out the murderers, the militia!" was the cry, and fire was set to two small offices attached to the rear of the jail. Then it was perceived that the jail could not be burned in this way, and two fires were built in the yard. A frame office was destroyed, and combustibles were brought from far and near. Burning planks from the fires were thrown into the boiler-room and the coal cellar. These, fortunately, did not communicate with the jail, except through two narrow passages which opened upon the tunnel. The closed iron doors kept out the smoke, and the defenders were not aware of this last assault by fire until a reporter passing through the tunnel informed them. Now the infuriated crowd assaulted the south side of the jail, and the brickbats and pistol balls rained so thickly on the building that they kept up a continuous rattle and crash.

It did not take long for the crowd to find that the garrison was not discommoded yet. The mob on the north side discovered an area adjoining the kitchen and surrounded by a wall. A hundred or so mounted the wall overlooking the kitchen and rained in missiles, with an occasional pistol shot. So long as they contented themselves with smashing glass the defenders allowed them to work their own sweet will. The crowd was not playing, however, for in a few minutes a burning plank was sent sailing through the air. It struck sideway between the bars, carrying away the sash, and lay with one end projecting into the kitchen, sending forth volumes of stifling smoke. This had to be stopped, and a lieutenant of the First Regiment stationed himself at the door leading from the corridor into the kitchen, and, with a detail of men, tried to keep down the crowd. The cry rang down the corridor, "Get back there! get back! lookout! get away from there!" And then in a lower tone, "Steady—fire!" And the loud report of the rifle told that some boy or young man had dropped down from the wall with a wound in his leg or foot as a reward for his attempt to fire a pistol or hurl a rock through the window. Yet as each one dropped another would scramble to his place. Fear had no place in that mob.

It was about this time that several men were sent up to the roof on an upper part of the jail to fire over the mob on both sides of Court street, so as to compel them to hug closely the walls inclosing the jail, and thus prevent the rioters doing mischief. About an hour and a half had elapsed since at midnight the jail doors had been broken, and only the timely arrival of the militia prevented it from falling into the hands of the mob. The rattle of brickbats and pistol shots had become monotonous, when the crowd tried another strategem. The jail office, which ninety minutes before had been filled with a surging mass of angry men, was now guarded by ten soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Coal Oil Applied.—Occasionally a knot of men had gathered at the railing overlooking the area, but they had generally retreated when warned. About half-past one o'clock this area railing suddenly became black with men, and a liquid poured down the step, the smell of which proclaimed it petroleum. Immediately the men seized the carpet and rolled it back, and conveyed the furniture into the well. By this time the barrel had been dropped in and fire was dropping upon it. The militia as one man sprang to the door and delivered a shattering volley on the mob, then pushing their way up the steps fired again on the sullen crowd. It was in this volley that Joseph Sturm was killed. He was standing by the side of patrol wagon No. 3. The soldiery were unconscious of his presence. Several bullets entered his side and he fell dead.

Blood was hot on both sides. The prospect of a horrible death by coal oil was too much for the militia. The detail that had been guarding the office was now drawn up on the pavement and reinforced from the reserve in the jail. Orders were

given to aim effectively and waste no more shots. The crowds had retreated to shelter behind the jail wall, from which numbers would suddenly emerge upon Sycamore street to fire on the troops. The young officer's voice would then ring out: "Get back! get back there! get back!" If this triple warning was unheeded, then the low command would come, "No. —, fire!" In a few minutes the crowds discovered that the militia were really firing bullets, and firing them in their direction. Then only the most adventurous would sally from the hiding-place, and one at a time. Finally about three o'clock in the morning the crowd, wearied of a warfare in which it lost so much and did so little, began to thin out. At the hour named the guard of militia, which had been twice changed, was reinforced. It was drawn up on the pavement, wheeled to the right and left, wheeled again down North and South Court streets, and ordered to fire volleys down these streets. The rioters tumbled over each other in the effort to get out of the way. Squads of police came behind them, marched through and patrolled the streets for hours, driving the mob slowly before them. The first night of horror was over.

There were but two incidents which did not occur in the vicinity of the jail. The armory of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Court and Walnut streets, was broken into and a number of stands of arms taken. The rioters found a bass drum, with which they amused themselves, but they had no ammunition. Another party broke into B. Kittredge & Company's gun store, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, with the intention of getting arms and ammunition, but found none of the latter. In a short while they returned, gutted the store, and among other things seized upon a small brass cannon and three kegs of powder, but they found little or no fixed ammunition. The threat was made that they would blow up the jail, but the attempt was not made. The fire department responded at the sounding of the riot alarm, but the firemen were not allowed to use their hose. They were at the mercy of the mob, and an attempt to lay the hose would have resulted only in its being cut, and, if persevered in, the destruction of their engines. They lost $150 worth of hose as it was. After watching affairs for awhile they received orders to return to their houses, and left amid the cheers of the crowd.

Second Day of the Riot.—The second day was one of apprehension at Cincinnati and Columbus. Many persons believed the worst was over, but such as had witnessed the pertinacity of the mob feared the approach of nightfall. Sheriff Hawkins, whose coolness during the excitement of the preceding night had won him the respect and admiration of all beholders, made preparations for a worse night than the one before. Governor Hoadly offered him the aid of the State militia. He was unwilling to shed more blood, but after consideration of the condition of affairs he reluctantly consented to accept the offer made by the State. After consultation with Col. Hunt of the First Regiment, Chief of Police Reilly and Hon. Matthew Ryan, he disposed of his forces. He had only 150 men—to extend his lines so as to cover the courthouse was to lose both it and the jail. He was bound by his oath of office to protect the jail. To barricade all approaches to the latter was the best he could do, and he could not extend his breastworks more than half a square from the jail without leaving each squad of men out of support of the others in case of an attack. The jail was strengthened as well as could be, and Sheriff Hawkins prepared to resist the expected assault of his position until reinforcements should arrive.

The crowd had been dense all day, and it gathered numbers and confidence as darkness came. The barricades looked ugly, and the crowd gathered chiefly in front of the courthouse. The riot began with the throwing of bowlders and brickbats at the courthouse, while some fired pistols and shot guns at the windows. Gaining confidence, a storming party was formed, and the iron doors in the courthouse front were battered down in a few minutes. About the same time a gang of boys began breaking in the county treasurer's office, which was in the northwest

corner of the basement. The idea of firing the courthouse began with this collection of boys and half-grown men, who were led, it is said, by men and boys from Kentucky. The furniture and broken counters were piled up in the middle of the room, and coal oil was poured upon them. The match was applied, and a small flame quickly shot forth. It leaped from one article to another, gathered head and roared with increasing strength. The mob cheered and yelled. One office after another was fired, and soon the flames were dancing in every apartment of the front basement. When the mob reached South Court street it rushed along the side of the courthouse, intending to fire the offices on that side. It was met by a volley of musketry which made it stagger and rush around the corner again. Soon after a white handkerchief tied to a stick was waved, and then a number of the rioters cautiously appeared and carried off the dead and wounded. In a few minutes afterward the sheriff's red auction flag, through which the mob had been firing bullets, was waved, and again the mob surged around the corner, emptying its firearms at the barricade. "Fire!" And another volley made every wall in the narrow street tremble, and the multitude rushed back, some reeling and falling, others tripping over them, then picking themselves up and continuing the flight. Again the white flag was waved. "Make way, gentlemen, make way for the wounded," called out several surgeons, whom a sense of professional duty had called to the scene. "Make way," and the crowd opened lanes through which was carried many a poor fellow who had rushed around the corner but a minute before. Soon the tables of the Debolt Exchange were covered with mangled bodies, some from which life had fled, others which were gasping with feeble and perishing breath. The surgeons busied themselves with these while the battle went on without. After this the militia kept up a dropping fire on the mob whenever it showed itself, and continually the number of the wounded increased. The Debolt could not hold them all. Burdsal's drug store below Canal, and a saloon on Ninth street, were turned into temporary hospitals. This sort of skirmishing continued for hours, and amid it all the courthouse burned slowly. Steadily the flames crept from room to room through a stone building alleged to be fireproof. Anon the flames pierced the roof, dense volumes of smoke poured through the ventilator over the rotunda, iron shutters bent in the heat, iron girders sprang from their seats on iron pillars with loud explosions, records which were eloquent with human joys and sorrows turned into bright flame and vanished, while passions as hot as the fire raged around the devoted pile. Nothing could be done to stay the remorseless flames—the fierce mob would not allow it. Thus for the second time perished the Hamilton county temple of justice by flames.

Military Begin to Arrive.—But another turning point had been reached, and the insulted majesty of the law and order began to assert itself with greater force. Soldiers began to arrive from other parts of the State. First came the Fourth Regiment, but only to teach Dayton how little reliance she might place in her citizen soldiery. Appalled by the hostility of the mob, which would have made respectful room before a gleaming line of bayonets, this regiment halted within sight almost of the building, which was only beginning to burn, and ingloriously returned to the depot from which it came. Capt. Frank Brown, of Company A, after trying vainly the command, returned with several members of his Dayton company to the lines the next day and did good service. The remainder of that company left for their homes in Dayton. Companies of the regiment from Springfield and other points retrieved their fame by assisting in quelling the disturbance the following day, and some of the Daytonians were forced to return by the scorn of their wives and fellow-townsmen. But the majority of them failed to return.

Not so the gallant Fourteenth, of Columbus. This regiment arrived at half-past ten, an hour after the Fourth, and marched from the Little Miami depot to the scene of conflict. They were ordered to clear the street before the courthouse.

Marching down South Court street they drove the mob before them. Company A pushed the mob up Main street. Companies B and F wheeled to the left upon the mob in Court street, and found themselves engaged with the real rioters. At first the mob gave way; then sixteen or twenty rioters separated themselves from the mass, precipitated themselves through the first company, several falling dead in their tracks at the first volley, and were caught by the colored company, the Duffy Guard, and pushed aside.

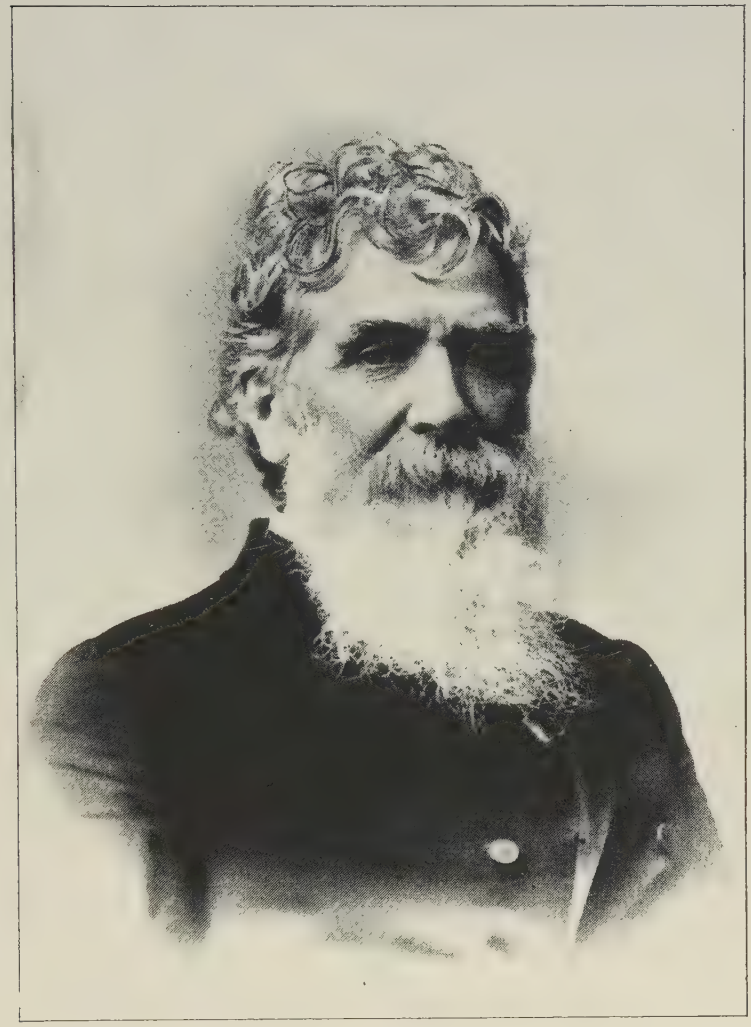
Ten of this regiment were soon wounded under the fire of the mob, and the command devolved from one officer to another until the third who took command gave the order to fire. With the precision of veterans, platoon after platoon delivered its fire. It was about midnight when the rapid succession of crushing volleys told that the tables had turned, and many an anxious citizen ejaculated his thanks, as he divined that the mob had met its master. The mob rushed up Court street. Every volley found its victims, and Kinzbach's drug store, at the corner of Court and Walnut streets, was soon filled with the dead and dying. The rush of fugitives into the store and the crashing of bullets through the windows imperiled the lives of the wounded and the surgeons, who were mostly devoting themselves to suffering humanity. It was too much for the mob. The Fourteenth held the ground it had captured, and the Gatling gun was brought up from its post near the jail to support the militia. Then the skirmishing continued. Occasionally some section of the mob, with reckless daring, sprang from behind a sheltering corner to fire on the troops. The troops returned the fire, not in volley, now, for the discharge of two or three guns was enough to disperse the crowd, and almost every such episode added to the list of the dead and wounded. Thus the night wore away, and with the gray dawn the firing gradually ceased.

Stirring Incidents.—Soon after the Fourteenth Regiment had driven back the mob, a couple of engines were sent for and brought around, under military escort, to Sycamore street. The firemen laid their hose without hindrance, and played upon the burning courthouse for the rest of the night. They were enabled to save the northeast corner of the building, including the recorder's office, the grand jury rooms, the coroner's office, and the carpenter's shop in the basement. Their success showed that the fire might have been stopped at any stage, but for the violence of the mob.

About 9 o'clock a portion of the mob started down Main street to procure arms and ammunition. William Powell & Company's gun store was attacked, and coal oil barrels were rolled up to the front of the store with the intention of burning it. The result was totally unexpected to the mob. A barricade of empty boxes had been built in the store, and behind this lay several clerks armed with repeating rifles. Guilford Stone had stationed himself at an open window in the second story. The street was jammed with heads when Mr. Stone let loose his batteries. At the first discharge five men fell, two of them dead. Soon the mob was in full retreat. About midnight a telephone message came to the Hammond street police station to the effect that a squad of the rioters had captured two cannon in Power Hall, and was then on its way up Main, from Fourth street, toward Powell's. Lieut. Burke took a squad of police with him, and came upon the rioters as they stopped in front of Powell's to get ammunition. One volley from the "navy sixes," and each rioter was seeking safety in his own individual way. The police ran down and captured several prisoners, and then trundled the cannon up to the Main street barricade, and delivered the pieces to the militia.

It was on this night that Capt. John J. Desmond, of Company B, First Regiment, was killed.* He was leading a detachment of his company through the court-

* In the corridor of the new courthouse, to the right of the foot of the main stairway as you enter from the street, is a marble tablet inserted in the wall, which bears this inscription: "In memory of John J. Desmond, attorney at law, and captain of Company B, First Regiment, O. N. G., who was killed near this spot March 29, 1884, while defending the courthouse from lawless violence. This tablet is erected by members of the bar."



W. H. Stone.

house to protect the county's property, before it had been fired by the mob. As his detachment emerged and deployed upon the street, a ruffian aimed a revolver at him and brave Desmond was no more. During the evening his murderer was taken into the jail mortally wounded, and confessed his crime before he gave up the ghost.

This is the history of the second night. Revenge was the motive of the mob—revenge for those killed during the attack on the jail. The rioters no longer thirsted for the blood of the imprisoned murderers, but for the blood of the militia who were preserving law and civilization against anarchy. During the disturbance the communistic element showed itself in a hand bill distributed around the city advising the formation of vigilance committee to "purify" the city. No heed was paid to it, and by the single act the handful of socialists in the city showed how weak they were.

Third and Last Day of Terror.—Sunday was a day of apprehension. Rumors filled the city. Threatening crowds confronted the barricades, which, with the strengthening of the military force, had been moved out to cover the smouldering ruins of the courthouse. It was rumored that Music Hall, "Hunt's Hotel" and other places were to be attacked, and citizens and militia looked forward to a night of carnage and fire. Troops continued to arrive all day. The city buildings were turned into barracks. Soldiers stacked their arms and slept in the jail, on Court and Main streets, in the corridors of the city hall, and in the City Park. Sleep was sweet to many of them, even on a blanket spread on the hard ground behind the barricades.

The mob that confronted the barricades was noisy and demonstrative. One stubborn man was shot down on North Canal street, the only man who lost his life in broad daylight during the whole riot. Threatenings were loud and bloodthirsty. The severe handling the mob had received from the Fourteenth Regiment, the knowledge that the militia organizations were pouring into the city on every railroad, and the reaction of sentiment caused by the wanton destruction of the courthouse, were all having their effect on the mob. About 8:25 o'clock P. M., the mob at Court and Walnut streets grew more demonstrative and could not be quieted. Suddenly several shots were fired at the troops, who responded with a blank volley. The mob coolly stayed to note the effect of the fire, and, finding it was with blank cartridges, did not budge. The next volley raised a cloud of dust and dropped several of the rioters, and the balance lost no time in dispersing. This cleared the street for some time.

About 11 o'clock P. M., a gang of half-grown boys, who had visited Bohne, one of the jurors in the Berner trial, at his house, intending to adjust a noose to his neck, and, luckily, failed to find him, came down to the Court street market-house and fired upon the barricade. The gatling gun was turned loose for the first time. It filled the air with bullets* and several of the rioters dropped. The others hid behind pillars of the market-house and the street corners, and annoyed the militia for some time. Whenever a fair chance was afforded the machine gun was turned loose, and a few more added to the wounded.

The mob rapidly thinned out after midnight, and by 3 o'clock in the morning there was not so much as a knot of men to be seen at any corner of the battlefield. It soon became apparent that the mob was conquered, and a feeling of relief fell upon the watching citizens, the militia and the city authorities.

During the night a portion of the mob which had been amusing itself by throw-

* Among residents of the neighborhood who made narrow escapes, was Maj. Jesse Fulmer. He keeps a house furnishing establishment at No 33 West Court street. His place of business was closed, of course, during the disturbance, as the mob was violent in this street. When the gun was fired one of the bullets crashed through his window, cut through a nest of tin pans sitting on a shelf, then passed through a pine board and flattened itself against the brick wall. A minute or two before the gun was fired he was at the door peering through a crack at the mob, and had just stepped back when the ball crashed through. Had he remained at the door he would have been killed, as he was in the line of the shot. The bullet holes can still be seen, and the Major has preserved the perforated tin pans as relics.

ing cars off the track at Elm and Twelfth streets started for Music Hall, firing off pistols as it went. After some parley with the officers of the building the mob entered Power Hall, and began to put together the parts of a cannon they found there. Word was sent to the city buildings, and two companies of the Sixth, the Waverly and Lancaster companies, were dispatched to the scene. The rioters fled, but three of them were captured. About the same time a raid was made on the pawnbrokers' shops on Central avenue, near Sixth, by thieves. A squad of police charged them and captured a number in the stores. In the police court next morning all these men got heavy sentences.

Scenes at the Morgue.—Ghastly were the scenes at the morgue. In a small room, lighted by two candles, lay stretched out, at one time, the stiffened bodies of twenty victims staring at the ceiling. Some with great blackened holes in their heads or breast, with hands upraised as if in the very act of hurling a missile; others with shoulders half torn away, leaving bloody gaps through which their lungs could be seen. The wounds made by those slugs were horrible. At the hospital were about one hundred and fifty wounded and dying. The sufferers bore their pain with remarkable fortitude. Few were the groans, and some of those severely wounded were ready to converse about themselves and the scenes they had witnessed, while the torn nerves throbbed with agony.

All the country had its attention drawn to Cincinnati, and bulletin boards in distant cities were watched all day by eager crowds. The suspense and agony of apprehension in Ohio and Indiana was such as was witnessed during the first great battles of the Rebellion. The most startling rumors flew through the country. Every city of the State felt it had an individual interest in the issue. Persons hurrying to Cincinnati, troops and officials, were surprised to find less excitement in the city, except in the vicinity of the courthouse, than prevailed in the smaller cities of Ohio and the neighboring States. The recklessness of the mob is what made apprehension greater. The cost in the loss of property, to say nothing of the lives that were sacrificed, was very great. The magnificent courthouse, which had cost fully seven hundred thousand dollars,* was a ruin, and hundreds of records had fallen a prey to the devouring flames.

In course of time a new building, more elegant and costly than the first, arose upon the site of the burned "Temple of Justice." It is complete in all its interior arrangements, the court rooms, and offices for the county officials, are ample in size; it is three stories in height, and a credit to the opulent county of Hamilton.

CHAPTER XXV.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—COVALT'S STATION—ORGANIZATION—FIRST PURCHASERS—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP comprises that part of Hamilton county southeast of the Little Miami river. Comprising as it does the triangular area situated between the Little Miami and Ohio, its surface is much broken by the hills characteristic of the country contiguous to the last named stream. Clough creek, Five Mile creek, Little Dry run, and Big Dry run are the principal interior streams.

* The records show that in 1851 the contract for the courthouse was awarded for $695,253.29. It had a front of 190 feet, with a depth of 190; was 60 feet in height and had three stories. The jail, which withstood all assaults of the mob, was built in 1861 of Dayton limestone, and cost $226,520. The first courthouse, built in 1802, was burned in 1814, through the carelessness of some soldiers quartered in it. The second, which was erected on the site of the one destroyed by the mob, was completed in 1819, and burned July 9, 1849. What a strange fatality has attended the courthouses of Hamilton county!

Covalt's Station was a military post of importance during the period of Indian hostilities in this region. It derives its name from Abraham Covalt, and was situated in the Little Miami valley twelve miles from its mouth. A detachment of twenty soldiers was stationed here in 1791. The protection they afforded seems to have been inadequate, however, for Covalt was killed and scalped while hunting near the fort. Gerard's Station was situated on Turkey Bottom, near the mouth of the Little Miami.

Anderson was organized as a township in 1793, and originally included parts of Clermont, Warren, and Brown counties. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Clermont in 1800. The first township officers were John Garrard, clerk; Jesse Garrard, constable; Richard Hall, overseer of roads; Joseph Frazee and Jacob Backoven, overseers of the poor; Joseph Martin and Jonathan Garrard, viewers and appraisers.

The whole of Anderson is situated within the Virginia Military Reservation, an extensive tract between the Scioto and the Little Miami, reserved by Virginia for the payment of her soldiers in the Revolution. The following is a partial list of original purchasers: Bennett Tompkins, John Crittenden, John Anderson, Holt Richardson, Robert Blair, William Cassel, John Demsey, Benjamin Gray, John Halfpenny, Daniel Sabon, John Green, James Giles, John Steele, Robert Powells, Abram Hites, Joseph Egglestone, Robert Morrow, Theodore Bland, A. Singleton, William Taylor, Jacob Fears, James Friggin, James McDonald, James Payton, John Brown, William Moore, William Mosileye, John Parke, James Pendleton, Gen. James Taylor, Hites & Robinson, Edward Stevens, Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Edward Clark, Joseph Neville, John Mead, Gen. George Washington, Nathaniel Wilson, Gen. Nathaniel Massie, John Nancarrous, P. Higgins, John Hains, Frank Taylor, John English, George C. Lights.

VILLAGES.

Mount Washington was laid out in 1846 by John L. Corbly, and originally consisted of a limited number of lots on the Ohio pike. The first purchaser was Stephen J. Sutton, by whom the first store was established. He was also the first postmaster, and to him the village is indebted for its name. The store was conducted in a brick building at the corner of Corbly street and Ohio pike. This was the first brick building in the village, and was erected by Mr. Sutton, who still resides in the village in the enjoyment of a hale and hearty old age. Other early residents were Michael LeClere, Charles H. Wolff, William Dunham, David A. Garrett, and Stephen Corbly. The first mechanics were Nelson and James Fisher, carpenters; Michael LeClere, stonemason; James Judgeon, carpenter; David A. Garrett, carpenter; Robert Wheatley, James Mullen, and Stephen D. Corbly, Jr., blacksmiths. George Strasser manufactured farming implements, plows, carriages, wagons, etc., at one time, but the only manufacturing establishment in operation at the present time is the Colton canning and packing house.

Mount Washington was incorporated October 24, 1867. The first village officers were John H. Gerrard, mayor; William H. Gerrard, recorder, and George M. Short, John Bogart, Stephen J. Sutton, John B. Corbly, and Benneville Kline, council. The succession of mayors, with the year of election, has been as follows: 1867, John H. Gerrard; 1869, Benneville Kline; 1874, G. M. Short; 1876, D. W. Stevens; 1877, David A. Garrett; 1880, J. S. Martin; 1882, W. E. Atkins; 1886, A. W. Colter; 1892, David A. Garrett.

The first omnibus line to the city through Mount Washington was established in 1847 by Stephen J. Sutton. Amelia was the eastern terminus of the line. The village subsequently enjoyed the advantage of a line from Georgetown and Bethel. The Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth railroad was constructed in 1877–78, and affords convenient facilities for travel and transportation.

Newtown, notwithstanding its name, is one of the oldest villages in the county. It was laid out by Elijah Yates for Gen. James Taylor, who gave it the name of Mercersburg, in honor of the Revolutionary hero, Gen. Mercer. There was a collection of improvements here as early as 1798, and early in this century the village had attained fair proportions. Among early merchants were William E. White, John H. Gerrard and Henry Diebolt; John D. Carr, shoemaker; Hubbard Brown, blacksmith; Henry Crossley, carpenter, and George Earhart, wagon maker, were early representatives of their respective vocations. The "Miami House," of which one Newhouse was probably the first proprietor, was an old and well-known hostelry. Originally a log building, it was replaced by the present brick structure, sixty years ago. This was erected by William Fisher. Newtown had a population of 552 in 1890.

California.—The founders of this village were Joseph Guthrie, John W. Brown, and Thomas J. Murdock. It is situated on the Ohio river, in the southwestern part of the township. A corporative industry was once conducted here under the name of the Molders' Union Foundry, but was not a success.

The remaining post villages of the township are *Clough*, on the turnpike of that name; *Sweet Wine*, in the southern part of the township; *Cherry Grove*, on the Georgetown and Ohio pike, three-fourths of a mile from the station of that name on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad; *Forestville*, a village of recent growth, on the same turnpike and railroad, and *Cedar Point*, the location of St. Gregory's College, an institution for the training of priests.

CHURCHES.

There are three churches at Newtown, viz., *Methodist, Baptist*, and *Universalist*. The Methodist church was originally erected in 1813, and the ground was given by Mrs. Edmond. Rev. Aaron W. Burdsal, a local preacher, organized the society. The present place of worship was erected in 1867. The Baptist church was organized in 1840 by Daniel Bryant, and the present brick church was built in 1841. The Universalist church was built in 1854, Aquilla Durham, John Gerrard, and Jacob Thomas constituting the building committee. The church was organized at Mt. Carmel in 1850.

The churches of Mt. Washington are the *Methodist Episcopal* and *Methodist Protestant*, erected in 1851; the *Baptist*, erected in 1868, and the *Church of the Guardian Angel* (*Roman Catholic*), erected in 1892. Five Mile *United Brethren* church was built in 1844; it is a stone building, and the site was donated by Jacob Markley. Liberty chapel was built in 1848, and is a brick building. Five Mile Methodist Episcopal church was built many years ago, but has been recently remodelled. Bethesda Methodist Protestant church was built in 1830, and rebuilt in 1865. Salem Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1863. The United Brethren church, of Cherry Grove, was erected in 1854. The Methodist Protestant church, of Clough, was built in 1870, and the United Brethren in 1886. The Clough Baptist church is a very old building, erected probably seventy years ago.

The churches of California are the *Methodist Episcopal* and *St. Jerome's Roman Catholic*.

CHAPTER XXVI.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PIONEER HISTORY—ROADS AND STREAMS—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP is indebted for its name to John Dunlap, by whom it was conferred upon the village of Colerain, and then transferred to the township. Of this, mention will be made in the appropriate connection.

The organization of Colerain occurred in 1794, when the county court of quarter sessions ordered its erection with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the fractional township on the Big Miami, in the second entire range, thence up the Miami to the north line of said fractional township, according to Symmes' plat; thence east to the meridian on the west side of the college township; thence south to its southern boundary of said fractional township; thence west to the place of beginning." As at present constituted, the township is bounded on the north by Butler county, on the east by Springfield township, on the south by Green, and on the west by the Great Miami river, by which it is separated from Crosby and Whitewater township. Its northern boundary was established by the foundation of Butler county, which deprived it of considerable territory on the north; its present eastern boundary was established in 1803. The first township officers were John Dunlap, clerk; Samuel Campbell, constable; John Shaw, overseer of the poor; Isaac Gibson, Samuel Creswell, and John Davis, viewers of inclosures and appraisers of damages. Among its early justices of the peace were Judah Willey, Isaac Sparks, John Runyan, James Carnahan, Joseph Cilley, William H. Moore, Jonathan Cilley, Stewart McGill, and Noah Runyan.

PIONEER HISTORY.

John Dunlap was the first settler in Colerain township. A native of Coleraine, in the North of Ireland, he possessed the sturdy and aggressive qualities of his race, and when an opportunity was presented to become associated with Judge Symmes' colonization enterprise he eagerly accepted it. Columbia, Losantiville and North Bend were projected on the river, but, more venturesome than the projectors of either of those places, he formed the design of founding a town and settlement in the interior. The site he selected is a level plat of ground on the east bank of the Great Miami, in the extreme northwestern part of Colerain township. Here he located in 1790; a settlement of modest proportions was soon formed, and among its members were Thomas Larison, Martin Burkhardt, Michael and Nicholas Lutz, John, David and William Crum, David and Isaac Gibson, John Young, Samuel Carswell, James Barrett and Michael Hahn, nearly all of whom had families.

It early became apparent that trouble with the Indians was to be anticipated, and in order to provide for the defense of the settlement the cabins were built together, fronting toward each other and inclosing a space of about one acre. Between the cabins a stockade was constructed, and at the corners of the inclosure blockhouses were erected. The surrounding land was partially cleared.

The worst anticipations of the settlers were early realized. Says John G. Olden: "Within a few months after the station was built, David Gibson, a young unmarried man, was captured while out hunting, about a mile south of the settlement. He remained five years in captivity, during which time he married a white woman that had been taken by the Indians in Pennsylvania ten years before his own capture. He and his wife, on being released by the terms of the treaty of Greenville,

settled for a time in Butler county, Ohio, but afterward moved to Indiana. A short time after the capture of Gibson, John Crum, a lad of thirteen, was taken while out in the woods gathering grapes. He had left his hat at the foot of the tree he had climbed to obtain the grapes, and the Indians seeing it came up and ordered him down. Soon after this Thomas Larison and David Crum were chased into the station at the peril of their lives." These occurrences produced such alarm that Gen. Harmar, the commandant at Fort Washington, was applied to for troops, in response to which Lieut. Kingsbury was stationed at Colerain with thirteen men.

Early in the year 1791 a party composed of Col. John S. Wallace, John Sloan, Abner Hunt and James Cunningham was engaged in exploring the Miami valley, and encamped for the night near the present site of Venice, Butler county. The next morning they were attacked by a party of Indians. Cunningham was killed by the first volley; Hunt was taken prisoner; Wallace and Sloan succeeded in reaching Colerain, but the latter was so severely wounded that he died the next morning.

This was but the prelude to a most severe and trying ordeal which that post was to experience. The following account is taken from McBride's Pioneer Biography: "Before sunrise on the morning of the 10th of January, just as the women were milking the cows in the fort, the Indians made their appearance before it, and fired a volley, wounding a soldier named McVicker. Every man in the fort was immediately posted to the best advantage by the commander, and the fire returned. A parley was then held at the request of the Indians, and Abner Hunt, whom they had taken prisoner as before mentioned, was brought forward securely bound, with his arms pinioned behind him, by an Indian, or, as some say, the notorious Simon Girty, the leader of the party holding him by the rope. Mounting him on a stump within speaking distance of the garrison, he was compelled to demand and urge the surrender of the place, which, in the hope of saving his own life, he did in the most pressing terms, promising that if it were done, life and property would be held sacred. Not a single individual in the fort, however, would agree to a surrender. Lieut. Kingsbury took an elevated position where he could overlook the pickets, and promptly rejected all their propositions, telling them that he had dispatched a messenger to Judge Symmes, who would soon be up to their relief with the whole settlement on the Ohio. He failed, however, to impose on them. They replied that it was a lie, as they knew Judge Symmes was then in New Jersey, and informed him that they had five hundred warriors, and would soon be joined by three hundred more, and, that, if an immediate surrender was not made, they would all be massacred and the station burned. Lieut. Kingsbury replied that he would not surrender if he were surrounded by ten thousand devils, and immediately leaped from his position into the fort. The Indians fired at him, and a ball struck off the white plume he wore in his hat. The prisoner Hunt was cruelly tortured and killed within sight of the garrison.

"The station was completely invested by the Indians, and the attack was most violent. They commenced like men certain of victory, and for some time the garrison was in great danger. The Indians fired, as usual, from behind stumps, trees and logs, and set fire to a quantity of brushwood that had been collected by the settlers, and then, rushing in with burning brands, attempted to fire the cabins and pickets. The vigilance and close firing of the besieged, however, prevented the accomplishment of this object. One Indian was killed just as he reached the buildings. In the night they threw blazing arrows from their bows against the stockade and upon the roofs of the buildings, with the intention of firing them, but in this they were also unsuccessful. The garrison, well knowing that their lives depended upon it, met them at every point. The attack was continued without intermission during the whole of the day and the succeeding night, and until nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th, when the Indians, despairing of success, and, perhaps, apprehensive of the arrival of reinforcements from Cincinnati, raised the siege and

retreated in two parties, one to the right and the other to the left, as was afterward discovered by their tracks.

"The whole strength of the garrison was eighteen soldiers and eight or ten of the settlers capable of bearing arms. The entire number in the fort, including women and children, not counting the soldiers, did not exceed thirty souls. The Indians were estimated by those in the fort at from three to five hundred, led by the infamous renegade, Simon Girty, as was ascertained seven years after, on the return of a white man who had been taken prisoner near the station a few days before the attack.

"The little garrison, although but a handful compared with the host by which they were assailed, displayed great bravery, in some instances amounting to rashness. During the incessant fire from both sides they frequently, for a moment, exposed their persons above the tops of the pickets, mocking the savages and daring them to come on. Women, as well as men, used every expedient in their power to provoke and invite the enemy. They exhibited the caps of the soldiers above the pickets as marks to be shot at. According to their own accounts they conducted themselves with great folly as well as bravery, though their apparent confidence may have induced the Indians to raise the siege the sooner. When the garrison was in danger of falling short of bullets the women melted down all their pewter plates and spoons to keep up the supply.

"The garrison, though in imminent danger, sustained but little injury. On the first fire the Indians shot into a building called the mill, where the hand-mill was kept for grinding the corn of the neighboring settlers and the garrison. It stood on a line with and near the blockhouse, and, being neither chinked nor daubed, the Indians shot between the logs, by which means they killed one man and wounded another. The body of Abner Hunt, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians a few days previous, was found near the fort, shockingly mangled and stripped naked, his head scalped, his brains beaten out, and two war clubs laid across his breast."

There has been some disagreement regarding the date and other circumstances of this attack. William Wiseman, one of Kingsbury's soldiers, and Samuel Hahn, a son of Michael Hahn, who is mentioned among the members of the settlement, gave February 7 as the date; January 10 is assigned by Col. Wallace, and also by Thomas Irwin and John Reily, who were among a rescuing party that marched to the fort from Cincinnati and Columbia. This party numbered about one hundred. The detachment from Columbia was commanded by Lieut. Luke Foster, and that from Cincinnati by Lieut. Scott Traverse, while Capt. Alexander Truman, of the regular army, accompanied them with soldiers from Fort Washington. Mr. Olden, from whom these particulars have been obtained, says that two conflicting stories have gained currency regarding the manner in which the people of Cincinnati were apprized of the conflict at Colerain. According to William Wiseman, he alone bore Lieut. Kingsbury's dispatches to Cincinnati, and accompanied the relief party on his return; Col. Wallace asserts that he and Wiseman left Colerain together, went down the Great Miami, and met the relief party, which had been raised upon information furnished by hunters. However this may be, there is substantial unanimity regarding the essential circumstances and occurrences as narrated.

Colerain township shared in the general influx of settlers that followed the successful conclusion of Wayne's campaign. As evidenced by its early organization, it was settled rapidly, and, in the first decade of this century, was already marked by the presence of a comparatively numerous population.

ROADS AND STREAMS.

The West Branch of Mill creek drained the southeastern part of the township. The principal stream on the southern line is Taylor's creek, and, north of this, the next considerable affluent of the Great Miami is Blue Rock creek. Dunlap's creek

rises near the post-village of that name, and flows a general westerly course into the Miami. Bank Lick creek drains the northeastern part of the township, and flows a general northerly course. Situated thus between the valleys of Mill creek and the Great Miami, the township presents a great variety of topographical features. Its surface is in many places quite broken.

The township is traversed diagonally from northwest to southeast by the Colerain pike, one of the most important thoroughfares in the county. Next in importance as a local line of travel is the Blue Rock pike, so named from the stream of that name. The Harrison pike passes through the extreme southwestern part of the township, and the Hamilton pike is situated upon its eastern boundary for a distance of several miles. The township is traversed by a large number of public roads, among the most important of which are: the Pippin road, which bisects the eastern tier of sections from the county line almost to the southern boundary of the township; the Stone Mill road, the Bank Lick road, the Pottenger road, the Hughes road, the Dunlap road, the Owl Creek road, the Dry Ridge road, the Thompson road, and the Taylor's Creek and Springdale road, one of the oldest public highways in the county.

VILLAGES.

Colerain has already been mentioned. It was platted by John Dunlap, and he succeeded in inducing a number of persons to purchase from him and locate upon the site of the prospective termini. Unfortunately, however, he encountered difficulty in completing his title, and this embarrassed his prospects and those of the town.

The modern village of Colerain derived its chief importance as the location of Giles Richards' cotton factory and Joseph Pinney's flourmill. The former was situated on Toad creek near the pike. The latter derived its water power from the river, and was one of the most extensive mills on that stream. Pinney employed from fifty to one hundred men in his various operations, while the farmers in the adjacent region found the transportation of the product a constant source of revenue. Pinney subsequently erected a distillery, but it did not prove a profitable venture; his mill was damaged by a flood, and finally abandoned. From this time the village steadily declined, and now scarcely anything remains to mark its site.

Georgetown (*Dunlap*) occupies an elevated location in the northern part of the township. William and Asher Williamson formerly owned the larger part of the village site. They sold it to a Mr. Parker, who, in 1849, platted a number of lots on the Colerain pike and Hamilton road. South of this is the Yeatman or Glisson subdivision, laid out in 1850 by Thomas S. Yeatman, attorney in fact for Oliver S. Glisson, an officer in the United States navy; here his father, Thomas Glisson, resided. The farm of George Struble was on the east side of the pike; he built several of the first houses in the village, and when the time arrived to select a name, Georgetown was chosen in his honor. The first business established was a blacksmith shop, opened by Thomas Gray, who moved here from Bevis. Asher Williamson kept the first store, and George Struble the first hotel. Dunlap post office, which was first established at Richards's cotton factory in Colerain, was removed to the incipient village, but its popular name has always been Georgetown, and will probably so continue. The village has two churches, a schoolhouse, and several stores and local industries.

Bevis is so named in honor of Jesse Bevis, its first postmaster. It was through his efforts and those of James Struble that the office was established. Before the pike was constructed Bevis conducted a hotel. In 1835 he erected a large brick building which still stands a short distance east of the pike; it was then directly upon the road, but the pike having been opened upon a more direct route, he found it necessary to build again, and in 1849 the frame hotel was erected. This was for

many years the polling place for the whole of Colerain township, and here Fourth of July celebrations were frequently held.

Groesbeck comprises two hotels, a blacksmith shop, and a church. Charles West was the first resident in the immediate vicinity. In 1850 Martin Lusinger's grocery store constituted the village. The first local name was West Union, for which the present was substituted by the postal authorities.

Taylor's Creek is a post-village on the Harrison pike in the extreme southwestern part of the township.

CHURCHES.

The West Branch of Mill Creek Baptist Church was constituted October 18, 1810, by a council composed of William Jones, Ross Crosby, and Henry Morton, of the Columbia church; Richard Ayers, Cyrus Crane, and Thomas Higgins, of the Carpenter's Run church; Isaac Sellers, of the Pleasant Run church, and Richard J. Compton, of the Muddy Creek church. The constituent members were Jacob R. Compton, Armena Compton, Elizabeth Brown, Catherine Larison, Martha Runyan, John Runyan, Jonathan Burge, Rachel Burge, Benjamin Runyan, Sr., Benjamin Runyan, Jr., Ann Runyan, Joseph Merrill, Charity Merrill, and Sarah Compton. The first pastor was Rev. Hezikiah Smith, and among his successors have been the Revs. James Lyon, Wilson Thompson, Flint, Southard, Joseph A. Johnson, Samuel Danks, Peter Sawin, John Weaver, Robert Thompson, and J. G. Eubanks, present pastor. The first church at the present site was a brick building, which was demolished by a tornado April 11, 1833. The present brick place of worship was erected in the same year.

Bevis United Brethren Church.—Rev. Elias W. Hoffner conducted the religious services resulting in the organization of this church. Among the first members were Jesse Bevis, Martin Bevis, David Bevis, John Hunt, Joseph Mullen, and John Looper. Mr. Hoffner preached in the brick hotel at Bevis. The first church was built in 1842, upon ground given by Jesse Bevis. It was a brick building. The present brick church edifice, which occupies the same site, was dedicated March 26, 1893, by Bishop Castle. Among the first preachers were Revs. Hadder, Scanahorn, Kemp, Emerick, and Bonebrake. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Yingling. Bevis is the residence of the pastor of Colerain circuit, which embraces the churches of Bevis, Georgetown, Zion, Mt. Airy, and Bethel.

Dry Ridge United Brethren Church is an old organization. The present frame church building was dedicated in January, 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Frank. The frame church that previously occupied its site was built many years ago.

The English United Brethren Church, at Georgetown, was organized, in 1847, by Rev. Jacob Scanahorn. The society at first numbered only four members, viz., L. Burns, Margaret Joyce, Mary Ogg, and William Pickens, of whom L. Burns was class-leader. The Joyce schoolhouse and Mrs. Margaret Joyce's residence were the first places of worship. In 1850 Giles Richards donated a building site at Georgetown, and the present church edifice was erected thereon. It was dedicated by Rev. Christopher Flinchpaugh. Its cupola has been added in recent years.

Bethel United Brethren Church.—Among the early members of this society were Parmenus Corson, Ithamar Corson, William Shipman, John Dean, Swain Corson, and Benjamin Davis, of whom the last named was the first class-leader. The organizer was Rev. Thomas Thompson. The first services were held at William Shipman's wagon shop, but in 1855–56 the present frame church was built. Its site was donated by Benjamin Davis.

The German United Brethren Church at Georgetown was organized by Rev. William Mittendorf, and worshiped in the English church at that place until 1872, when the present frame church was erected. The trustees at that time were George Luechauer, Jacob Bernhardt, and John George Horning.

White Oak Christian Church was organized August 15, 1848, by Revs. Joseph Trowbridge and B. U. Watkins. The first officers were William Pool, William Conger, Samuel J. Pouder, and Garrett Vanarsdale, elders, and Daniel Barnes and Dawson Hubbard, deacons. The present pastor is Rev. J. M. Land. The present church was dedicated in December, 1887, and occupies the site of a similar structure erected shortly after the organization.

Groesbeck Methodist Episcopal Church began its history as the Olive Branch church, of which the place of worship was located on the Blue Rock pike. The site of the present church was deeded, November 28, 1849, to William Biddle, Sr., Charles West, James B. Crail, Joseph Sparks, and George Gosling, trustees, and in the same year a brick place of worship was erected thereon. The present frame church was built upon the same site in 1882. This church, and Asbury church, in Green township, are united to form the Groesbeck charge, of which Rev. William Brown is the present pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church is an organization of the Missouri Synod. Its organizer was the Rev. Polloch. The site was given by a Mr. Biermann, and the church building was erected in 1851. It is a substantial stone building, popularly known as "The Old Stone Church."

Pleasant Run Presbyterian Church is situated in the extreme northeast corner of Colerain township, and is the most northerly place of worship in Hamilton county. The site was donated by Christian Slonaker, and the church is a frame building. The organization occurred about the year 1853, and prominent among the early members were William N. Hunter, Abraham Huston, Sullivan Symmes, Cornelius McLean, J. H. Mesler, Noah Hunt, and James Cornelius. Rev. Andrew Reynolds is the present pastor.

St. John's Catholic Church was built in 1860. The congregation was attended from Mt. Pleasant until 1866. From that year until 1873 Rev. Gebhard Egger was resident pastor, and in the latter year he was succeeded by Rev. Franz Karl Julius Voet.

St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Taylor's Creek, was built in 1867–68, and is a substantial stone building. The church site, pastoral residence, cemetery, and adjacent grounds comprise three acres, which were given for this purpose by George Wingirtir. The following is a list of pastors: 1868, Rev. George Feik; 1871, A. M. Feldhaus; 1874, G. P. Steinlage; 1879, J. H. Hoernschameyer; 1888, H. Proeppermann; 1889, H. Mueller, present incumbent.

St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant Church.—The present constitution of this church was adopted in 1874, at which time the officers were Charles Kress, president; D. Ruckel, vice-president; George Kern, financial secretary; Adam Hussel, recording secretary; Jacob Westermann, treasurer; John Fuchs and George Kern, trustees. The present brick church was built in 1874, and since that date the pastors have been Revs. Malcahn, Abele, Paul Hering, F. H. G. Foelker, J. G. Mueller, and C. Hummel. In the rear of the present church stands an old frame building, the first German Protestant place of worship in this locality.

CHAPTER XXVII.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION AND BOUNDARIES—PIONEER HISTORY—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP comprises twenty-five entire and eleven fractional sections, embraced in fractional Range II, Townships IV and V. On the north it is bounded by Sycamore and Symmes, on the west by Mill creek, on the south by Anderson, Spencer and the city of Cincinnati, and on the east by Clermont

county. Its extreme length from east to west is nine miles, which it attains upon its northern boundary line. This diminishes with the course of the Little Miami river, and becomes three miles and a half upon the southern boundary. From north to south the distance is four miles. The territory thus enclosed presents a great variety of topographical features. Along the Little Miami there is an alluvial bottom of varying width, bounded on one side by the river and on the other by the river hills. In the interior of the township, and extending in the direction of its greatest length, is a valley of considerable extent and great natural beauty, inclosed between parallel ranges of hills, in many places precipitous. Duck creek, Sycamore creek, and Walton creek flow into the Little Miami; Mill creek receives several affluents from the western part of the township.

No township in the county has better railroad facilities. The Little Miami follows the course of that stream from the extreme southern to the extreme northeastern part of the township, while the Cincinnati & Richmond line of the Pennsylvania Company crosses it diagonally toward the northwest. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia also pass through its territory.

The original erection of Columbia township occurred in 1791; Cincinnati and Miami townships were also formed at the same term of court, but as Columbia was assigned the letter A as its cattle brand, it may fairly be regarded as entitled to priority in order of formation. The original boundaries were thus described: "Beginning at the foot of the second meridian east of Cincinnati on the Ohio bank; thence north to the third entire or military range; thence east to the Little Miami; thence down the Miami to Ohio river; thence down the Ohio to place of beginning."

In 1803, Butler county having been erected, a redistribution of the territory of Hamilton county was made, when Columbia township was restricted to the following limits: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Cincinnati township; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 36, in fractional Range 2, Township 4; thence east to the Little Miami; thence south to the Ohio; thence westward to the place of beginning."

The name of the township was derived from Columbia, the first settlement in the county, included in the township as originally formed, and until the erection of Spencer. The first township officers (appointed by the court of quarter-sessions in 1791) were Ephraim Kibby, clerk; John Gerrard, John Morris, constables; Luke Foster, overseer of roads; James Matthews, overseer of the poor. By the action of the court in 1803, the township comprised, in addition to its present area, all of Spencer and that part of the city east of a line corresponding to the present western line of Columbia extended southward to the river. The following is a list of early township officers: Justices: James Mason, John Armstrong, John Jones, David McGaughey, William Perry, William Armstrong, E. Meeks, Enos Huron, Rice Prichard, Zaccheus Biggs, Abner Applegate, James Armstrong, John Ferris, Smith Clason, William Baxter, William H. Moore, Thomas B. McCullough, Eleazar Baldwin, John T. Jones, Ratio Evans, E. Noble, William Tingley, George W. Holmes, Hiram Bodine, John Summers, Oliver Jones. Trustees: Joseph McKnight, N. Shepherd Armstrong, John Seaman, John Eliot, Cheniah Cavalt, John Jones, Peter Smith, John Mann, John Beazly, Samuel Hilditch, Uzal Ward, John McKee, Joseph Reeder, Calvin Ward, David McGaughey, John Clark, Joseph Ferris, John Ferris, Lewis Drake, Enos Huron, William McIntire, Abram Smith, William Armstrong, Andrew Ferris, Richard Morgan, William Perry, James Ward, John Armstrong, William H. Moore, Smith Clason, Andrew Baxter, Andrew McMahan, Lindley Broadwell, John Warren, William Highlands, Oliver Jones, John G. Leonard, Samuel Earhart, Seth C. Lindsley, John Jones. Clerks: John Jones, 1801–02; James Mason, 1803; David McGaughey, 1804–08; William Armstrong, 1809; William Schillinger, 1810–11; Samuel Johnson, 1812–13; Moses Morrison, 1814–21; William A. Moore, 1822–26;

John T. Jones, 1827; Oliver Jones, 1828–29; Hiram Bodine, 1830; William H. Moore, 1831; John Jones, 1832–34; Jeremiah Everett, 1835; Jacob Flinn, 1836; Jeremiah Everett, 1837–40. Treasurers: N. Shepherd Armstrong, 1804; John Armstrong, 1805–11; James Baxter, 1811–18; John Ferris, 1819–20; Lewis Drake, 1821; William Armstrong, 1822–53.

VILLAGES.

Madisonville is the oldest village in the township, and was, until the phenomenal expansion of Norwood, the largest. With respect to the territory of the township, its location is almost central. It is situated upon a school section; school lands did not become available until the passage of the act of January 27, 1809, and within a short time thereafter the inhabitants of Columbia took measures for the survey and disposition of Section 16, upon which the village is located. The survey was made March 30, 1809, by William Darling, assisted by Jeremiah Brand and Joseph Ward as chain carriers, and Nathaniel Ross as topographer. The trustees for the supervision of the survey and disposition of the lots were William Armstrong, John Jones, and Felix Christman, whose clerk was Moses Morrison. The conditions were set forth in the following advertisement:

The conditions on which lots will be let or leased are as follows, viz.: Lots No. 1 on the first block of lots will be first offered, and so on in rotation, at the appraisement, and the highest bidder shall be the lessee. Six per cent. on what they bid will be the sum they pay annually paying the first payment on the first day of April next. There will be required of the lessee, bond and security for the building of a house at least eighteen by twenty feet, of good hewed logs, frame, stone, or brick, at least one and a half stories high, with a stone or brick chimney, and a good shingle roof, within two years from the date of his lease. Any person bidding off two lots will be excused by building one house of the above description, the four corner lots excepted. Any person not complying with the terms of the articles of sale shall forfeit and pay to the trustees the sum of five dollars. The lessee will pay in proportion the expense of laying out and blazing, etc.

By order, etc., 24th April, 1809.

MOSES MORRISON, Clerk.

N. B. The trustees will meet at the house of Willis Pierson, on the first day of May next, in order to execute leases.

The expenses of sales during this last week of April were $14.75, and during the first year the income from leases amounted to $15.34.

From Mr. Nelson's work on "Suburban Homes" the following interesting extracts regarding the history of Madisonville have been taken: "Madison was at one time noted for the number of its distilleries, which used to attract large gatherings from the surrounding country, and be the occasion of much jollity and dissipation. Men would spend their time in gaming, and with outdoor, manly and unmanly sports, until the assembly would break up in a general Donnybrook Fair. Traces of the distilleries seem to have disappeared, which was accounted for on the ground that as soon as transportation for grain and pork was opened up the corn that had been shipped in the compact form of whiskey brought higher prices in bulk and in pork. Vestiges of the tanning business remain, one of which we noticed on a piece of ground recently purchased by Col. White.

"Madison was also the home of several men who became distinguished members of the body politic. Among them we may mention Dr. Alexander Duncan, a well-known member of Congress, who disappointed his Democratic friends by stepping over to free soil. One who made his mark and his money in the insurance business, when there was money in it, was Louis Clason, who was well known in Cincinnati. Madison was also the early home of James Whitcomb, who was afterward governor of Indiana. Old citizens tell some amusing stories about the youth of this intrepid lawyer and statesman. One of these relates to his love for and devotion to piscatory pursuits, which were so strong as to render him oblivious to the condition of his

toilet. Linen would frequently display itself where it was impossible for one so abstracted to be conscious of it, and where its obtrusion was sure to excite the laughter of bystanders; but that circumstance did not interfere with his success as an amateur sportsman and an enterprising vender of fresh fish. He made money enough to buy himself books, and enable him to attend school; worked hard and studied harder, was a keen lawyer and an active politician; and so literally raised himself from penury to the highest office of the State. He afterward became a member of the United States Senate, where sickness overtook him, and he died.

"Contemporaneous with the history of Madison is that of the history of some of the surviving citizens, from one of whom, William Moore, we received much valuable information. Mr. Moore is eighty-seven years of age, and bids fairly to approximate to the century. He is a lively and intelligent conversationalist, and retains dates and events with remarkable tenacity. When examining the records we found him generally accurate, and noticed that he could repeat verbatim the long forms and awkward phraseology of the early leases. He came from Virginia and made Madison his home in 1811, when there were about twenty buildings in the town. At one time he kept a tavern, at another a country store; then he managed successfully a brickyard and a nursery. He also seems to have made the circuit of all the town and township offices, from constable to magistrate. As clerk, the books show that he made creditable records; as a citizen, his record seems quite as clear and creditable.

"The oldest citizen is Samuel Earhart, who was born January 22, 1784. Next to him is Esquire Isaac Giffin, born August 24, 1785. Mrs. Hattie Ward is the same age as Mr. Moore. Mrs. Duncan, Ayers Bramble, Colonel I. F. Waring, and Timothy Maphet, are all respectively about seventy-five years of age.

"During a pleasant interview with Mr. Bramble many interesting facts were elicited regarding the early settlements, and some anecdotes, of which we can give only a few. Mr. Bramble's father and family, with three other families, emigrated from Barnsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, taking with them in their boat of twelve by twenty-four, a horse, a cow, and a 'big black dog.' The entire wealth of the company was represented in one hundred dollars of Spanish silver coin; and that was the property of Mr. Bramble. They arrived in safety near the mouth of the Little Miami, but the broken character of the land and the sickly hue of the settlers discouraged Mr. Bramble for the time being, so he waited by the river side for a passing keel-boat to take him back to his old home. While waiting in a state of uncertainty, a proposition was made to him to settle near the present site of Madison, which he accepted. Houses being scarce, he was obliged to take up his residence for the first six months in an unfinished log church, which was without doors and windows. That year a heavy snow-storm was experienced about the first of October, which compelled him to seek more comfortable quarters. It was an early winter, but 1806 was remarkable for strange freaks of nature. That year, February the 7th proved to be the coldest day ever experienced in this latitude. Old settlers talk of it as 'cold Friday,' in contradistinction to ordinary cold winter days; and in 1806 was the great eclipse. Mr. Bramble distinctly remembers his being present at the raising of the first log house in Madison, which took place in 1809, when he was ten years of age. The building was afterward used as a hotel, and was kept by Col. William Perry, from Kentucky, an enterprising citizen, who seldom allowed himself to be sober. The following year, 1810, was remarkable for the tide of immigration that set in from the adjoining State, Kentucky. Thousands of the colored inhabitants, black and brown, abandoned their homes, swam the river, and landed on the fertile bottoms of the Ohio. They came unarmed, without sword or spear, musket or ammunition, or other munitions of war than those bestowed upon them by nature. Immediately on landing they dispersed among the woods, prepared themselves log cabins or built more temporary structures, and set up housekeeping. Nothing could

be more peaceable than their intentions. No class of citizens could have been more active, industrious, frugal, or cleanly in their habits. But, though as a class they were conceded to be productive, in political economy they were ranked as non-producers, and accordingly were doomed to suffer persecution. Then every white man was a Granger. Middlemen had not yet found their way out west; so war was immediately declared against the intruders, and every man, woman, and child arrayed themselves against these unarmed and inoffensive immigrants. War to the knife, bitter, relentless, exterminating war was waged, and speedily raged. From the township the war sentiment extended to the county; from the county to the State; until the legislature actually passed a law for the extinction of the races, black and brown, indiscriminately. Every atrocity was then practiced and encouraged; and scalping commanded a high premium.

"In 1811, the payment of taxes in squirrel pelts was legalized. In 1811 was also the great earthquake, which rent the foundations of the first frame house built in Madison—one erected by Paddy McCollum, a man of note at the time. Whether the earthquake had anything to do with the act of legislature and subsequent slaughter, our informant did not say.

"As might be expected, the schools of that day were not conducted with the highest degree of efficiency. Mr. Bramble's teacher was an Irishman named John Wallace, who was intoxicated half his time, and would play ball with the boys half the balance. In proof of that Mr. Bramble said he attended school five winters before he got out of his 'Abs.'

"Mr. Bramble was both a farmer and a trader in his boyhood, and sold corn and potatoes at ten cents a bushel in Cincinnati. Then property was equally cheap. School section sixteen was under lease to farmers and others, and the lease of a tract of forty acres of it was sold in 1810 for a ploughshare, then for a barrel of whiskey, and afterward to Mr. Bramble for sixty dollars.

"One of the early incidents of the settlement was the killing of two of the citizens by the Indians—a brother of Capt. Giffin, and a father and son named Paul were out in search for hogs when discovered by the Indians, who gave chase, overtook Giffin and shot him, and afterward shot the elder Paul. Young Paul could have made his escape with little trouble, as the station was near; but, anxious to save his father, he stopped in shelter of the trees, and with his rifle kept the Indians at bay as long as his father's strength held out. The latter finding escape hopeless sent his son off, and resigned himself to his fate.

"Another incident of a later date took place east of Madison, when the victim was an Indian. West of Madison was a station known as Nelson's, where were horses pasturing. A party of Indians on their way toward the hills rode off with some of these, one of which was hoppled. Nelson and others of the fort made pursuit, but failed in overtaking any except the one on the hoppled horse, whom Nelson shot when near the site of the present residence of Esquire Clason. There the Indian was buried, and the circumstance turned to account by naming the place Indian hill. Esquire Clason says that many years afterward the grave was discovered by accident, and the jawbone secured as a relic in his family. Judging from the relic, he says, the Indian must have been a giant in proportions.

"One of the few mechanics of the place was Jeremiah Brand, a plow-maker, and the best in the county. Brand was an industrious, honest workman, and a good citizen; and, even for the times, primitive in his habits and his wardrobe. He never wore shoes, and so contrived his nether garment that a single button sufficed to maintain it in its proper position. That button was alike remarkable for its size, brilliancy, and conspicuity. In Brand's time a local law was enacted requiring every man attending meeting to bring his musket and ammunition, or pay a fine of one dollar. This was pretty hard on poor Brand, who was perfectly innocent of the use of firearms. What did he want with a musket, when he was as fleet-footed as

Chas. A. Kahn. Jr.

an Indian? But he went to meeting—was duly fined in his dollar, and as duly absented himself therefrom until the author of the objectionable law remitted his fine. Brand died in 1856."

For many years the growth of Madisonville was exceedingly slow. It was merely a country village limited to the immediately contiguous territory for the patronage of its industries and places of business. It had 285 inhabitants in 1830, and was credited with four hundred by the State Gazette of 1841. With the opening of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) an era of rapid and permanent expansion began. Few localities in the vicinity of Cincinnati possess equal advantages of accessibility, salubrity and beauty of natural scenery. The population in 1880 was 1,274; in 1890, 2,214, and during the past three years it is estimated that there has been an increase to 3,000. There are nine churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian and African Methodist and Baptist. Local educational interests are well sustained. The only manufacturing establishment is the Madison Planing Mill, at the corner of Central avenue and Kemper street. It was established in 1883 by Frank Lobnitz, to whom the Madison Planing Mill Company succeeded in 1889. The plant is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of doors.

Madisonville was incorporated in 1876, and the first election resulted as follows: Mayor, L. W. Clason; clerk, John H. Cougar; marshal, George Settle; council, W. W. Peabody, T. Maphet, D. Mathis, M. Buckle, William Settle, L. Cornuelle. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1876-82, L. W. Clason; 1882-84, J. O. Marsh; 1884-86, L. W. Clason; 1886-88, J. O. Marsh; 1888-92, James Julien; 1892—, W. G. Hier. There is a volunteer fire department. The town hall, at the corner of Central avenue and Julien street, is a commodious and substantial structure, combining public hall, municipal offices, free reading room, and a large storeroom. The water works system was dedicated October 15, 1892, and represents a bonded indebtedness of $30,343.49.

Norwood is a village of comparatively recent origin and phenomenally rapid growth. The first village designation applied to this locality was Sharpsburg, to which a hamlet of very meager proportions corresponded. This hamlet comprised several farm houses at the junction of the Columbia road and Montgomery pike, and its principal feature was a hotel of the type common along the thoroughfares leading from the city. This was also the designation applied to the railroad station at the opening of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad.

The first subdivision of property for the purpose of promoting village growth was made by Powin, Lane & Bolles, and comprised eighty-one acres east of the railroad. It was not a success, however, owing to a variety of causes. In fact, but one house was built thereon.

To L. C. Hopkins is due the honor of founding Norwood. He was one of the most extensive dry-goods merchants of Cincinnati, but failed in the panic of 1873. Previous to this, however, he had purchased thirty acres of land from Columbus Williams, this tract embracing that part of the village contiguous to Hopkins avenue station. This he assigned to his creditors, but subsequently repurchased, erected a residence thereon and made it his home for some years. It was at his suggestion that the name of Norwood was substituted for that of Sharpsburg. In the spring of 1873 he platted Franklin and Allison streets, north of Hopkins avenue, and on the 13th of June, in that year, the first auction sale of lots at Norwood occurred. Lunch was served by Mrs. L. C. Hopkins and Mrs. W. C. Baker, at the grove on Allison street. The sale was largely attended, and every lot was sold. Mr. Hopkins made three other subdivisions in 1873. The second was south of the first, and embraced thirty-two lots on Wood and Reilly streets, which were so named by Mr. Hopkins in honor of the members of a dry-goods firm by which he was employed when a boy. The third subdivision was immediately west of the second and south

of Hopkins avenue. It comprised seventy-three lots, all of which were sold at private sale at the uniform price of $625 within three weeks from the completion of the survey. The fourth subdivision was north of Hopkins avenue and west of the first. The fifty-eight lots that composed it were sold at $700 each. In all these transactions the sales were made by R. C. Phillips & Son; W. C. Baker was resident superintendent, and L. G. Hopkins and A. G. Boffinger represented L. C. Hopkins in effecting sales.

To give a full account of subsequent real-estate transactions at Norwood is beyond the limits of this work. It may be briefly stated, however, that the site of the village was principally embraced in the Mill, Smith, Langdon, Williams, Durrell and Drake farms, and the principal subdivisions have been those of Mills & Kline, in West and Central Norwood; Woltz & Company, Elsmere; Barker & Reed, Ideal Park; Messenger & Fritsch, East Norwood; William Durrell, Ivanhoe; Alberts & Kohle, and the Highland Syndicate.

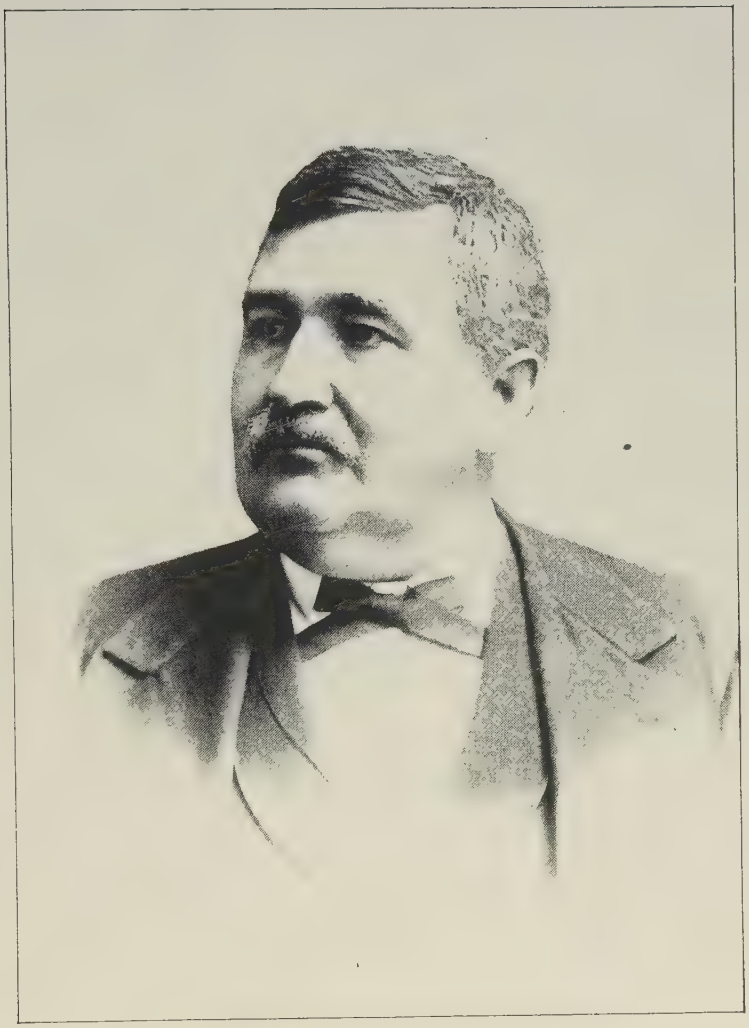
The village received its first impetus in the construction of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. Previous to that time the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad was used by its residents near the station on its line, and many also travelled to and from the city on the omnibus that ran between the city and Pleasant Ridge. The opening of the electric street railway, July 1, 1891, resulted in a degree of building activity unexampled in the previous history of the place and unsurpassed by any other suburb of Cincinnati during the same period. The population at that time was about fifteen hundred; now it is estimated at five thousand, and the increase still continues. There are eight churches: Presbyterian, Methodist (two), Baptist, Berean Baptist, Catholic-Reformed, and Evangelical Protestant. Three large and commodious school buildings manifest the educational interest of the community. Local business interests comprise a number of stores, shops, and hotels. The private residences as a class evidence the tastes of a cultured and prosperous community.

The village was incorporated in 1881, and organized August 6th, in that year, with the election of the following officers: Mayor, John Weyer; clerk, Edward G. Bolles; treasurer, John C. Masker; marshal, Gerald Kehoe; council, John P. Zimmerman, Fred. H. Mehmert, Edward Mill, William Leser, D. H. Whitehead, and A. Wieand. The present mayor is Aaron McNeill; clerk, W. E. Wichgar; treasurer, John C. Masker, all of whom were elected in 1891. When first incorporated, the village limits coincided with the boundaries of Section 34, but have since been so extended as to include portions of Sections 3 and 5, in Mill Creek, and 33 and 35 in Columbia, aggregating about three square miles of territory. The assessed valuation of property is $2,500,000. The town hall is situated at the corner of Montgomery and Elm avenues. It is a frame building, was erected by private individuals, and purchased by the village authorities for $6,000.

Pleasant Ridge.—Mr. Nelson states that "one of the earliest settlers of the village of Pleasant Ridge was James C. Wood, father of William W. Wood, who came from New Jersey in 1809, and purchased Section 20 and part of 24, upon which property his son now lives, occupying the old homestead." It was by the Wood family that the village was platted. The road from Reading to Columbia intersects the Montgomery pike at this place, and the hamlet received as its first designation the rather generic title of Cross Roads. But the elevated site and fine prospect it commands in every direction early suggested a change to the present name.

Pleasant Ridge was incorporated as a village in 1891, and the first election was held July 11th in that year, resulting in the selection of John H. Durrell, as mayor, E. E. Lester, as clerk, and Albert McCullough, O. W. Wood, T. J. Ware, J. J. Marvin, George W. South, and C. E. Brockman, councilmen.

The population of Pleasant Ridge was 1,027 in 1890. It has four churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, and Methodist. The public-school building was



Aaron McNeill

erected in 1870 and enlarged in 1893. The schools are justly regarded as among the best in the suburban districts of the county. They send many of the best pupils to the Cincinnati high schools.

Silverton, thirty years ago, consisted of the "Eight Mile House," a blacksmith shop, and the toll-gate on the Montgomery pike. The site of the village was comprised in a farm owned by Maxwell Brown, who sold a portion of it to S. S. Haines, of Waynesville, Ohio, by whom it was subdivided and sold. The railroad station had previously been established under the name of Mosner, and the post office was opened under that designation August 15, 1881, with S. D. Vorhis as postmaster. The name was changed to Silverton at the instance of Mr. Haines, this having been the maiden name of his wife. Gould & Mason were the first merchants. William Cregar was the first landlord of the "Eight Mile House," and at an early day the locality was known as Enterprise. Subsequent to Mr. Haines' plat additions have been made by Archibald Brown, James Sampson, and Jacob Cox. A Presbyterian church is located at this place. Measures have been initiated for the incorporation of the village, which is one of the most agreeably situated on the line of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railroad.

Kennedy and *Kennedy Heights* are situated on opposite sides of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. The farm was platted by Lewis Kennedy, and comprises about twenty houses. The principal feature of Kennedy Heights is the Yonante Inn, a well-known summer resort. It commands a fine view of the valley below and country around.

Madeira was laid out by John L. Hosbrook and John D. Moore. It is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, partly in Columbia and partly in Sycamore township. Here there are two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Oakley is midway between Norwood and Madisonville, five miles from the city by turnpike and eleven by rail. In 1846, Anthony Brown bought fifty acres of ground from Benjamin Hey, embracing that part of the village site adjacent to the railroad station. In 1866 he sold thirty-four acres of this tract to Paul Shuster, by whom it was platted and sold, and from him it received its name. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the place is the driving park of the Queen City Jockey Club. The only industry of importance is the planing mill of Raupe & Son, which employs 100 men. There is one church, Protestant Episcopal. An electric railway has been projected from Walnut Hills to Oakley, and its construction will doubtless result in large accessions to the population.

Terrace Park occupies the site of an extensive town projected in 1850 by William Winters, under the name of Camden City. It utterly failed of realization, however, and the land relapsed to agricultural purposes until 1886, when G. W. Corey made a second subdivision upon the same site and gave to it the name of Terrace Park. East of the railroad the subdivision was made by J. W. Sibley. In 1893 the village was incorporated, the first election resulting in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Carl Floto; clerk, W. H. Voige; treasurer, J. L. Galloway; marshal, Thomas B. Shumard; sealer of weights and measures, Lucius W. Conkling; council, Russell Erratt, Robert B. Jones, H. L. Simmons, John F. Robinson, O. M. Hill, and E. C. Peebles. The population within the corporate limits is 268.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church " was originally one with the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati," organized October 16, 1790. In 1797 the first church building was erected near the site of the present edifice. It was constructed of logs, and was 24x30 feet in dimensions. July 23, 1825, at a congregational meeting called to consider the advisability of erecting a new church, the conduct of the enterprise was intrusted to Samuel Cosby, Andrew Baxter, and James Sampson. A brick church 35x50 was built; the contractors were Bartholomew Fowler and

Andrew Baxter, who received as compensation $700 in cash, the timbers in the old building, and a tract of land comprising thirty acres. Worship was held here for the last time June 5, 1870, and on the 12th of September following the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid. The building committee consisted of John A. Clark, John Cortelyou, and William Durrell, Jr. The church began to worship in the lower room of this building August 13, 1871, and it was not until 1883 that the main audience room was completed and ready for occupancy. The pastors and supplies have been as follows: Revs. James Kemper, 1797–1807; Daniel Hayden, 1810–35; Samuel J. Miller, 1837–44; Simeon Brown, 1852–55; J. P. Vandyke, 1856–60; James A. McKee, D.D., 1866–70; Luman A. Aldrich, 1871–75; D. J. Jones, 1876–81; J. H. Walter and W. F. Goudy.

Pleasant Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849, and numbered among its first members Mrs. Bladen, Thomas Auten, Samuel Hill, James Halliwell and F. A. Hill. A local preacher from Cincinnati, McDermott by name, officiated at the organization. The first trustees were James Halliwell, Thomas Auten, Samuel Hill, Joseph Losh, and H. W. Wright. The church site was donated by James Halliwell and John Simpkinson, and the present brick edifice was erected thereon in 1859.

St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Madisonville, owes its origin to Rev. H. Burgess, the present bishop of Detroit, who initiated bi-monthly services here in 1859. The parish was organized in 1861 by Rev. W. Wilkens, who built a chapel on East Main street. This was the place of worship until the present church was built by Rev. A. Walburg, who was pastor 1864–74. It was destroyed by fire January 25, 1891, immediately rebuilt, and dedicated October 4th of the same year, Archbishop Elder officiating. Rev. Francis Kessing was pastor, 1874-78; Joseph Stoeppleman 1878–81; H. Kuhlman, 1881–89, and Charles H. Hahne since 1889.

The First Presbyterian Church of Madisonville was organized November 9, 1867, by a presbyterial committee composed of Caleb Oliver and Revs. O. A. Hills and I. J. Cushman. The first session was composed of Dr. J. O. Marsh, Virgil C. Norcross, and Garretson Tompkins, and the number of constituent members was twenty. The first regular pastor, Rev. C. E. Hills, assumed charge November 11, 1879, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. James T. Pollock, April 4, 1888. The church edifice is a frame structure situated on Columbia avenue.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Madisonville was organized in April, 1868, by Rev. Dietz. The first trustees were William Buck, Andrew Bohne, and John Beiswinger. Revs. Gottlieb Dietz, George J. Theiss, J. W. Theiss, R. F. Kunschick, and C. Schulz have served as pastors. The church building is a brick structure and stands on Main avenue. It was erected in 1868.

The Camp Dennison Methodist Church was first built in the southern part of the village some years ago, and removed to the present site in 1868.

The Berean Baptist Church of Norwood was organized at Cincinnati in 1873, and removed to Norwood in 1891. Rev. John E. Norris has been pastor throughout its history. The place of worship is a brick edifice on South avenue.

The Madeira Methodist Episcopal Church numbered among its first members the families of Hasbrook, Hetzler, Mann, Jones, Stites, and Smith, Raymond Smith having been the first class-leader. The place of worship was erected in 1873.

The First Baptist Church of Madisonville was organized November 3, 1875, with thirteen members. William H. Morgan was the first clerk and treasurer, and George S. Blaney was the first deacon. The church was dedicated July 6, 1876, burned April 24, 1889, rebuilt and dedicated in September, 1889, burned May 7, 1892, again rebuilt and dedicated December 3, 1892. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. H. L. King, A. J. Kirkpatrick, D. W. Lasher, D. M. Christy, Ira J. Bailey, E. P. Brand, D. M. Shott, and H. O. Fry.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Pleasant Ridge, was organized by Rev. W. Eckermyer and incorporated July 6, 1877. The first trustees were Henry Wiesehahn, William Cordes, and Christian Steinkamp. The church building was dedicated July 21, 1878. Revs. W. Eckermyer, H. Juilfs, C. A. J. Cramer, C. Wooge, W. Roeper, and Frederick Hohmann have successively served as pastors.

Madeira Presbyterian Church was organized June 1, 1882. S. K. Druce, A. J. McGrew, J. A. Muchmore and L. D. Wiggans composed the first session. The church building was dedicated June 5, 1887.

Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Madisonville, was organized by Rev. Peter Tinsley, May 20, 1884. Rev. D. W. Cox has been the rector throughout its history. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church and the rink during 1884–85. The site of the present church was purchased February 1, 1885, and the first service was held therein November 4th following. The church at Oakley was also included in Mr. Cox's field of labor for some years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwood was dedicated May 4, 1884, and is a frame building on Harris avenue near Wesley street. The class was organized by Rev. D. J. Starr, and the first official board was composed of S. B. Markland, Philip Strauss, John McGowan, D. J. Zoller, William Simpkinson, T. J. Ware, Professor Locke and John Baker.

Armstrong Chapel derives its name from the donor of its site and principal contributor toward its erection. It is a Methodist place of worship, situated at Indian Hill.

The Madisonville Christian Church was organized, in 1884, by J. L. Hasbrook and Lewis Clason, and in the same year the present place of worship, a frame building at the corner of Matthis and Julien streets was erected. Revs. H. N. Allen, E. S. and George Muckley, Payne and W. H. Kern have served as pastors.

The First Presbyterian Church of Norwood was organized May 1, 1887, by Rev. J. J. Hopkins. The first elders were V. C. Tidball and N. I. Scott, and the number of constituent members was twenty-four. The frame church edifice at the corner of Floral and Smith avenues was dedicated February 22, 1891.

The First Baptist Church of Norwood (Harmon Memorial) was organized at Pleasant Ridge in 1866 and removed to Norwood in 1888, during the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Harmon, whose name it bears. The church edifice was dedicated April 10, 1892, at which time the trustees were James M. Baker, W. G. Brown and John Hammell.

Terrace Park Baptist Church was erected in 1890, largely through the personal efforts of G. W. Corey. This organization had its inception in a Sunday-school started by Mrs. Corey at her house. This school at first consisted only of herself and two scholars, but from this modest beginning the church has grown.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission of the Good Shepherd, Norwood, was organized in 1891 by Rev. J. Haight. The place of worship is a frame church at the corner of Monroe and Ashland avenues.

Zion Evangelical Reformed Church, Norwood, was organized by Rev. Joseph L. Schatz, January 10, 1892. The first officers were Henry Burdorf, August Strumpler, George A. Degen, Frederick Wulf and Frederick Kleine. The frame church at the corner of Sherman and Walter avenues was dedicated in April, 1893.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church, Norwood, is a large and flourishing organization. The place of worship is a commodious frame building, and the pastoral residence is a substantial structure, well adapted to its purposes.

Madisonville Methodist Episcopal Church is in a flourishing condition and had a membership in 1891 of 380. One authority says the church was established in 1817.

The following list of ministers, with the time they served, is evidence that the organization was an early one: 1802, Henry Smith, Benjamin Young; 1803, Elisha

W. Bowman; 1804, John Sale, Joseph Oglesby; 1805, John Meek, Abraham Amos; 1806, Benjamin Lakin, Joshua Riggin, John Thompson; 1807, John Collins; 1808, Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford; 1809, William Houston, John Sinclair; 1810, Solomon Langdon, Moses Crume; 1811, William Young; 1812, Wm. Burke, John Strange; 1813, Samuel Williams; 1814, Ebenezer David; 1815, John Waterman; 1816, Alexander Cummins, Russel Bigelow; 1817, Abbot Goddard, Wm. P. Finley; 1818, Benjamin Lawrence; 1819, Samuel West, Henry Mathews; 1820, Wm. Dixon, Robert Delap; 1821, Arthur W. Elliot; 1822, Samuel Baker, Wm. Raper; 1823, Allen Wiley; 1824, Wm. J. Thompson; 1825, John P. Taylor, Augustus Eddy; 1826, Andrew S. McLain; 1827, Alfred M. Lorain; 1828, Wm. Simmons, D. D. Davidson; 1829, John Stewart; 1830, James Laws; 1831, James Laws; 1832, Adam Poe, Charles W. Swain; 1833, Burress Westlake; 1834, Burress Westlake; 1835, Geo. W. Maley, J. G. Bruce, Robert Cheney; 1836, Alfred M. Lorain; 1837, Zechariah Cornell, Levi P. Miller; 1838, Adam Miller, Wm. G. Ellsworth; 1839, Charles R. Lovell, Jonathan T. Courey; 1840, J. G. Dimmitt; 1841, Joseph Gasner, L. D. Huston; 1842, William Parrish, Jos. A. Reeder; 1843, William Parrish; 1844, Greenberry R. Jones; 1845, Edward Estell; 1846, Levi White; 1847, Levi P. Miller; 1848, Levi P. Miller, James Taylor; 1849, Jos. M. Gatch, Jos. C. Harding; 1850, Jos. M. Gatch; 1851, Wm. Langarl, John C. Maddy; 1852, N. Westerman, Jas. M. Cavin; 1853, A. W. Tibbitts, Henry Baker; 1854, A. W. Tibbits, Henry Baker; 1855, B. Glasscock, Thomas Audas; 1857, A. M. Lorain, Andrew Murphy; 1858, J. F. Spence, D. H. Sargent; 1859, J. C. Bontecou; 1860, Jas. M. Gatch, J. T. Bail; 1861, Levi White, J. T. Bail; 1862, E. C. Merrick, Levi White; 1863, S. W. Edmiston, Levi P. Miller; 1864, S. W. Edmiston, Levi P. Miller; 1865–1866, David Kemper; 1867, W. G. Shannon, J. W. Mendenhall; 1868, W. G. Shannon, Nathan Prince; 1869, Sylvester Weeks; 1870–71–72, D. C. Vance; 1873, E. T. Wells; 1874–75–76, Silas Bennett; 1877, J. W. Mason; 1878–79–80, Adam Power; 1881–82–83, S. T. Clayton; 1884–85–86, J. H. Lease; 1887–88–89–90, J. A. Story.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CROSBY TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY—LAND PURCHASES—NEW HAVEN—NEW BALTIMORE—WHITEWATER—CHURCHES.

CROSBY TOWNSHIP was erected in 1804 from territory originally included in Whitewater. It is bounded on the north by Butler county, on the east by Colerain township, on the south by Miami township, and on the west by Harrison township. In size it ranks with the smaller subdivisions of the county. The Great Miami river forms its eastern boundary. The Dry Fork of Whitewater and its two principal tributaries, Lee's creek and Howard's creek, are the principal streams within the township lines. The township derives its name from Crosby village, founded by Joab Comstock, and named by him in honor of his mother's family name.

The largest land purchase in the township, when it was first opened to settlement, was made by Jeremiah Butterfield and five associates, viz., Asa Harvey, Noah Willey, Knowles and Alvin Shaw, and Esquire Shaw, the father of the two last named. They purchased about two thousand acres, situated in the northeastern part of the township. The first settler, however, was probably Joab Comstock, from Connecticut, who located a mile and a half east of the village of New Haven.

Hartman Vantrees, the well-known surveyor, was the first township clerk, serving from 1803 to 1805, and among his early successors were Robert Simmonds, Daniel Bailey, Elijah Thompson and John Cavender.

VILLAGES.

The village of *New Haven* was founded by Joab Comstock and Charles Cone, under whose auspices the plat was surveyed in 1815 by Joseph Sater, assisted by the two proprietors. It was so named by Comstock, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. The State road from Hamilton through Venice to Lawrenceburg passes through the village, which is also the terminus of the road leading to Cincinnati through New Baltimore. These considerations, as well as the natural eligibility of the location, doubtless determined its selection as a town site. The first frame house was built in 1826 and the first brick house in 1832. Among the first residents were Dr. George Little, hotel-keeper; William Wakefield and Ransom S. Pierce, merchants; Alexander Cavender, undertaker; Thomas Ellsworth, school teacher; Latham S. Bartlett, shoemaker and tanner; Leonard Hathaway, shoemaker; Lot Day, tanner; Edmund C. Archibald, wagon-maker; John Shrozer, cabinet maker and undertaker; Thomas Makin, dry-goods merchant. Drs. James Comstock, Jason F. Brevoort, and William H. Bentlett have been well known as medical practitioners, all of them having prosecuted the duties of the profession at New Haven for a period of years. The post office was established in 1826 under the name of Preston, the middle term in the cognomen of Alexander Preston Cavender, the first postmaster. At the present time the village has two stores, two churches (Methodist and United Brethren), two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, and a population of about two hundred.

New Baltimore was founded by Samuel Pottinger, under whose auspices the plat was surveyed in 1819. The proprietor came to this county in 1815 and was an active business man. He established flouring-mills, distillery and sawmill, and these industries gave the place a strong impetus. Mayor Radcliff added a woolen mill, and during the period the three establishments were in operation the place enjoyed great prosperity. The first merchants were Findlay Morris and James W. Pottinger. Joseph Scull was the first postmaster. The postal designation is Sater, and postal facilities were secured through the efforts of Gen. Banning when he was Congressman from this District. At the present time there is a population of 180. A flour mill is in operation, and local business and industrial interests also comprise two stores, two blacksmith shops, and one wagon-maker shop. There is one church, an organization of the United Brethren denomination.

WHITEWATER.

The United Society of Believers, commonly called Shakers, was organized in New York in 1792, and has its principal organization at New Lebanon in this State. The community at Whitewater is under the jurisdiction of this central organization. It had its origin in 1823, when, after a Methodist revival in the neighborhood, several Shakers from the community at Union Village, near Lebanon, Ohio, presented the views of their faith regarding the second coming of Christ. Forty acres of land were purchased, several log cabins were erected thereon, and brothers and sisters to the number of eighteen sought to realize here the conditions of the Pentecostal church. Their numbers and resources were materially increased in 1824 by the arrival of forty persons from Derby Plains in northern Ohio. Additional land was purchased, brick and frame houses were built, and the temporal affairs of the community prospered greatly. In 1846 seventy persons, adherents to the doctrines of the Second Adventists, joined the society from Cincinnati. Its members have fluctuated greatly. In 1870 the population of the settlement was placed at 123; at the present time it is about sixty. The Society owns thirteen hundred acres of

land, all in one body, with the exception of a detached tract of one hundred and sixty acres. The first trustees were Ezra Sherman and Ebenezer Rice; the first elders, Calvin Morrell, Jacob Holloway, Mary Beadle and Phœbe Seeley. The present trustees are Henry Bear, Charles Sturr, Amanda Rubush and Matilda Butler; elders, Henry Bear, Charles Forady, Amanda Rubush, and Adaline Wells for the central village, and Lafayette Parker, John Tyler, Mary Gass, and Carrie Burk for the upper village. The community was formerly divided into three villages, but the lower village has been temporarily abandoned.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven was built in 1830 and dedicated in January of the following year. The site was donated by Dr. James Comstock. Other prominent early members were Latham Bartlett, Joab Comstock, Mrs. Alexander Cavender, and Moses Carpenter. The present frame church was built in 1887–88 under the supervision of a building committee consisting of the pastor, Rev. John W. Shortan, and Messrs. D. C. Buell, John Perlee, Robert Blackburn, and Charles Butts. Bishop Joyce preached the dedicatory sermon.

The United Brethren Church of New Haven was organized by Rev. William Sturr and John Myers. A church edifice was built in 1850; a belfry was added in 1866, and the building was remodeled in 1874. The present place of worship was dedicated December 15, 1888. The building committee by which it was erected was composed of the pastor, Rev. A. A. Dunkelberger, J. L. Wakefield, J. C. Bevis, Joseph Sater, and A. T. Hawk.

The United Brethren Church of New Baltimore was founded principally by Samuel Pottenger, who donated the ground upon which it is built, and contributed liberally toward its support. The first church building was destroyed by fire in 1855, and replaced by the present structure in 1859. This church is united with New Haven in the formation of a charge.

CHAPTER XXIX.

DELHI TOWNSHIP.

EXTENT AND TOPOGRAPHY—VILLAGES—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

DELHI is one of the smallest townships in the county. It is triangular in shape, bounded on the north by Miami and Green, on the east by Cincinnati, and on the south and west by the Ohio river. Rapid run drains a large part of its territory. The name of this stream is most appropriate, as its descent from the uplands to the river is certainly rapid. In the eastern part of the township the principal stream is Bold Face creek. Trautman's run empties into the Ohio river at the railroad station of that name. Muddy creek flows through the extreme northwestern part of the township.

The principal public highways are the Warsaw and Delhi pikes and the Lower River road, all of which cross the township from east to west. There are numerous lateral roads, and the most important is the Anderson Ferry road, a continuous and direct line of travel from the river to the northern line of the township. The Ohio & Mississippi and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads traverse the southern part of the township.

This township was among the earliest settled in the county. Here it was that John Cleves Symmes projected the village of South Bend. It was laid out in 1789, as shown by the following interesting extract from a letter written by Judge Symmes

in February of that year: "North Bend being so well improved by the buildings already erected and making, and fresh applications every few days being made to me for house lots, I was induced to lay off another village about seven miles up the Ohio from North Bend, being one mile in front of the river. The ground was very eligible for the purpose, and I would have continued farther up and down the river, but was confined between the two reserved sections. This village I call South Bend, from its being contiguous to the most southerly point of land in the Purchase." Its location was near the mouth of Trautman's run, at the railroad station of that name. Already there were several settlers here, and the Judge entertained high hopes for the future of the place. Situated as it was near the center of the Purchase, he was ambitious that it should become the county seat, and thought that if a detachment of troops should be stationed there it would develop rapidly. But, as in the case of North Bend, his hopes were completely frustrated; Cincinnati was made the location of the military post, and South Bend relapsed into insignificance. A detachment of twenty soldiers was, however, stationed here in 1791, at which time there was a population of about a score of families. Prominent among these early residents was Timothy Symmes, a brother of the Judge, and a justice in Sussex county, New Jersey, prior to his immigration to the West. He died here in 1797. South Bend scarcely retains a place in the traditions of the locality. It was formerly the designation of the railroad station, but is now perpetuated only as the name of the school at that point.

This region early enjoyed the advantages of municipal organization. In 1795 South Bend township was erected with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the second meridian west of Mill creek; thence down the Ohio six miles and over; thence north on a meridian to the Big Miami; thence up that stream to the southwest corner of Colerain township; thence east to the meridian first named; thence south to the place of beginning." The first township officers were William Powell, clerk; James Thatcher, constable; William Powell and Robert Gowdy, overseers of the poor; Uzal Bates, supervisor of highways; David Edgar, James Gowdy, and Edward Cowan, viewers of inclosures and appraisers of damages.

The exact date of the separate erection of Delhi can not be given, but it is generally supposed to have occurred fifteen or twenty years after the organization of South Bend.

VILLAGES.

Riverside is an incorporated village, extending from Anderson Ferry to Bold Face creek, which separates it from the city of Cincinnati. It has a river front of three miles, but is comparatively narrow, the crest of the river hill forming the northern boundary.

Commencing on the east at the ministerial land owned by 'Squire Ethan Stone, the first improvements upon the site of the village were as follows: The section of Col. C. R. Sedam, about half of which is within the limits of the village; 170 acres belonging to Mrs. Julia Symmes Reeder, a niece of Judge Symmes and cousin of the wife of Gen. William Henry Harrison (the deed, written by Judge Symmes, is dated January 1, 1800. This was long known as the Reeder farm. The mansion house, a two-story frame house still standing on the river road, was one of the most pretentious in the vicinity of Cincinnati at the time of its erection); continuing westward the successive improvements were those of Enoch Anderson, Cullom and Sands; a tract of school land was situated at the western extremity of the village.

The following is a list of secondary settlers, in order, from the east: John Lodwick, Thomas Henry Yeatman, R. S. Bartlett, Joseph Simmons, David Z. Sedam, —— Bickham, Maj. William Oliver, Dr. John Ritter, Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, Allen L. Reeder, D. O. Reeder, Mrs. Mary Reeder McAllister, Brice Pursell, and Jacob Storey, Sr.

The river road between Reeder's and Bold Face creek was called "The Stretch." It was almost perfectly level, while almost perfect drainage rendered its condition unusually good. This was the most fashionable pleasure drive in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It was patronized at all times by the rich and those who had carriages of their own, while those who hired from livery stable proprietors usually made this drive on Sundays. At the Anderson farm a well-known resort was kept by "Uncle" Joe Harrison, a retired riverman. Among the attractions of this establishment was a large orchard. Brice Pursell kept a similar resort nearer the city. In winter these places were the popular rendezvous for sleighing parties.

Village growth at Riverside began in the year 1847, when A. L. and D. O. Reeder laid out a number of lots on the river bottom, including the site of the schoolhouse and Episcopal church. Various other subdivisions, usually of comparatively small extent, were platted by different persons, and then the place gradually assumed the proportions of a village. It ranks among the most extensive in the county, and had a population of 2,169 by the census of 1890. There are three large manufacturing establishments within its limits, viz., the Cincinnati Rolling Mill Company, the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, and the Fleischmann Compressed Yeast Works.

The first church in the village was built by Thomas Henry Yeatman at his own expense. It was never dedicated, but was frequently used by the clergy of different denominations. A similar building was erected by David Sedam. At present there are three churches, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist Episcopal. There are two school buildings.

Delhi includes within its corporate limits both the village of that name and the town of *Industry*. The last named was platted by James Cooper, county surveyor, for James and Samuel H. Goodin, by whom it was acknowledged and dedicated October 15, 1847. Its early industries included a flourmill, match factory, cotton mill, foundry, etc., giving employment to a considerable number of operatives, many of whom located here and built for themselves modest homes. But a singular fatality seemed to overtake the various enterprises upon which the prosperity of the place depended. The match factory burned; the flourmill was undermined by a spring flood; the proprietors of the cotton mill became financially embarrassed; the foundry, which was a coöperative establishment, ceased operations because of the peculations of its manager; and thus the village which gave such early promise of prosperity relapsed into premature decadence. Industrially it has never since justified its original name, which still retains popular though not legal significance.

Delhi was platted in 1866. The proprietor and projector of the town was Peter Zinn, a lawyer by profession, who attained a national reputation by his connection with the litigation over the ownership of the Kentucky Central railroad. Unlike its neighbor on the east, Delhi has had no industrial aspirations. The beauty of the location has attracted a suburban population, however, and in this respect the village ranks with the most desirable communities in the vicinity of Cincinnati. By the census of 1890 the population was 531.

Delhi was incorporated as a hamlet July 29, 1885. . Its first trustees were James S. Wise, president; M. L. Andrew, clerk, and W. J. Applegate, elected November 12, 1885. The hamlet extended from the present western boundary of the village to a line a short distance east of the railroad station. In 1890 village government was adopted, when the first officers under the new regime were as follows: Mayor, John Wentzel; clerk, Walter Stone; council, Peter Cross, John H. Carson, Robert Ritter, John Maloney, Nicholas Fliehman; treasurer, L. H. Green; marshal, John Poff. In 1892 O. F. Moore was elected mayor, and F. D. Saunders, clerk.

Home City.—The site of this village was once owned, wholly or in part, by a Mr. Taylor and a Mr. Gano. The last named conducted here an establishment for the boarding of fine horses. From him, in all probability, it passed to a Mr. Mackey, a Scotchman by birth, who amassed a fortune in the West Indies and subsequently

John Wentzel

engaged in business in New York City. He located here in 1834, and during his residence (perhaps also before) the establishment was known as "The Home Farm." The Mackey mansion house stood at the east corner of Commercial avenue and Washington street. It was a brick building, and one of the most pretentious country residences in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The barn and other outbuildings were also of brick. Mr. Mackey was not a practical farmer, and while en route to Cincinnati he met Robert McFarland, whom he induced to undertake the management of his farm. He also brought with him from New York City George T. McIntyre, who, by litigation subsequent to Mr. Mackey's death, secured one hundred acres of the Home Farm.

By agreement dated September 13, 1847, George T. McIntyre agreed to sell Maxon & Reddington sixty-two acres of "The Home Farm." This tract was subdivided, platted and dedicated by Maxon & Reddington November 3, 1849, although this deed from McIntyre was not made until December 27, 1850, prior to which date he had sold twenty-five lots to various persons. The firm of Maxon & Reddington was composed of Stephen Maxon and David Reddington. The former resided at Home City for a time, but the latter was a practicing physician at Cincinnati, where his office was located at the corner of Sixth street and Central avenue. Their real-estate operations were not successful; and having become involved, they sold the Home City plat to Abraham Longenecker. This plat is bounded by Main street on the east, and extends westward to a line between Mound and Laurel streets. It is situated between the river and a line corresponding to an extension of Harrison avenue.

That part of the village bounded by the corporation line on the east, Main street on the west, the river on the south, and Harrison avenue on the north, was platted by the Cincinnati Building Association. The land was purchased from Mr. Taylor. This plat was made about the same time as that of Maxon & Reddington. The principal additions to the original plats are those of Reese B. Price, the Delhi Land and Building Association, Foley & Clark, John R. Gottschalk, Mrs. Ann Park, E. D. McIntyre, and the heirs of F. Wrampelmeier.

The square bounded by Main, Park, Independence, and Liberty streets was dedicated by Maxon & Reddington to the village corporation, whensoever established; various conditions were attached to this, among others the erection of a public building for occupancy as a town hall, mayor's office, public library, etc. It is needless to say that these conditions were never complied with; the park reverted to the owners of the adjacent lots, and the village corporation acquired absolute title thereto by quit-claim deeds from them.

For some years the growth of the village was slow. The lots were sold at public sale, but many of the purchasers never acquired title, and of those who did many allowed their lots to be sold for taxes. The number who constructed improvements was comparatively small. In 1852 the residents were Gerre T. McIntyre, Peter McIntyre, Stephen Maxon, William Sherwood, Charles Truesdale, Thomas Dean, Joseph Selhorst, George Enos, Edward Kirkup, James Bonacum, Martin Shannon, Messrs. Belknap, Miller and Brown, and possibly a few others. In this year the first store was opened in the village by Claus Drucker, in the house now the residence and store of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph F. Barmann. Local business interests have never been extensive, as many of the residents are engaged in business in the city and do their trading there. The population is almost exclusively of this suburban character, and hence the growth of the village practically dates from the opening of the railroads.

Home City was incorporated as a village May 10, 1879. The first village organization consisted of Nelson Sayler, mayor; W. L. Stevenson, clerk; and J. D. Parker, Alexander Slater, Milton H. Cook, James Hirst, Henry Niemann, and C. W. Magness, council. Mr. Sayler held the mayoralty ten years, and was succeeded by George L.

Barringer, who resigned before the expiration of his first term, which was filled out by S. L. Barrett. He was succeeded by the present mayor, Thomas Lee. Mr. Stevenson was clerk but a short time; his successors have been S. W. Cullom, L. D. Stapp, Dr. John Campbell, W. H. Berkshire, and John O. Falkinberg, who has held this office since 1886. The first village treasurer was John W. Christy, who resigned several months after his election, and was succeeded by C. W. Magness, the present treasurer. The present marshal is James E. Kinsella.

Regarding village improvement, the present clerk of the village writes as follows: "It would be difficult to find a village of equal extent whose inhabitants are more harmonious in all matters pertaining to public improvement than are those of Home City. Of the sidewalks the citizens are especially proud, on account of their width and beauty: almost all of them are six feet wide, and we claim the credit of being the only village in Hamilton county whose walks have an almost uniform width of that extent. Arrangements have been made and contracts let for further improvements, and it is almost certain that, by the close of 1893, all the principal streets of the village, and many of the minor ones, will be improved in like manner.

"One of the most remarkable and gratifying points to be noted is, that under the wise financial management of our municipal affairs, all this has been accomplished, while an actual reduction in taxation has been made. In 1892 the taxes of the village were almost twenty per cent. less than in the preceding year. Of the thirty-two towns or villages in Hamilton county, twenty-eight have a higher rate of taxation."

It is worthy of mention that, since the incorporation of the village, there has not been a single trial before the mayor, nor as many as half a dozen arrests for breach of the peace. A prohibition ordinance was passed October 4, 1887, and has since been in force.

Warsaw is situated upon the pike of that name in the northeastern part of the township. It is virtually a continuation of Price Hill, which it adjoins on the east. At Warsaw is located Mt. St. Vincent Academy.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The first *Baptist Church* in the western part of the county was located on Rapid run, Delhi township. April 17, 1803, Enos Terry, George Cullum, David Terry, Robert Terry, William Worrel, Ruth McLehany, Chloe Terry, Amelia Worrel, and Rhoda Cullum, were constituted the South Bend Baptist church, which name was subsequently changed to Stony Creek, and then to Hopewell. This organization disbanded October 3, 1835.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1831, and is a brick building. Among the early members were Charles Green, Peter Williams, John Shaw, John M. Wilson, Andrew Myers, James P. Williams, and David Poplin. Prior to the erection of the church, the residences of Peter Williams and John Shaw were the places of worship.

Maria zum Siege Catholic Church.—In 1834 Rev. Father Henni organized the "Catholic Congregation of Delhi Township," which met for worship at private houses. In 1841 Adam Emge gave a half-acre of ground, and a log church and school were erected thereon; the church was called St. Stephen's, and was incorporated in 1844. Its location was inconvenient, however, and in 1852 it was removed to a tract of three acres given by John Gerteisen and Blasius Schweizer. Here the present brick church was erected in 1853 under the leadership of Rev. Engelbert Stehle. The corner-stone was laid on the 10th of July, and the dedication occurred December 4, 1853. At this time its name was changed to "Maria zum Siege." The old church was used for school purposes until 1869, when the present brick schoolhouse was built. The teachers' residence was erected in 1865. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. Nicholas Wachter, 1854–56; W. Sommer, 1856–58;

Bern. Brüning, 1858–64; G. H. Kuhr, 1864–68; H. Thien, 1868–71; Fl. Karge, 1871–75; G. H. Schuhmacher, 1875–81; H. Johanning, 1881; F. Mesmer, 1881–82; R. Bröring, 1882–87; J. Stoeppelman, 1887; F. Mesmer, 1887—present incumbent.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Delhi.—The first church was built in 1873, and dedicated June 29 in that year. Rev. Edward Hecht, of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, was the first pastor in charge. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. Stoeppelman, 1876–78, followed by Francis Kessing, 1878–81; F. C. Mallon, 1882–83; Joseph Benning, 1883; J. W. B. Miggeel, 1883–85; and William Scholl, the present incumbent, who assumed charge in June, 1885. The present church is a brick structure, 105x51; the corner-stone was laid May 28, 1888, and the dedication occurred October 28, 1888. Rev. J. A. Albrink officiated on the former occasion, and Archbishop Elder on the latter. A school was started in 1860 by Catholic laymen, who erected a one-story brick building opposite the present church. This has been enlarged, and is now the residence of the teachers. In 1890 the old church was adapted for school purposes.

St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church was founded in 1850, and has had the following pastors: Revs. John Mueller, Julius Albert Spangenberg, George Wiehe, Henry Schrader, William Eckermyer, J. C. Mosebach, Henry Haefner, Edward Dickhoff, Heberle, and John Moeller. The church edifice was built in 1863; the materials used in its construction originally constituted a Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, which was removed and successfully rebuilt at Warsaw and at St. John's. The pastoral residence was built in 1892. Many of the early members of this church were formerly connected with St. Paul's Lutheran church at Delhi. This is a small brick building, and was erected in 1850. It has not been occupied for worship for some years, and St. John's is regarded as a continuation of the organization.

The First Presbyterian Church of Delhi is situated at the east corner of Independence and Center streets in the village of Home City. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. E. M. Cravath, Irwin L. Caton, John Wiseman, Irwin L. Caton, A. P. Bissell, E. L. Lord, C. K. Lehman, N. R. Walker, and W. H. Humphrey, who assumed charge in 1893. The first elder of this church was Rev. J. M. MaKenzie, with whom O. F. Moore was soon afterward associated. The number of constituent members was seven. Peter Zinn donated the church site; the first church building is the frame structure still situated thereon and now used for Sunday-school and similar purposes. The brick church edifice was completed in 1884; George N. Leighton, S. P. Peabody, N. R. Adriance, C. W. Magness, and D. H. Hall constituted the building committee.

Church of the Atonement.—A meeting of those favorable to the organization of a Protestant Episcopal church at Riverside was held at the residence of Thomas Henry Yeatman March 27, 1869. It was decided to organize, and a committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions. At a meeting held May 18, 1869, articles of association were signed by seventeen persons, of whom the following were elected as the first vestry: Abram Brower, senior warden; W. R. Halsted, junior warden; S. S. L'Hommedieu, T. H. Yeatman, Thomas I. Peters, N. Lord, Jr., and Henry Whateley, vestrymen. The church edifice is a dark limestone structure with ornamental slate roof, cost $11,000, and was first occupied for worship on Trinity Sunday, 1870. The succession of rectors has been as follows: Revs. Builer, 1870; Pindar, 1870–72; Walsh, 1872–75; C. M. Sturges, 1875–79; Arthur Powell, 1879–82; S. H. Boyer, 1882–83; E. L. Norton, 1883–84; McWilliams, 1884–89; A. B. Howard, 1889–91; H. Von Glehn, 1891; E. L. Norton, 1891–92; I. Haight, 1892–93. The church was consecrated by the Rt.-Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, May 26, 1875. In 1884 and 1887 it was remodelled and improved at an expense of $2,400.

Delhi Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist services at Delhi were held in the old Masonic hall by Rev. John W. Sutherland. The organization

occurred at the residence of D. M. Steward in Home City, and the number of constituent members was five. Public worship was conducted in the Masonic hall for one year, and then the present frame church was erected. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. John W. Sutherland, 1877; Henry Tuckley, 1878–80; C. W. Rishell, 1880–83; B. D. Hypes, 1883–85; C. H. Haines, 1885–90; Sylvester Weeks, D.D., 1890–92, and L. F. Young, 1892, present incumbent.

The Riverside Congregational Church was organized March 6, 1885, with a membership of twenty-five. Its history began with the organization of the Riverside Sunday-school February 20, 1881, and the Riverside Religious Society in the autumn of the same year. Dr. C. B. Boynton preached the first sermon to the Sunday-school, March 6, 1881. The church property consists of a neat frame building, which, with the ground on which it stands, cost $3,000. Rev. Arthur Burt was installed as first pastor July 9, 1886. The trustees at that time were E. L. DeCamp, H. C. Fithian, J. P. Cummins, C. B. De Camp, and J. Taft.

The Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the home of Misses Emmeline and Hannah Atkins January 6, 1886. Noah Page and Elijah Gregory were the first class-leaders. The home of the Misses Atkins was the place of worship for five years. The present frame church building was dedicated March 15, 1891, by Bishop I. W. Joyce.

The Colored Baptist Church at Home City was built in 1890.

Delhi township is the location of two well-known Catholic institutions, the *Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy* and *St. Aloysius' Orphan Asylum* on Mt. Alverno. The Order of Sisters of Mercy was introduced into the United States in 1808, when the institution at Emmittsburg, Md., was established. In 1852 a novitiate was opened in Cincinnati at St. Peter's Orphan's Home, corner Plum and Third streets. Seven Sisters originally composed the society. Its course has been uniformly prosperous. The property in Delhi township is extensive and valuable, and the institution is represented in a large number of schools, hospitals, etc. The institution at Norwood, in this county, is under its immediate control.

St. Aloysius' Orphans' Home was established in 1837, and was conducted at Cincinnati for some years. It comprises a valuable tract of ground, and extensive and substantial buildings. The management is conducted by Brothers of the Order of St. Francis.

CHAPTER XXX.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS—EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

GREEN TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Colerain, on the east by Mill Creek and Cincinnati, on the south by Delhi, and on the west by Miami. In form it is a perfect square, comprising an area of thirty-six square miles. The principal streams are Taylor's creek, which drains the northwestern part of the township and empties into the Great Miami; Muddy creek, which flows into the Ohio river and drains the southern part of the township; Lick run and several other affluents of Mill creek, which drain the eastern part of its area. The surface partakes of the general character of this part of the county; it presents rapid alternations of hill and valley, marked by a prevailing softness of contour, and from the more elevated localities the prospect of the surrounding region is extensive and beautiful.

The main thoroughfare of the township is the Harrison pike, which crosses its territory diagonally from southeast to northwest. At the "Seven-Mile House," a mile west of Cheviot, the Cleves pike diverges from the Harrison pike. Pleasant Ridge road is about two miles northeast of the Harrison pike and nearly parallel with it. Among other important roads may be mentioned the Lick Run road, the Crookshank road, the Warsaw road, the Johnson road, the Reemelin road, and the Muddy creek road.

EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

On the 12th of March, 1788, John Cleves Symmes entered into a contract with Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, for the sale to him of a moiety in the territory that now comprises Green township. He had originally designed it as a personal reservation, in remuneration for his expenses and trouble in securing and disposing of the Miami Purchase. Subsequently he desired to appropriate it as a college township. Had the purchase amounted to two million acres, as originally designed, a grant of college lands would have been made with it, in accordance with the term of the ordinance under which the public lands were sold; and as Symmes contemplated a purchase of that extent, he advertised in his "Terms of Sale and Settlement" that a college township had been granted. But it was forfeited when he reduced the amount of his purchase, although by Act of Congress, in 1792, the President was authorized to convey to Symmes and his associates one entire township for the establishment of an institution of learning. No entire township remained to be appropriated for this purpose, however, as portions of every one had already been disposed of. In 1799 Symmes offered to the governor of the territory the second township of the second fractional range (Green township) for college purposes, but the governor refused to receive it, as a suit was then pending before the United States court by Dr. Boudinot to compel Symmes to complete the transfer of a moiety in the township named in accordance with the terms of his agreement made in 1787. Portions of the township had also been sold to other persons. The Territorial Legislature, the State Legislature, and finally the National Congress were applied to, but each in turn declined to receive it, and thus Symmes' design regarding the township were never realized. It would be tedious to pursue the further transactions regarding it; suffice it to say that the township, or a large part of it, ultimately came into possession of Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, from whom the first settlers derived their titles.

In an address at the Green Township Harvest Home Festival some twenty years ago the late Alexander Long gave the following account of the early settlement of Green township: "Although settlements were commenced in Columbia, Cincinnati, Miami, Mill Creek, Whitewater and other townships in 1788 and 1796, no settlement was made in Green township until some thirteen years thereafter. James Goudy, a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, settled in the northwest quarter of Section 8 in the year 1802, and by those who knew him and subsequently settled in the township he was always known and recognized as the first settler. Subsequently and during this same year, Cornelius Johnson, a native of New Jersey, settled in the northwest quarter of the adjoining section (No. 9), opposite the town of Cheviot. Those two, Goudy and Johnson, with their families, were the only settlers in the township until 1804. During this year, John Miller, a German and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, settled on the northeast quarter of Section 28. Peter Crowel, a native of North Carolina, his son John, and his son-in-law William Cox, settled each on different parts of the southwest quarter of Section 28. Henry Scudder, a native of New Jersey, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 34. John Hunt, of New Jersey, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 2, and Moses Conger, of New Jersey, settled on the northeast quarter of the same section. These constituted the whole number of settlers up to 1805, and during that year three additions were

made, to-wit: Enoch Carson, a native of New Jersey, who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 15; David Fulton, a native of Georgia, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 10, and Barnabas Golden, a native of Ireland, who also settled on the northwest quarter of Section 10. During the year 1806 a number of additional settlers were added to the list, among whom were Charles Moore, Michael Isgrig, James Jones, Burrlard Moore, James Kirby, Michael Scott, Jacob Hay, Dennis Dusky, Michael Rybolt, Thomas Markland and Rev. J. Clark, a Methodist minister.

Enoch Carson was from Hightstown, New Jersey. He crossed the Allegheny Mountains by wagon to Pittsburgh; here he procured a flatboat and sent his family and household effects down the river, while he himself made the journey overland with his horses. He reached Cincinnati before they did, and met them at the landing of that town December 24, 1804. In the spring of the following year he located in Green township on the farm where the annual Harvest Home Festivals are celebrated. Here Enoch W. Carson was born June 29, 1805, the youngest of his father's family, and the first white male child born in the township, wherein he resided until a few years before his death, which occurred October 27, 1882, at Sharon, Hamilton county.

Isaac Applegate, from New Jersey, came to Warsaw, Delhi township, in 1807, and removed to the southwestern part of Green township in 1809. In 1811 he was followed by his brother, Henry Applegate, who located on the south branch of Taylor's creek. An uncle of these brothers, Henry Applegate, came about the same time and settled on the Cleves pike a mile and a half west of Mack.

The following is a list of early families in various parts of the township: Paisley, Gideon, Stoughton, Griffith, Schwartz, Richardson, Fenton, Vail, Hutchison, Ferguson, Hart, Posey, Reed, Miller, Wood, Anderson, Noble, Orr, Holliday, Bogart, Hearn, Rybolt, Markland, Sexton, Jackson, Edwards, Powner and Bray.

The date of the erection of Green township has not been ascertained with certainty, but its organization seems to have occurred within the first decade after its settlement. Among the justices of the peace have been Enoch Carson, William Benson, Mahlon Brown, Adam Moore, John Martin, James Eppley, John Gaines and Thomas Wills.

VILLAGES.

Cheviot is one of the oldest villages in Hamilton county. Its founder was John Craig, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, whence he immigrated to New York City and embarked in a mercantile business, the main feature of which was the importation of goods from the ancient Scotch capital. The war of 1812 was disastrous to his fortunes; he left New York, and ultimately found his way to Green township, of which he was one of the pioneers. Here he engaged in farming, an avocation with which he was entirely unfamiliar. In the early summer after their arrival, his family was sadly bereaved by the death of two sons, Archibald and Thomas. They were assisting a hired man to plant corn, and took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm; both were struck by lightning and instantly killed. This tragic event occurred May 14, 1814. Their names were Archibald and Thomas. The former was born in 1797 and the latter in 1799. Their sister, Jane, who was two years younger than Thomas, was with them in the field; she would have shared their shelter and probably their fate, but was wearing a new sun bonnet that she had just made, and fearing it might get wet, she went to the house when the storm approached. She lived to old age, and always gave the sun bonnet the credit of having saved her life. John Craig's house stood at the spring on the premises of Strong's hotel. He became a successful farmer and continued in that pursuit to the close of his life.

The original plat of Cheviot extended from Harrison avenue to South street, and from Spring street to Beech street, with Pleasant street between Harrison and South

and Walnut between Spring and Beech. This plat was made in 1818, and the name was suggested by Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, whom Mr. Craig consulted in the matter. The principal additions to the original plat are those of Hershberg & Kaplan, Lupton & Ayres, and others.

The following is believed to be a correct and complete list of the residents of Cheviot sixty years ago: John Craig, Susan Hoffman, Charles Karber, Arthur Mullen, Samuel Carr, Mary Alter, Edward Mills, Jacob Fox, Israel Miller, Isaac Bush, Samuel Kellogg, and Ephraim Bush. The hotel was kept by Woelley & Wilmer. The first doctor in the village was Richard G. Kendall, M. D., from Salem county, N. J. He located here in 1827, and was the first resident physician in the territory now embraced in Green and Delhi townships. In 1843 he removed from Cheviot to a farm in Colerain township, and there he died July 3, 1849.

For many years Cheviot remained practically stationary. As a country village, situated in the midst of a fertile farming region, it enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, but with the improvement of roads leading to the city, its business importance declined. Since the opening of the Westwood railroad it has received a large increase in population, much of which, however, is to be accredited to the village of Westwood, which corporation will doubtless absorb eventually that part of Cheviot still beyond its limits. Disregarding geographical boundary lines for the present, it may be said that what is popularly known as Cheviot comprises a population of about eight hundred, with three churches, several hotels, stores representing the various lines of business, carpenter and smith shops, etc. A cigar box factory is operated by Fred. Kenker, and constitutes the only manufacturing establishment of the place.

No event in the annual calendar of Cheviot possesses greater interest than the Harvest Home Festival. On the 19th of July, 1860, a number of the citizens of Green, Colerain, Mill Creek, Delhi, Miami and other western townships, met at the "Seven Mile House" for the purpose of organizing a Harvest Home Association. The project was thoroughly discussed, and the following persons were appointed to draft a constitution: Robert Moore, William L. Carson, N. Gregory, W. M. Robb and R. H. Fenton. At a meeting on the 25th, the constitution was reported and adopted. It was, however, deemed advisable to confine the association to Green township, as a permanent location was thought necessary and would otherwise have been impracticable. The following officers were elected for 1860–61: President, Hon. Robert Moore; vice-president, Samuel W. Carson; treasurer, N. Gregory; directors, R. H. Fenton, James Danforth, Samuel Benn, Enoch W. Carson, and J. Wise. The first festival was held August 16, 1860, at Carson's Grove. President Moore presided. The program included vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by Hon. William Johnston, Dr. J. A Warder, and Dr. Isaac J. Allen. The attendance was large, and the association was at once placed on a permanent basis. The annual festivals are attended by thousands of people. Speakers of acknowledged ability, often of national reputation, are secured; these occasions are doubtless productive of highly beneficial results.

The Cheviot graveyard is the oldest in the township. Here the first church and schoolhouse were situated, and here many of the pioneers are buried; among them we note the following: John Craig, who died September 10, 1846, aged seventy-seven years; Peter Bray, who died October 23, 1838, aged seventy-one years; John Reddish, who died February 6, 1839, aged eighty years, three months, and twenty-seven days; John Cochran, who died January 18, 1827, aged seventy seven years; Joseph Claypoole, who died September 21, 1834, aged sixty-four years, one month and seven days; Abraham McClain, who died October 29, 1818, aged fifty-five years and seven months; George Hildreth, who died May 24, 1839, aged fifty-six years and eleven days; Jonathan Noble, who was born December 6, 1785, and died January 23, 1840; Charles Moore, who died February 7, 1824, aged fifty-four years;

Jacob Jones, who died January 19, 1847, aged sixty-six years, nine months, and five days.

Westwood is one of the most extensive incorporated villages in Hamilton county. The decree for its incorporation was issued September 14, 1868, and the succession of mayors has been as follows: John Gaines, C. H. Moore, F. H. Oehlman, Thomas Wills, F. H. Oehlman, Jr., Henry A. Faber, Louis Reemelin, and Alonzo Hildreth, present incumbent. Village clerks: Robert A. Armstrong, Joseph B. Boyd, Horace Hearn, and Ernst James, present incumbent. The Town Hall, a handsome and commodious brick building, was erected in 1888, under the administration of the following municipal authorities: Mayor, Louis Reemelin; clerk, Horace Hearn; treasurer, D. T. Stathem; marshal, Harris Davis; council, William Barlion, James N. Gamble, George H. Morris, Adam Frank, A. N. McFaddin, and George C. Witt.

Westwood is justly regarded as one of the most desirable suburbs of Cincinnati. It is not closely built, and possesses in this respect all the advantages of the country, while the municipal government confers its appropriate benefits. Frequent trains on the Cincinnati & Westwood railroad render it easily and conveniently accessible from the city, while an electric railway is under discussion and will probably be constructed in the near future.

Among the best known of the early residents within the corporate limits of Westwood was Richard Gaines. A native of London, England, he migrated successively to Burlington, N. J., Philadelphia, Penn., and Cincinnati, locating in Green township while it was yet very sparsely settled. Finding his first location too far from the city, he sold it to a Mr. Getzendanner; here he dug the first well and cistern in the township. In 1820 he bought a farm of 160 acres on the west side of the Harrison pike in the western part of Westwood village. The site of his building is now occupied by the residence and grounds of James N. Gamble. In 1828 he established a tannery on the east side of the pike; the venture was not profitable, however, and he relinquished it several years later. Mr. Gaines organized the first Sunday-school in the township at his house on the Getzendanner farm, and was active in promoting its religious and educational interests throughout his entire life.

Dent is situated on the Harrison pike about three miles west of Cheviot. The first house at this point was the "Three Mile Hotel," of which a Mr. Patton was one of the earliest proprietors. Other early residents were David Griffith and Abraham Hart, farmers. The first store was opened by William Longstreet; other early merchants were Sheppard & Wood and William Scudder. The first name of the village was Challengeville, which was conferred in honor of the Rev. James Challenge, a minister of the Disciple church. The present designation was given by Charles Reemelin. The village comprises a population of about one hundred; it has a Methodist church, a school building, the shops of several mechanics, and daily mail facilities.

Bridgetown is located very near the geographical center of Green township, on the Cleves pike, a mile west of its junction with the Harrison pike. Here a sawmill was operated on Muddy run, many years ago, by Ephraim Fithian, and this constituted the beginning of the village. Joseph Claypoole was the first wagon maker, and the first blacksmith was a Mr. Boyer. The village has two churches, a handsome brick schoolhouse, a daily mail, and the usual industrial and mercantile features of a country hamlet.

Mack existed as a post-village under the name of Dry Ridge, some fifty years ago. Its first merchants were Huston, St. Clair, Winter, and Markland. The last named, William Markland, was in business here until his death in 1885, a period of nearly forty years. Ebenezer Methodist church is located at this village.

CHURCHES.

The first public religious exercises in Green township were held in the house of Enoch Carson in 1806, by Rev. Samuel McMillan, a Baptist minister. The first

church was erected in 1811, on the north side of the Harrison pike, opposite the old schoolhouse. The ground was given by Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, and the community contributed its joint exertions to the building of this place of worship. It was constructed of logs, and surrounded by the forest. After some years of occupancy it was seriously damaged by a large tree falling upon it, and never rebuilt.

Bethel Baptist Church was organized May 19, 1821, as "The Baptist Society of Green Township," which designation was changed to its present style, June 5, 1821; on the following day Richard Gaines, Joseph Sexton, and Peter Bray were elected trustees, and David E. Stathem, clerk, all of whom were sworn into office by William J. Carson, justice of the peace. On the 11th of August, 1824, the articles of Confession of Faith and Order were subscribed to by Richard Gaines, Joseph Sexton, Peter Bray, David Sheppard, Sarah Bray, Mary H. Gaines, and Nabby T. Lewis, who, on the 3d of October following, were given the right hand of fellowship by Thatcher Lewis, William Bruce, and Henry Muggeridge, and thus the organization of the church was finally consummated. Elder George Hildreth was called as pastor, March 25, 1826, to preach two Sabbaths each month at $24 per year. Up to this time there had been no regular supply, although such men as Bruce, Lyon, Muggeridge, and others preached occasionally. Elder Hildreth continued as pastor until his death, May 24, 1839, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The following is a list of pastors who have since served this church: Revs. George Catt, 1840; James Lyon, 1841; —— Bryant, 1841; M. Jones, 1843–46; B. T. F. Cake, 1846–47; Bruce and Lyon, 1847; Hawker and Drury, 1849; Drury and Lyon, 1851; L. Baily, 1853–57; D. Shepherdson, 1857–65; Asa Drury, 1865–66; J. A. Kirkpatrick, 1867; William Pratt, 1867–69; D. J. Griebel, 1869–71; William Roney, 1874–75; A. C. Wheaton, 1877–79; J. R. Baumes, 1880–88; E. W. Holt, 1888–91; W. S. Bayne, 1891, present incumbent.

The first place of worship was the house and barn of Richard Gaines; the next was the log church at Cheviot graveyard, upon the site of which the Baptists built a brick meeting-house in 1824. It was dedicated August 29 in that year. Here President Harrison once delivered a Fourth of July oration. The present church edifice, a two-story brick structure on South street, Cheviot, was dedicated April 28, 1850.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church at Mack included among its early membership some of the pioneers of the southwestern part of the township, and prominent among them may be mentioned Benjamin Markland, Tobias Miller, Eli Rofellty, Washington Markland, Ormond Mann, Rev. Samuel Lewis, and Jonathan Markland. The first church building was a log structure; the second was a brick building erected in 1849, demolished by the tornado of 1866, and rebuilt immediately. This church forms part of North Bend circuit.

Westwood (Cheviot) Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist class meetings at Cheviot were first held at the homes of Lawson Wedding and Dr. Kendall. William Woolley was one of the first leaders, and among the members in 1840 were Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Kendall, and Mesdames Alter, Ashley, and Moore. Public worship was first conducted at private houses, and when the Presbyterian church was built in 1840 it was secured for preaching on Saturday nights. The present Methodist church, a frame structure at the southeast corner of Pleasant street and Cheviot avenue, was built in 1842. Dr. Richard Kendall, Samuel Lewis, I. C. Garrison, William Woolley, and Lawson Wedding constituted the building committee. Rev. George W. Maley was the first to preach here. The parsonage was erected in 1887. The church is a station, and the present pastor is Rev. A. U. Beall.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in the northern part of the township on the Pleasant Ridge road. The building was originally erected and left incomplete by another denomination. So it remained for a number of years, until, sometime in the "forties," the Methodists bought it and finished it. It was demol-

ished by the tornado in 1866, and rebuilt the same year. Prominent among the early members of this organization was the Rev. William Biddle, a local preacher. This church is now united with the Groesbeck church of Colerain township in the formation of the Groesbeck charge.

The Dent Methodist Episcopal Church forms part of North Bend circuit. The first place of worship was a log building, situated on the north side of the pike at the site of Howard's blacksmith shop or on the adjoining premises of W. M. Frank-house. Subsequently the sides were roughly weather boarded and the front was painted. The present building is a frame edifice, 30x40. Its site was donated by John Parrott. The largest contributor was Benjamin Benn, in whose honor it received the name of Benn's Chapel.

St. Jacob's Catholic Church is the mother church for German Catholics in the western part of Hamilton county. The first entry in the baptismal register is by Rev. Joseph Ferneding, under date of August, 1844, and among those who officiated in the years immediately following were Revs. Karl Joseph Boeswald, Michael Heis, Bernard Elkmann and Bernard Hengehold. Rev. J. B. Emig officiated from 1846 to 1848, and Rev. Joseph Weber from 1848 to 1851. The last named was the first resident priest and virtual founder of the parish. His successors were Revs. Pabisch, 1851–56; J. J. Kraemer, 1856–75, and J. H. Shoefeld, 1875—the present incumbent. The first church was a log building, which served for a time as place of worship, school and teacher's residence. The present brick church was erected in 1849 by Rev. Joseph Weber; it was seriously damaged by the tornado of 1866, and rebuilt immediately. The present two-story brick schoolhouse was built in 1875. During Father Shoefeld's administration five acres have been added to the church property, the interior of the church has been remodeled, and the parish has been placed out of debt. The present numerical strength is 150 families. The churches at Cumminsville, Mt. Pleasant, Dry Ridge, Taylor's Creek and Bridgetown have been formed on the territory formerly embraced in this parish.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Bridgetown, is a parish of eighty families. The church property comprises nine acres. The church edifice is a brick structure, erected in 1867; the parochial residence was built in 1870. Revs. Veit, R. Felthouse and Bernard M. Muething have successively served as pastor.

First German Protestant Church in Green Township.—The constitution of this body is dated August 30, 1870. The first president of the congregation was F. H. Oehlman, and the first secretary was Henry Schmidt. The pastors have been Revs. Albert Schroeder, 1870–75; G. Baumstetter, 1876–82, and F. W. Rodenberg, 1882—present incumbent. The congregation numbers 150 families. The church site and cemetery comprise four acres. The church building is a brick edifice, erected under the supervision of a building committee composed of Philip Steinman, Frederick Schaeper-Klaus and Rudolph Struebbe.

The Westwood German Presbyterian Church was organized April 10, 1871, with forty-three members, of whom Cord Seimer and John Rodler were elected elders. Rev. J. Lichtenstein presided on this occasion. The succession of pastors has been as follows: 1871–75, Rev. Nathaniel Ruetenik; 1875–88, C. W. Seaman; 1888–89, George C. Mueller; 1889–90, George A. Pflug; 1891, C. Becker. The congregation worships in a frame church building at the corner of Spring and South streets, built some years ago by an English Presbyterian church, and now owned by the Presbytery of Cincinnati.

The First Presbyterian Church of Westwood was organized in 1881 with twenty-six members. John M. Miller, William Powell, Charles B. Lewis and Erastus Burnham constituted the first session. The organization occurred in the German Presbyterian Church, and here the congregation worshiped several years. The present church edifice, situated at the corner of Cheviot and Fairview avenues, was dedicated September 1, 1889. Rev. Charles F. Mussey, D.D., has been pastor since the church was organized.

In this connection it is proper to revert to the Presbyterian church that existed at Cheviot some years ago. It was a brick building, with tower and bell, and stood at the northwest corner of Cheviot avenue and South street. John Craig gave the ground, and the church was built in 1840. Among the members were Robert Orr, Mrs. Doty, Thomas Kendall, Eli Fish, Mrs. Susan Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Hope, Peter Craig and Mrs. Moore. The organization became defunct about the beginning of the Civil war.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Green township was taught by William J. Carson, the father of Enoch T. Carson, in a log schoolhouse built in 1807 at the cemetery west of Cheviot. Another early school was that of David E. Stathem; it was opened June 30, 1817, with the following patrons: Providence Ludlam, John Bacon, Robert Dare, James Smith, Samuel Anderson, Lewis Thornell, James Turner, Thomas Brown, John Craig, Roswell Fenton, Ephraim Stathem, Benjamin Benn, Daniel Conger, Achsah Carson, John Conger, Matthias Johnson, Mary Cain, Thomas Marshall, Nathaniel Ryan, Noah Smith, Jonathan R. Tucker, William Gain, Elisha Fay, Hugh Goudy, Abner Scudder, John Reddish, John Jones, Francis Holt, Elijah Brown, George Smith and John Miller. The first school at Dent was taught by Miss Amelia McLean, a sister of John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The schoolhouse was a small frame structure that stood in front of the present residence of the Misses Sheppard.

The Westwood school building is a substantial and commodious brick structure, originally erected in 1870 and enlarged to its present proportions in 1890. It is surrounded by spacious grounds, bounded on three sides by Harrison, Beechwood and Fairview avenues. Since the incorporation of the village the principals have been G. A. Claus, Daniel Moak, H. J. Disque and S. T. Logan, the present incumbent, who has held the position during the past ten years. Seven teachers are employed, and the average daily attendance during the past year was 230. The course of study is identical with that of the Cincinnati schools, and extends as far as the third year in the high school.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Erection and Boundaries—Founding, Growth, Business and Industrial Interests, and Municipal Government of Harrison—Churches.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP occupies the extreme northwestern part of Hamilton county, and was erected from territory formerly embraced in Whitewater and Crosby. The date of its organization is 1853. The township is one of the smaller subdivisions of the county, being six miles in length from north to south and three in breadth from east to west. The Whitewater river crosses its southwestern corner diagonally, and the Dry Fork of that stream passes through its territory on the east. The only other stream of any importance is Lee's creek.

HARRISON.

The village of Harrison is the most important town in the Whitewater valley within the territory to which this work relates. It is situated in the States of Ohio and Indiana, State street coinciding with the boundary line. The founder was Jonas Crane, and the original plat was surveyed in 1810. That part of the town situated

in Indiana was laid off by William Hand and a Mr. Allen, and antedated Crane's plat. Crane was a farmer, and resided half a mile south of the town site, which, at the time of the survey, was covered with forest. The first improvements were rude log cabins, built for temporary occupancy by frontiersmen, who vacated them and removed further west when civilization began to encroach upon this region. The oldest house now standing is on the northwest corner of State and Broadway; it was originally erected in 1812 and is partially incorporated in the present structure upon this site. The first frame building on the Ohio side was built by Thomas Breckenridge and William Pursel in 1816 as a hotel. These gentlemen were proprietors of a sawmill on Whitewater, the first in this locality. The first hotel keeper at this place was Isaac Morgan, who, in 1818, built a brick house diagonally opposite (at the site of Tebbs' store) and opened therein a dry-goods store, one of the first in the village. Mr. Morgan was father-in-law to Hendricks, vice-Presidential candidate with Tilden.

Other early residents were James Wilson, who resided in a frame house on State street and was in the mercantile business prior to 1818; —— Jones, a gentleman of means, well advanced in years when he located here, whose principal business was buying and selling real estate, and whose residence was a frame building on State street; Henry Lincoln, a farmer who lived in Broadway; John D. Moore, a merchant on Market street, at the frame house still standing, in which Tunis' Bank was conducted in 1820–21, and where Uwehlan Fuller opened the first drug store in the village; Fritz Juerles, a baker on Broadway, where he occupied a brick house; William Hale, a saddler on Broadway; Joseph Barben, a blacksmith opposite Juerles; —— Lockwood, who lived in a frame house adjoining the town-hall; William Keene, a shoemaker on Market street; Joseph Goff, a hatter on State street; John Moore, wagonmaker; Richard Penny, undertaker on State street; Jesse Dochterman, cigarmaker; Washington Ferris, farmer on Market street; George Waldorf, hotel and store keeper, site of "Central Hotel;" Harrison Seften, wagonmaker and subsequently sawmiller; Henry Wiles, hotel keeper on State street, now the corner of Water, at a frame building that was one of the first in the village; David Jarrett, a successor of Morgan at the Breckenridge and Pursel hotel; Hamilton Ashby, merchant on State street; Dr. Cruikshank, the first resident physician.

The growth of Harrison in population and business importance has been parallel with the agricultural development of the surrounding region and the opening of trade and transportation facilities. The turnpike from Harrison to Cincinnati was opened in 1836. This well-known thoroughfare passes through Miamitown and Cheviot, and is one of the most important in the county. The Whitewater canal was constructed in 1836–40. This was originally an Indiana enterprise; it was found impossible, however, to reach the Ohio river without entering the territory of Ohio, and the legislature of that State granted this privilege only upon condition that permission be granted to tap the canal and construct a branch to Cincinnati. This was reluctantly granted; its effect was to deflect traffic to Cincinnati almost to the utter exclusion of Lawrenceburg, the Indiana terminus. The canal was opened to Lawrenceburg in 1840 and to Cincinnati in 1842. A daily omnibus line to Cincinnati, and to North Bend, on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, were among the conveniences of the place prior to the opening of the Whitewater Valley railroad, which occurred January 1, 1864.

The present industries of Harrison are located principally on the Indiana side, and include the following: The flourmills of R. G. Frederick and Dair Brothers; the Harrison Buggy Works, W. O. Winn, proprietor; the Harrison Fruit and Packing Company; the Harrison Creamery, Thomas Bowles, proprietor; the Harrison Furniture Company, H. Ellis, proprietor; the American Furniture Company, Gale Brothers, proprietors; and Kosmos Frederick's Distillery. On the Ohio side are located the Pioneer Corn Drill Works, James Campbell, proprietor, established in

1839 by James and Alexander Campbell. These works employ fifteen men locally, in addition to which a considerable part of the material entering into the product here is manufactured elsewhere. The Harrison Pottery, William Rupp, proprietor, was originally established in 1829. W. H. Biddinger manufactures picket fence. Luke Clark once undertook a brush factory of some local importance, but was obliged to discontinue it because of competition from goods manufactured by convict labor.

The first local paper at Harrison was the *Advocate*, established in 1870 by James Fairchild. Walter and William R. Hartpence founded the *News* in 1871; the latter withdrew several years later, and the paper has since been conducted by the former. It is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and enjoys an extensive local circulation. The first issue of the Harrison *Democrat* appeared August 21, 1891. D. B. Sherwood is editor and proprietor. This journal supports the political principles indicated by its title, and has already attained a large measure of prosperity.

The population of Harrison was 173 in 1830; 940 in 1850; 1,343 in 1860; 1,417 in 1870; 1,550 in 1880, and 1,690 in 1890. These statistics apply only to Harrison village, Hamilton county. The total for Harrison village, Hamilton county, and the town of West Harrison, Dearborn county, Indiana, was 2,010 in 1890.

The Harrison town hall has an interesting history. The site was reserved for this purpose by Jabez C. Tunis, by whom this part of the town was platted in 1817, but the deed was never recorded. Joseph Barben subsequently purchased it and obtained a deed. The ownership now depended upon priority in having the deed recorded. Frank Looker was commissioned to take the deed to the village of Cincinnati and have it recorded, while Barben intrusted his deed to Daniel H. Hartpence for a similar purpose. Looker and Hartpence left Harrison on the same night, but the latter had the best horse and reached Cincinnati at 3 A. M., roused the recorder, and had the deed entered, thus securing Barben in his title. When this intelligence reached Harrison a meeting of citizens was at once called, and after a thorough discussion of the matter it was decided to reimburse Barben for the amount of his purchase, which was accordingly done. This occurred in 1841. The erection of a market-house was agitated at different times, but no effort to erect a town hall was made until 1849, when Uwehlan Fuller, George Keene, Sr., James Campbell and Allison Looker took the matter in hand, secured subscriptions, and began the erection of the building. It was a frame structure, supported by pillars, the ground floor subserving the purposes of a market place. Considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting its completion, however, and this led to the incorporation of the village in 1850. In 1877 this structure was replaced by the present substantial brick building, which contains a public hall, public reading room, municipal and township offices, and offices of the building association and school board. A tragic event occurred here March 8, 1878, when several persons were killed, and others severely injured, by a gas explosion.

Incomplete village records render it impossible to give particulars regarding the municipal government with such completeness as would be desired. It is known, however, that the first council was composed of Richard Penny, Joseph Sawyer, Dr. Swaney, W. W. Davison, and James Campbell. William F. Converse was the first mayor, but resigned after a brief term of service, and was succeeded by William Keene. The first marshal was John Disberry. Among the mayors in recent years have been Ambrose Williams, Dr. A. E. West, Dr. W. H. H. Willette, S. Z. Brackenridge, W. W. Davison, George Shoobridge, James A. Graft, and George W. Arnold, Jr.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Harrison was organized in the winter of 1811 at the house of John Allen, by Rev. Samuel Baldridge, with the following members:

John Allen, Mrs. Charity Allen, Mrs. Susan Wycoff, Mrs. Grace Ford, Mrs. Phebe Marvin, William Pharris, Mrs. Margaret Wakefield, Mrs. Mary Havens, Mrs. Jane Johnson, Mrs. Rachel Bonnell, John Ewing, Mrs. John Ewing, William Pharris, Mrs. Naomi Pharris, John Pharris, Andrew Wakefield, and ——— Wallace. Mr. Baldridge served as pastor until 1814. In 1820 a division of the congregation occurred, a considerable number of its members withdrawing to organize the Presbyterian church at Providence, Indiana. The following is a list of pastors, the date given being the year in which each incumbent assumed the duties of his office: Sylvester Scovel, 1829; Thomas E. Thomas, 1836; Peter H. Golladay, 1839; W. H. Moore, 1856; John Stewart, 1857; Samuel C. Kerr, 1863; Peter H. Golladay, 1865; O. L. Thomson, 1870; H. P. Pharris, 1871; O. L. Thomson, 1873; E. J. Brown, 1877; William Carson, 1883.

The Christian Church of Harrison originated in 1834 in the labors of Daniel Baldridge, a resident of Oxford, Ohio, who, during a visit to George Waldorf at Harrison, preached at the village schoolhouse. His first converts were Henry Wiles and wife and a German named Meeker. Walter Scott, John O'Kane and others subsequently conducted a meeting at the barn of Isaac Mettler, two miles north of the town. In July, 1834, twenty or thirty persons were immersed, and in the following month the number of members had increased to 126, and $600 were subscribed for a church building. In this enterprise Mayor Brackenridge was especially active. Henry Wiles, John Snyder, G. L. Rude, George Waldorf, Lewis Jolly, the Garners, and A. Hartpence, were among the prominent early members. A reorganization of the church was effected in February, 1853, with Rev. B. K. Smith, pastor, and Roswell Judd, William E. Daubenhyve, A. A. Fairchild, William Kincaid, John Snyder, and William Sanderson as elders, and Robert A. Keene as clerk. The first church edifice now constitutes the town hall in West Harrison. The present place of worship is situated at the corner of Water and Sycamore streets; it is a substantial brick building, erected in 1867. Among the pastors in recent years have been Revs. J. M. Land, Carter, W. H. Kern, L. E. Brown, and W. H. Kraft, the present pastor.

The Methodist Church at Harrison was originally organized by Rev. Daniel D. Davison, D.D., at the residence of George Bowlby, Sr. Ground for a church edifice was donated by John D. Moore, and a place of worship was erected thereon in 1835. The present two-story brick church edifice was erected at the same site in 1866.

St. John's Catholic Church at Harrison.—The first baptismal entry occurs under date of April 17, 1849, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Nicholas Wachter, O. S. F. There were twenty or thirty Catholic families at Harrison and in the vicinity at that date, and they met for worship at the house of John Goebel, where mass was celebrated by Father Wachter and other priests of his order. A small brick church was erected in 1852, and dedicated November 28th in that year. The first resident pastor was Rev. Desiderius Rombouts, and his successors have been Revs. French, A. Boers, G. Egger, Herman Johanning, and Bernard Moeller. The pastoral residence was built in 1872, the church in 1876, and the school in 1877. All are substantial brick structures.

St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church, Harrison, was organized in 1864 by Rev. Louis Richter. The first trustees were Frederick Fischer, Valentine Weber, William Hahmann, and Michael Gnahn. This church was distinctively Lutheran at its organization, but became Evangelical Protestant some eight years later. Prominent among the pastors have been Revs. H. N. Kreuter, Eugene O. Miller, Theodore Bauck, Edward Frommer, Richard Buecklers, and Oscar Wegener, the present incumbent. A frame church edifice on Broadway is the place of worship.

The German United Brethren Church of Harrison was organized in 1877 by Rev. J. F. Albright. John Pfotzer, Frederick Sieffermann, George Gimple, Louis Wike and their families composed the first membership, and the Presbyterian church was

the first place of worship. In 1882 the brick schoolhouse on Hill street was purchased and adapted for church purposes. This church is united with Green Bush, and London, in Butler county in the formation of a pastoral charge. The present pastor is Rev. August Pittka.

The English United Brethren Church of Harrison was organized by Rev. Allen Dunkelburger in 1890. Louis Gimple was the first class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent, and Sydney Joyce was the first steward. The place of worship is located on Sycamore street, and was originally built as a Universalist church.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

INTERESTING HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS—NORTH BEND—CLEVES—ADDYSTON—FERN BANK—CHURCHES.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP is one of the smallest in the county and also one of the oldest, having been erected in 1791, at the same time as Cincinnati and Columbia. It then included parts of Delhi, Green, and Colerain in addition to its present area. The Great Miami separates it from the State of Indiana and from Whitewater township; it adjoins Colerain for a short distance on the north and Delhi on the south, while Green lies adjacent on the east. The township borders upon the Ohio river on the south.

The historic associations of the township are most interesting. Within its limits Fort Finney was built, at the mouth of a small creek, three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of the Miami. Here, too, John Cleves Symmes made his first settlement, and projected what he designed to be the metropolis of the Miami country. The Judge left Maysville, Kentucky, January 29, 1789, and landed at the site of North Bend at three o'clock in the afternoon of February 2nd. The river was exceedingly high, which determined him in the rejection of the level lands at the mouth of the Miami, where he had originally designed to found his settlement. At North Bend, accordingly, he had a plat made for a village, comprising forty-eight lots, which were eagerly purchased and improved. Subsequently he had a plat surveyed for a city one mile square. This included the village site, and conflicting claims of ownership at once involved the embryo settlement in legal and social disputes and disagreements. Judge Symmes thus described the place in a letter written about the time it began to assume village proportions: "This large cabin is shingled with nails, has a very large and good stone chimney which extends from side to side of the house, for the more convenient accommodation of strangers, who are constantly coming and going, and never fail to make my house their home while they stay in the village. In this chimney is a large oven built of stone: Adjoining to this house I have built me a well-finished smokehouse, fourteen feet square, which brings you to a fortified gate of eight feet, for communication back. All the buildings, east of this gate, are set as close to each other as was possible. Adjoining to and west of the gate is a double cabin of forty-eight feet in length and sixteen feet wide, with a well built stone chimney of two fire-places, one facing each room. This roof is covered with boat-plank throughout, and double rows of clapboards in the same manner with the first described cabin. In these several cabins I have fourteen sash-windows of glass. My barn or fodder-house comes next, with a stable on one side for my horses, and on the other one for my cows. These entirely fill up the space of twelve poles. This string of cabins stands—poles from the bank of the river, and quite free from and to the south of the front or Jersey street of the city. The buildings have cost me more

than two hundred pounds specie, and I cannot afford to let them go to strangers for nothing—the mason work alone came to more than one hundred dollars. There is not another house on the ground that has either cellar, stone chimney, or glass window in it, nor of any value compared with mine.

"I have gone to considerable expense in erecting comfortable loghouses on the three lots which I had taken for myself and two nephews, young men who are with me. The lots in North Bend were four poles wide; we have therefore occupied twelve poles of ground on the banks of the Ohio. This front is covered with buildings from one end to the other, and too valuable a construction for me to think of losing them in the general wreck of the village. That the proprietors may be more sensible of the reasonableness of the request, I will give you a description of them. The first, or most easterly one, is a good cabin, sixteen feet wide and twenty-two feet long, with a handsome stone chimney in it; the roof is composed of boat plank set endwise, obliquely, and answers a triple purpose of rafters, lath and an undercourse of shingle, on which lie double rows of clapboards which makes an exceedingly tight and good roof. The next is a cottage, sixteen feet by eighteen, and two and a half stories high; the roof is well shingled with nails. The third is a cabin, fifteen feet wide and sixteen feet long, one story high, with a good stone chimney in it; the roof shingled with nails. The fourth is a very handsome log house, eighteen feet by twenty-six, and two stories high, with two good cellars under the first in order to guard more effectually against heat and cold."

In 1791 a garrison of eighty soldiers was stationed here, and with their withdrawal and the establishment of the military post at Cincinnati, the place rapidly declined. The unsuccessful issue of St. Clair's campaign against the Indians hastened the dissolution of its fortunes. In 1795 the Judge wrote that the cabins were "deserted by dozens in a street." He did not despair of the future of the place, however, but continued to cherish the belief that it would yet become a great city. He continued to reside here until his death. His residence was one of the most commodious in the State. About a mile southeast of its former location is a cemetery in which his remains are interred. The inscription reads as follows: "Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on Long Island in the State of New York, July 21, A. D. 1742. Died at Cincinnati, February 26, A. D. 1814." President Harrison, who married the Judge's daughter Annie, also resided at North Bend, and is interred on a mound a short distance southwest of the village. Apart from its historic associations the village possesses few elements of interest or importance. It has a substantial school building and town hall and a fine Catholic church. It was incorporated in 1874, and included considerable territory to the east, but when Addyston came into existence this corporation was dissolved in order to permit that place to secure separate political autonomy.

Cleves had a population of 836 in 1880 and 1,227 in 1890. It was incorporated in 1875. The first mayor was W. B. Welsh; clerk, Joseph M. Balsley; council, W. A. Dick, H. L. Cooper, John Laird, Oliver Matson, Jacob Young, and J. M. Flinchpaugh. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1875, W. B. Welsh; 1877, R. S. White; 1879, H. L. Cooper; 1881, James Carlin; 1883, W. A. Dick; 1885, William Argo; 1887, W. B. Welsh; 1889, Joseph S. Ingersoll; 1891, A. E. B. Stephens; 1893, J. S. Ingersoll.

The village was founded by Gen. Harrison in 1818, and, enjoying advantages of a location in one of the principal highways leading from Cincinnati to the West, it early enjoyed a fair degree of business prosperity. At the present time it ranks with the most important village communities of the county. Every line of business is represented. The public schools are well sustained. There are two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist.

M. S. Bonnell.

Addyston was incorporated in 1891. The first mayor was Frank Nevitt; clerk, Frank M. Ware; treasurer, Enos F. Kelch; marshal, Sherman McDaniel; council, Charles Glover, Stephen W. Garrison, George Hay, Henry G. Carr, William Conley, and William Guyler. Mr. Nevitt was succeeded in 1892 by Frank M. Ware, the present mayor. The corporate limits of the village include the villages of Addyston and Sekitan, the respective designation of its two post offices and railway stations.

The site was originally owned by C. W. Short. Sekitan is the older of the two villages. The first impetus to improvement here was given by the construction of the Big Four coal elevator, which was removed to this point in 1881 from North Bend. Coal is brought here by water and transferred to the railroad for shipment westward. The Addyston Pipe & Steel Company established their works here several years ago, and employ several hundred men. This is the main industrial support of the village. The Cincinnati Paving Block Company manufactures vitrified brick and also constitutes an important local industrial feature. The village has four churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist and Baptist (colored).

Fern Bank is a delightful suburban village, situated partly in Miami and partly in Delhi township. It was founded by C. W. Short, to whose munificence it owes the handsome Episcopal church that constitutes its only place of worship. The village is incorporated, and has a most efficient local administration. It was incorporated March 27, 1888. The first officers were: Mayor, William G. Miner; clerk, William A. White; treasurer, Perrin G. March; marshal, John Wyatt; council, R. B. Beeson, George A. Fitch, Charles W. Short, George A. Snider, J. F. Thornton, George Tozzer. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1889, William G. Minor; 1890. William A. White; 1891, William A. White; 1892, E. A. Hill; 1893, Charles W. Short.

CHURCHES.

Cleves Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. J. Hall, a missionary of that denomination in this section, November 22, 1830. The original constituent members were Stephen Wood, Catherine Wood, Robert Spence, Hannah Spence, Lewis Morgan, Ann Morgan, Sarah Morgan, Andrew Porter, Eliza Porter, James Story, Ruth Story, James S. Ogden, Arthur Orr, James M. Martin, Pallas Young, Dorothy Allen, Alice Hodge and Sarah Hodge. The first elders, Stephen Wood, Robert Spence, and James S. Ogden, were ordained March 27, 1831. The church edifice is a brick structure, and was erected in 1850. The present pastor is Rev. C. O. Hastings.

Cleves Methodist Episcopal Church was organized some years ago, the prominent early members being John McCullough, David Brown, William Rogers, William Bateman and Stephen Cooper. The first place of worship of the society was the Presbyterian church. The colored Methodists worship in the building first erected for its individual use. The present place of worship is a substantial frame building.

Zion United Brethren Church is an old organization. Its place of worship is situated in the northern part of the township.

Addyston Churches.—The Methodist and Episcopal churches of Addyston were built in 1891, the colored Baptist in 1890, and the colored Methodist in 1892. All are frame structures.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, North Bend.—There was a small Catholic population here as early as 1860, and mass was celebrated at private houses by priests from the city. When Father Scholl assumed charge at Delhi in 1875 he included this point in his parish, and agitated the erection of a church building. The corner-stone was laid September 19, 1886, by Rev. Albrink, vicar-general of the diocese, and the dedication occurred July 31, 1887.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—EARLY HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS—CARTHAGE—CLIFTON—AVONDALE—COLLEGE HILL—WINTON PLACE—MT. AIRY—ELMWOOD PLACE—ST. BERNARD—BOND HILL—IDLEWILD—CHURCHES.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP is situated immediately north of Cincinnati, between Columbia on the east and Green on the west. Upon its territory are located the villages of Avondale, Clifton, St. Bernard, Bond Hill, Winton Place, College Hill, Elmwood Place, and the greater portion of Mt. Airy and Carthage. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati division of the "Big Four," the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern, and the Cincinnati Northwestern railways pass through this township, and the facilities for travel to and from the city which these lines afford explain the growth of suburban communities. The principal roads leading northward from the city also pass through this township, e. g., the Colerain, Hamilton, Carthage, Reading, and Montgomery pikes.

As originally erected in 1809, Mill Creek included, in addition to its present area, two adjacent tiers of sections on the south, now embraced in the city limits of Cincinnati, and also Cumminsville. Previous to 1809 the townships of Cincinnati and Springfield included this territory within their boundaries. In 1890 the population was 20,169.

The early historic associations of Mill Creek are interesting. It was through this territory that the expeditions of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne marched against the Indians. The first settlers were doubtless squatters, who located here during the opening period of the Indian wars and derived a meager subsistence from the cultivation of such small tracts of land as they were able or disposed to clear, depending upon fishing and hunting, however, rather than agricultural pursuits. Among the most prominent of the early settlers were the Ludlows, Israel and John, brothers, from Morristown, New Jersey. Israel became jointly interested with Denman and Patterson in the founding of Cincinnati. John was the first sheriff of the county, and resided for some years at the site of Ludlow Grove, a village included in the corporate limits of St. Bernard. The crossing of the creek at this point was known as Ludlow's ford. Israel Ludlow established a station at the site of Cumminsville, and here St. Clair's army rendezvoused preparatory to the expedition of 1791.

CARTHAGE.

Carthage is one of the oldest and largest suburban villages in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is situated on the Miami canal, the Hamilton pike, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and "Big Four" railroads.

The site of the village is partly in Mill Creek and partly in Springfield township, but as the largest and most historic portion is in Mill Creek, it seems most appropriate to give its history in this connection. The village limits comprise the contiguous portions of four sections—Nos. 1 and 7, Range 1, Township 3, in Springfield, and Nos. 6 and 12, Range 2, Township 3, in Mill Creek. Samuel Bonnell entered Section 6 in 1789, and on the forfeit corner of this section Moses Pryor located. David Tuttle's warrant for Section 12 was also entered in 1789, and Richard S. Clark located upon the forfeit corner thereof. Other early settlers in this

vicinity were James Henry, Israel Shreve, James Mott, Darius C. Orcutt, Samuel Martin, Stephen Flinn, Richard Hawkins, Edward and Amos White, Benjamin Ludlow, Silas Halsey, Joseph Henry, Moses Kitchel, Silas Condit, John Brazier, Caleb Camp, Robert Dill, and James Cunningham. Col. White's mill was situated on Mill creek a short distance from the present site of the village, and was patronized by the inhabitants of a wide range of country. Some of the principal roads of the county converged toward this point. Says Thomas M. Dill: "A wagon road connected White's Station with Columbia, crossing Harmar's trace one mile southeast of the present village; another led east to Covalt's Station, on the Little Miami; and another road, on the old Indian trail, passed near Griffin's (Caldwell's mill) westward to the Great Miami, and on to North Bend. This road connected almost directly with Dunlap's or Colerain Station on the Great Miami. Between White's and Griffin's Stations (in Upper Carthage) passed the great road from Fort Hamilton southward to Ludlow's Station (North Cumminsville), and thence to Cincinnati."

It is not surprising that a locality enjoying such advantages of location should be favorably regarded as the site of a prospective town. The project was first carried into execution by Edward White, by whom in 1815 the northeastern part of Section 12, in Mill Creek township, was platted. The owners immediately prior to White were his father, Capt. Jacob White, and Levi Frazee. Of this original plat the northern boundary was the section line, the Hamilton road formed its western limit, while Deerfield and Dayton streets constituted the boundaries on the south and east, respectively. Mr. Dill states 152 lots were sold to fifty-eight different purchasers, and gives an interesting list of first residents of the village. Archibald Burns built a fine residence and a tread-power carding mill at the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, where, after his death, his son, James Burns, manufactured agricultural implements for several years. John Brecount erected and conducted the "Mansion House," the first hotel of the village. John Evans was the first bricklayer. Sidney and Ephraim Knowlton were engaged in merchandizing and pork packing. They also owned a canal-boat, "The Hannibal, of Carthage," the first boat engaged in local traffic from this point. The first storekeeper was Benjamin Irwin, and his place of business was at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The first carpenters were Leicester Nichols and James Hefferman. The first wagonmaker was John Shanklin. Isaac, Thomas and Adam Miller were engaged in the saddlery business on Hamilton street. Solomon Rogers, a retired steamboat captain, made the village his residence. Andrew Smalley was the first postmaster, and also kept the "Clifton House," the predecessor of Belser's tavern. The blacksmiths were Joel Tucker and Nathaniel Williams, on Main street. James, John and Perual Townsend were coopers and carpenters. Thomas McCammon & Sons were the first cabinet-makers. They located at the village in 1821, at which date Mr. Dill places the number of houses in Carthage at a dozen, while those of Maj. James Caldwell, Richard Dill, Abram Wilson, and Thomas McCammon were in sight on the west: The "Bull's Head" tavern was situated on the Hamilton road, south of the village.

The principal additions to the original plat of Carthage have been made by the following persons: Samuel Caldwell, 1826; James N. Caldwell, 1848; Lee, Wilson & Bullock, 1850; Caldwell & Paddock, 1850; Samuel Greenham, 1858; Theophilus French, 1868; Jacob Schmucker, 1869; Eggers & Sprung and T. Colling, 1875.

The central location and convenience of access which determined the founding of Carthage also contributed to its popularity as a place of public resort during the early history of the county. Here political meetings were held, and some of the most famous orators of the great national parties of that day frequently addressed them. Of equal if not greater influence in attracting the people were the races and county fairs. Mr. Dill states that "the stables of Belser and VanKirk were always ready for the accom-

modation of a thousand horses, and the tavern tables, in order the year round, were ready on short notice for as many horsemen or hungry politicians. These races and old-time fairs continued up to 1850–54, when they gave place to the modern expositions and trotting races on the Hamilton county fair-grounds in northern Carthage." "The first race track was on the township line, east and west, between Springfield and Mill creek, from Western Carthage, near Dill's, to the hill on the east, where the grounds join Morris's grove. The Miami canal cut this track in two in 1826, when another was laid out from Knowlton's corner, at the Second street bridge, northward to White's Station on Mill creek. After this, Smalley's track, on what is now Maj. Caldwell's farm, became a noted place for races and militia musters."

Enough has been said to show that Carthage was for many years one of the most important inland towns in the county. Its position on the principal road leading to the city through the Mill creek valley enabled its merchants to intercept an appreciable proportion of the trade from the country districts on the north, while its hotels profited to the same degree from the extensive travel over this thoroughfare. Add to this its importance as a place of public concourse, and we can form some idea of what Carthage was fifty or sixty years ago. But these elements of prosperity have long since disappeared, to be replaced by others of distinctively modern type. Carthage is to-day a suburban village of 2,257 inhabitants (census of 1890), with Christian, Methodist, Catholic and Evangelical Protestant churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, an efficient system of schools, and a well conducted municipal government.

The manufacturing interests of Carthage at the present time comprise the planing-mill of William Cordes & Sons, and the works of the Carthage Wheel Company, the Union Axle Company, and the C. Dodsworth Distilling Company. Wiehe & Cordes established the planing-mill in 1889, and on the 21st of May, 1891, the name was changed to its present style. The number of operatives is twenty. The Carthage Wheel Company, of which G. H. Burrows is president, E. J. Burrows, secretary and treasurer, and P. J. Kelly, manager, manufactures buggy wheels exclusively and employs 185 men. The present company was formed in May, 1892. The Union Axle Company, incorporated August 22, 1889, employes 100 men, and manufactures axles, springs, and tirebolts. G. H. DeGolyer is president, G. H. Burrows, vice-president, and Morris S. Shipley, secretary. The works of the C. Dodsworth Distilling Company were placed in operation in June, 1893.

The village of Carthage was incorporated September 21, 1868. The first officers were J. R. Bonnel, mayor; William G. Warman, Jr., clerk; W. W. Winder, Jr., treasurer; J. G. Henderson, marshal; and John F. Colling, Julius Tosso, R. C. Phillips, John Bickers, and John Steptoe, trustees. J. R. Bonnel, R. H. Morten, R. C. Phillips, Smith Stimmel, Calvin S. Johnson, Joseph G. Sextro, Henry V. O'Donnel, George W. Wood, James Broderick, and James L. Orbison, have successively served as mayor. The corporation owns and controls its own water and electric light plants. The water works were erected at a cost of $25,000, and the electric light plant at a cost of $10,000. Both were constructed under the supervision of a board composed of Thomas Birch, William Cordes, and Charles E. McCannon, with Harry Simms as clerk. The village has erected a town hall, comprising council chamber, police and prison departments.

CLIFTON.

The village of Clifton extends from the Miami canal on the south and west to the Carthage pike on the east, it adjoins the city of Cincinnati on the south and west, Mill Creek township on the north, and the village of Avondale on the east, comprising portions of Sections 15, 16, 21, 22, and 27, Range 2, Township 3.

Almost the whole of Section 21 is embraced within the village limits. Sixty years ago this entire section was the property of Charles S. Clarkson, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, who gave it the name of Clifton Farm. Only a small part of it was farmed, however; the principal part of the tract was used for grazing. Mr. Clarkson was unfortunate in his business operations, and this tract of land with other assets passed into the possession of his principal creditor, the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati. Clifton avenue, then a country road, was at that time the only public highway within the present territory of the village. The Bank opened Lafayette avenue, and about the same time the county commissioners had Ludlow avenue surveyed as a county road. The Bank subdivided the land adjacent to these thoroughfares and disposed of the entire section, principally in large lots. This occurred in 1840.

East of Clifton avenue the proprietor, antecedent to Clarkson and contemporary with him, was Nicholas Longworth, a wealthy and prominent resident of Cincinnati. His tenants were farmers and market gardeners, and before the era of village growth the population upon the village site was located principally upon the Longworth tract.

The principal subdivisions subsequent to that of the Lafayette Bank have been those of James Bryant, Ludlow avenue west of Clifton; Reuben P. Resor, Resor avenue; Lee & Wilson, Lafayette and Ludlow avenues; John and Martin Weighell, Ludlow Prospect, Brookline and Clifton avenues; Frank Lauk, Centre street and Carthage pike; Theodore Cook, Bryant, Cook, Thrall and Middleton avenues; Hildebrand & Schwegman, Middleton and Central avenues; and Resor Park, east of Clifton and north of Central avenue.

Clifton was incorporated as a village by legislative enactment of March 23, 1850. The charter was proposed by Flamen Ball, an eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, and under its provisions the council is debarred from issuing any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. At the organization of the village, April 4, 1850, the following officers were elected: Mayor, Hamilton M. Harbaugh; recorder, Joseph H. McIlvain; trustees, R. B. Bowler, John A. D. Burrows, Charles P. McIlvain, Jacob Mummert, William Resor; school trustees: W. B. Smith, William B. Dodd, Reuben P. Resor; marshal, John Gentry. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1850, Hamilton M. Harbaugh, Flamen Ball, *vice* Harbaugh; 1851–55, Flamen Ball; 1856, C. M. Valleau; 1857, C. M. Valleau, E. J. Miller, Webster Elmes; 1858–69, Flamen Ball; 1869–71, Robert Hosea; 1871–76, James Bugher; 1877–89, Henry Probasco; 1889–93, R. B. Bowler. The following persons have served as village recorder: 1850–51, Joseph H. McIlvain; 1852–55, Robert Reily; 1856, Webster Elmes; 1867, Thomas Sherlock; 1858-60, Webster Elmes; 1860, Webster Elmes, Flamen Ball, Jr.; 1861–62, Flamen Ball, Jr.; 1863–68, Thomas Sherlock; 1869–93, S. G. Sterling.

The cloister of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart is one of the most interesting institutions of Clifton. It occupies an elevated location, and is surrounded by grounds of great natural beauty. The school takes high rank among similar institutions, and has a large attendance.

AVONDALE.

Avondale is one of the most beautiful, populous and extensive suburbs of Cincinnati. It is situated principally upon Section 9, entire Range 2 and Township 3, which was sold by Symmes in 1795 to Samuel Robinson. "The next year Robinson conveyed three hundred acres in its northeast part to John Hardin; in 1797 one hundred and twenty acres in the southwest part to William McMillan, of Cincinnati, whose remains were buried here for more than half a century, but now rest in Spring Grove cemetery; in 1798 the tract north of McMillan's and west of Hardin's was sold to John Hunt; and the southeast part, comprising the entire remainder of

the section, was afterward acquired by the celebrated William Woodward, founder of the Woodward High school. McMillan became a further purchaser here, together with Jonathan Dayton and Elias Boudinot, of the East Jersey company, making the Miami Purchase. After the death of Dayton, a subdivision was made in November, 1846, by Jonathan Bartlett, administrator of his estate on both sides of the Lebanon turnpike (now Main avenue), but mostly east of the road, which he designated as 'a plat of house lots at Clinton, three miles from Cincinnati.' This was the first subdivision made in what is now Avondale. Two years afterward James A. Corry made a plat in the southwest part of the section, upon the McMillan tract, which he styled the Locust Grove subdivision. About the same time still another subdivision was made by Spencer and Corry. In 1852 Samuel Cloon made a subdivision of about one hundred and fifty acres, covering the 'Clinton' tract, upon which Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, had built his suburban residence in 1847. The Cincinnati & Chicago railroad made a subdivision on the Corry lands in 1854, to which the engineer in charge of the survey gave the name of Avondale subdivision, from which the village-to-be derived its name."

Since this there have been numerous additional subdivisions, as the improvement in traveling facilities and the pressure of population required. The borough was incorporated in 1854.

COLLEGE HILL.

College Hill certainly occupies one of the most romantic and beautiful, as well as one of the most elevated, localities in the county. The following particulars regarding the history of College Hill have been derived from the historical sketch of which F. G. Cary is the author.

"The plat of the village embraces the western part of Section 30, and the eastern part of Section 36, including the forfeit of the latter. Both of these sections (except the forfeits) were sold by Symmes to Neamiah Tunis, of New Jersey. Neamiah Tunis sold Section 30 to his nephew, Jabez C. Tunis, who removed to and resided in Cincinnati. In 1813 William Cary purchased of Jabez C. Tunis 491 acres in Section 30, for $7 per acre. David Gray had bought some fifty acres on the east side of the section south of the forfeit before Cary purchased the remainder of the section, but Gray's deed was given the year following. Moses N. Gray, a son of David, still owns and resides upon a part of the paternal estate. Soon after Mr. Cary purchased seventy-five acres, north of the North Bend road in Springfield township adjoining his original tract. All of College Hill in Section 30 is embraced in William Cary's purchase, hence all titles come through him. About 170 acres are still owned by his descendants.

"In the fall of 1813 William Cary cut down a few trees, dug a well, and built a log cabin. Its location was a little north and west of the old brick homestead. He built the brick house in 1816. The cabin was used for a tenant house for many years, but all trace of it is gone. In April, 1814, Mr. Cary, with wife and three sons, moved into the log house in the wilderness. The clay of which the brick were made in the Cary homestead was taken from the cellar and burned on the spot. It was one of the most elegant and palatial residences in the country in 1816. In 1814 Mr. Cary sold fifty acres to Cyrus Howard, who commenced a clearing on the north side of Linden avenue, opposite the residence of his son, Stephen F. Howard. In 1815 Roswell Hazeltine purchased fifty acres adjoining Howard on the west, built a cabin, and afterward the small frame house, which is still standing. In 1816 Zebulon Strong purchased thirty-two acres and built a cabin near where his daughter, Mrs. Russell, now lives. Some years later his cabin gave place to the present frame dwelling.

"In 1819 John Strong, a brother to Zebulon, purchased fifty-six acres, embracing the territory between Linden avenue and the south line of the Pierson property and

east of the turnpike, except a building lot of one acre, situated on the west side, which now forms a part of the Hollenshade lawn. He afterward built a frame near the same spot, which was years later removed, and is now the house occupied and owned by Dr. Johnson. In 1819 Mr. Cary sold to David Thomas for a half-dozen split-bottom kitchen chairs the two acres where John M. Wilson, Esq., resides. The chairs were never delivered. A few years later Mr. Cary sold to Solomon Howard, a Revolutionary soldier, the father of Cyrus Howard, two acres on the east side of the turnpike and north of Linden avenue. He built and occupied until his death in 1834 a small frame cottage, where the Presbyterian church now stands. This cottage was removed to the other side of the turnpike, and is now owned by Samuel Hammett. This was the first frame house erected on College Hill. This embraces all the transfers and settlements made on this hill during the first ten years.

"Section 36. Neamiah Tunis, owner of Section 36 (except the forfeit conveyed by Symmes to Rankins), died in New Jersey, and it was some years after the occupation of Section 30 before titles could be obtained. The first conveyance was made by the executors of Tunis to Albert G. Arnold in 1827, being for thirty-three acres on the east side of the section from the line of the forfeit to the south line of the section. The residence of Gen. Cist is upon the Arnold tract. Between 1827 and 1832, inclusive, the executors of Tunis sold the remainder of the section in parcels to Roswell Hazeltine, Thomas B. Weatherby, George W. C. Hunter, Nathaniel Ryan, Jesse Jones, Edward Grogan, and David Jessup. Even at that late day the purchase price was small. T. B. Weatherby paid for his fifty acres in 1832 $589. All the original settlers of this section have passed away except T. B. Weatherby, who still lives upon his farm at the good old age of eighty-five.

"William Cary, Solomon and Cyrus Howard, and David Thomas were from New Hampshire; John and Zebulon Strong from Vermont, and Roswell Hazeltine from New York. The Hon. R. F. Howard, Esq., of Xenia, son of Cyrus Howard, was the first-born of College Hill, viz., in July, 1814. Eber P. Strong is the oldest native resident."

Concerning early manufactures Mr. Cary states that in 1820 David Thomas "built a cabin on the spot now occupied by the residence of John M. Wilson, Esq., and a log shop for a chair and furniture factory. It was not a success. About the year 1819 a Mr. Powell leased a lot of William Cary and erected a cabin where the Presbyterian church stands, and started a factory in the valley between the turnpike and Mr. Davey's residence for the manufacture of black salts and pearl ash. He procured his ashes from the neighboring clearings and cabins, leached them in hoppers, and boiled the lye in large iron kettles. A great quantity of maple sugar and molasses was made on College Hill. The troughs were made usually of sassafras, the spills of sumach or elder. Large iron kettles were used to reduce the water to syrup and sugar. They were suspended on poles over a fire or set in a stone archway. In the year 1828 Albert G. Arnold established a tannery on the low ground immediately north of the residence of Gen. Cist. He had some thirty or forty vats and a currying shop. He did considerable business for some years, and was quite successful. He had also a shop for making shoes." The looms of Mrs. John Strong and others and William Cary's saw and grist mill are also mentioned.

The first schoolhouse was a brick building on the Colerain road. In 1832 F. G. Cary opened a high school for boys, which ultimately developed into "The Farmers' College of Hamilton County." Over thirteen thousand dollars were invested in grounds and buildings. In 1852 the purpose of establishing a scientific school with a department for theoretical agriculture was formed, a farm of 100 acres was purchased, and other preliminary arrangements made, but owing to financial embarrassments this design was abandoned in 1866. In 1885 the name was changed to Belmont College; the name has since been changed to the Ohio Military Institute.

In 1843 Mrs. Laura B. Hays opened a high school for girls. She was succeeded by Mrs. Brooks, and she by Rev. John W. Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison.

Rev. John Covert in 1852 purchased the grounds now occupied by the sanitarium and erected thereon a three-story brick building, in which he opened and conducted the Ohio Female College. The building was destroyed by fire in 1858, when Mr. Covert sold the grounds to Alphonso Wood and Eli Taylor. A fine building was erected and the college was reopened, but financial troubles beset its further history. This second building was destroyed by fire in 1868; it was rebuilt by J. C. C. Hollenshade, but was converted into a sanitarium several years later.

College Hill was incorporated June 4, 1866. The first mayor was E. De Lerisy; clerk, E. N. Wilde; trustees, A. D. E. Tweed, S. F. Cary, E. P. Strong, Joel Strong, and Amos Worthington.

WINTON PLACE.

In 1865 Sylvester Hand and Samuel Froome platted the western part of Winton Place, and by subsequent subdivisions, principally those of Dodsworth and McMakin, the village attained such proportions as to justify its incorporation, June 18, 1882. The first mayor was Samuel Hannaford; clerk, John W. Innes; council, Thomas Lovett, William A. Webb, A. B. Lewis, Edward Cook, Henry H. Vail, and F. A. Armstrong, The town hall was purchased by the village authorities in 1893. It was erected by private individuals, and transferred to Theophilus Wilson, Henry Huffman, and Edward De Lerissey, trustees of the voting precinct, September 8, 1877. Winton Place adjoins Spring Grove cemetery, extending from Mill creek to the hills on the west.

MT. AIRY.

Mt. Airy was incorporated as a village October 30, 1865, and comprises territory formerly included in Mill Creek and Green townships. The first village officers were A. Shouter, mayor; John R. Hatfield, recorder; O. Brown, P. Grogan, H. H. Harris and J. M. Memmel, trustees. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1865, A. Shouter; 1869, Oliver Brown; 1870, W. J. M. Gordon; 1872, B. H. Kroeger; 1876, A. Shouter; 1878, E. T. Brown; 1879, E. Jacobs, B. H. Kroeger; 1884, A. B. Hay; 1886, B. H. Kroeger; 1888, John H. McMakin; 1890, W. J. M. Gordon; 1892, B. H. Kroeger.

ELMWOOD PLACE.

Elmwood Place was laid out in 1875 by Frank L. Whetstone and L. C. Hopkins. In 1880 it had a population of 136, which has since increased to several thousand. The village was incorporated in 1890, and on the 29th of July in that year the first election occurred. Emil Heun was elected mayor; John Kindel, clerk; John H. Meyer, marshal; Jacob Kirchner, treasurer, and J. F. Colligan, John H. Bruening, A. J. Hammill, M. Trainor, John C. Singer, and Frank Dieterle, council. The present mayor is P. W. Derr.

ST. BERNARD.

The incorporated village of St. Bernard includes the town of that name and the adjoining village of Ludlow Grove. St. Bernard was laid out in 1850 by Joseph Kleine and J. B. Schroder, to whose subdivision those of Stephen Kemper, Lawrence Schroder, H. J. Witte, and Elwood Alkemeyer have since been added. Ludlow Grove was platted by Brewster, Barton & Foltz, John T. Wright, and Noah Bable. This is the location of the old Ludlow homestead, the residence of a family of much prominence in the early history of the county. It is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, and its history as a village dates from the completion of that road. In Ludlow Grove there are two churches, Reformed and Presbyterian.

J. H. Ward

St. Bernard proper is the location of a Catholic church. The population is composed principally of Germans, who find employment in the city and in the works at Ivorydale and the Erkenbrecker starch factory.

St. Bernard was incorporated in 1878; the first mayor was H. L. Katenkamp; clerk, Bernard Brinkers; council, Lawrence Schroder, Frank Broxterman, Andrew Attermeyer, Henry Boehner, H. Huffmann, and F. Kauffman and J. H. W. Rott. H. L. Katenkamp served as mayor in 1878; Robert Kemper in 1879–86; David Lauxterman, in 1886–88, and William Schulhof 1888–93. A. H. Thaman was clerk, 1880–88, and John G. Overman has filled the office since the latter date. The town hall is a handsome brick building erected in 1889–90, under the supervision of William Schulhof, mayor; John G. Overman, clerk, and C. E. Manthey, George W. Dahling, August Riehle, Peter Daley, F. Broxterman, and H. A. Wess, councilmen.

BOND HILL.

Bond Hill was originally platted by the Coöperative Land and Building Association of Cincinnati, No. 1, organized in 1871. Three additional subdivisions have since been made by F. H. Hellman, south of Oakland avenue, extending from Paddock to Washington avenue; Henry Broerman, south of Hellman's, and Henry Ruffner, west of the original plat. The location is elevated and almost level, with an easy slope toward the south. A considerable degree of uniformity is noticeable in the appearance of many of the houses, due to the fact that the Building Association did not furnish a great variety of plans for the selection of its members. There are also many residences of a more modern type, representing a great diversity of architectural designs. Bond Hill has three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic; and in the immediate vicinity is the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, one of the most important eleemosynary institutions of the Catholic faith in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It comprises a large and productive farm, and the buildings are ample and commodious.

IDLEWILD.

Idlewild is a post-village on the Montgomery pike, between the city line and that of Norwood borough. The site was originally embraced in the farms of James and Jonathan Lyons. The station of this name is situated at the junction of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern and Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railways.

CHURCHES.

Carthage Christian Church was founded by Rev. Walter Scott, who first preached at the brick schoolhouse east of the canal, and subsequently at Solomon Rogers house and barn. His first converts were Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Ross and William A. Myers, at whose house the organization was effected in June, 1832, with Solomon Rogers as bishop, and Richard Dillons and William A. Myers as deacons. At this time the membership was thirty-two, but it increased to 200 in 1834. Hezekiah Wood, John Ludlow, Elijah Brady, James Dill, and Samuel Dill were also prominent early members. Among the early pastors were Revs. Scott, B. U. Watkins, Arthur Critchfield, David S. Burnet, James Challen, Dr. R. Richardson, Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, and William Pinkerton. The first church edifice was erected in 1833, and the present upon the same site in 1879.

Forest Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Avondale, was founded as Mears Chapel, so named in honor of John Mears, by whom the site was donated. The present edifice is built of native blue limestone, and dedicated in 1889. The chairman of the building committee was Dr. J. Ebersole.

St. Clement's Catholic Church, St. Bernard, was founded in 1850, by the Order of St. Francis of Cincinnati. The cloister was rebuilt in 1862, and in 1870 the pres-

ent substantial brick church edifice was erected. The present schoolhouse, also a large and commodious structure, was erected in 1878.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton. In December, 1855, a number of persons residing at Clifton, and in the vicinity, took the initiatory steps in the organization of a parish, and January 5, 1856, at a meeting at the house of H. W. Derby, the first vestry was elected, consisting of R. Buchanan, H. W. Derby, R. B. Bowler, W. B. Smith, B. B. Whiteman, R. A. Whetstone, and S. G. Sterling. The succession of rectors has been as follows: Revs. William F. Lloyd, Samuel Clements, G. D. M. Mortimer, William Johnson, Edmund Rowland, D. D., D. F. Forrest, D. D., and Edwin F. Small. The church site was given by William Resor, and the present edifice was erected thereon in 1867.

Clifton Methodist Episcopal Church is largely indebted to the late Dr. William B. Davis, by whom the church site was donated. It was at his residence, March 7, 1890, that the first meeting for the organization occurred. June 22, 1891, the enterprise was placed in the hands of a committee composed of O. J. Wilson, A. M. Dolph, T. A. Snider, W. L. Davis, E. W. Mullikin, and W. B. Davis. Ground was broken November 15, 1891; the corner stone was laid March 15, 1892, and the dedication occurred November 20, 1892. The formal organization was effected September 20, 1892, at the residence of Dr. Davis. Rev. H. D. Ketcham, the first and present pastor, assumed charge in September, 1892.

Winton Place Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1860, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. S. Hand. It is a brick building, and still stands on the Winton road. Ground for the present edifice was given by Mrs. Jane Froome, and the fine stone chapel thereon was dedicated January 14, 1885. Rev. Marion Lasourd was pastor, and Rev. C. H. Payne, president of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastoral residence was built in 1889.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, College Hill, was organized February 25, 1866, with A. Doisy, senior warden; D. B. Pierson, junior warden, and George C. Knight, Charles E. Cist, W. J. M. Gordon, Lucius S. Hopkins, and S. H. Harbison, vestry. The chapel of Farmers' College was occupied as a place of worship until 1867, when the present church edifice was built.

St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church at Carthage was founded in 1869 by Rev. J. G. Albrink, of Reading. The first resident pastor was Rev. R. Broering, who was followed in 1879 by Rev. H. Brinkmeyer. From 1881 to 1884 the parish was administered to by Brothers of the Order of St. Francis. Rev. Albert G. Drufuer became pastor in 1884, in which year the school was established. A new school building was erected in 1893.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Avondale, is a large and substantial stone building, surrounded by handsome and extensive grounds. It was built in 1870.

Avondale Presbyterian Church was organized April 21, 1868, with thirty members.

Clifton Presbyterian Church began with the establishment of a Sunday-school in 1889, which developed into a Presbyterian church, March 15, 1881. The formal organization occurred April 19, 1882, with twenty-seven members. The first pastor was Rev. Howard Billman.

Carthage Evangelical Protestant Church was organized January 22, 1871, with twenty-eight members, of whom the president was J. W. Sprung; secretary, Frank Wiehe; treasurer, Johann Belser; elders, Jacob Weber, and George Bischoff; trustees, Adolph Wiehe, Leonard Engel, and Frederick Wunker. The building site was donated by J. W. Sprung and Henry Eggers. The corner stone was laid June 17, 1871, and the dedication occurred November 5, when the first pastor, Rev. W. Diekmann, was installed. His successors have been Revs. E. O. Miller, H. M. Kreuter, and Gustave Baum.

Bond Hill Presbyterian Church was organized October 17, 1875, by a presbyterial committee composed of Rev. E. H. Camp, Rev. E. D. Ledyard, and Theophilus Wilson. The church building was dedicated November 7, 1875. The pastors have been Revs. George B. Peck, Luman A. Aldrich, James A. Ewing, George M. Maxwell, D.D., Arthur F. Bishop, and Richard F. Souter.

Ludlow Grove Presbyterian Church originated as a Sunday-school established by Theophilus Wilson, of Avondale, twenty-five years ago. Stephen Kemper, of Walnut Hills, donated two lots at that place, and the proceeds from their sale furnished the means for the purchase of the present church site, upon which the frame chapel was erected in 1883.

The German Evangelical Reformed Church, of Ludlow Grove, was organized January 1, 1883, by Rev. John Heckermann, of Cincinnati. The first officers were William Abking and Peter Doehler, elders, and Henry Wunker and Gottlieb Tansing, deacons. Rev. A. Seyring became pastor July 1, 1885. The corner stone of the church was laid April 15, 1888, and the dedication occurred in the following July.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Winton Place.—Upon application of Mrs. Wake Hubbell and Mrs. Frank Armstrong, the diocesan missionary visited Winton Place, and December 21, 1884, Bishop Jagger read evening prayer. The Bishop appointed Rev. C. S. Sargent, the missionary in charge, Henry H. Vail, William Solway, and Robert H. Smith as an executive committee. The Sunday-school was started January 18, 1885; the first baptismal service occurred March 22, 1885; the first communion April 26, and the first confirmation June 14. Rev. Charles S. Walkley became rector December 1, 1889; S. W. Garrett, May 1, 1893. The corner stone of the church was laid April 20, 1887. It is a beautiful stone structure.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Protestant Church, of Elmwood, was organized January 19, 1887, by Rev. Frederick Hohmann, and incorporated November 7, 1888. The site was donated by Bofinger & Hopkins. The church was dedicated May 6, 1888. Revs. S. A. John and C. A. Kœnig have served as pastors. The pastoral residence was erected in 1889.

Bond Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in July, 1886, by Rev. John F. Laird, with eight members. The church site was donated by O. L. Perrin, and the church building was dedicated in 1889. The officers at that time were O. L. Perrin, C. W. Woods, G. W. Simpkinson, John Gilbert, J. T. Price, H. G. Rich, and Mrs. R. K. Lindsay.

The Carthage Methodist Episcopal Church is a brick building on Jackson street, erected in 1887–88, during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Shrively. The first church building, also a brick structure, stood east of the canal at the corner of Paddock road and Second street, on ground given by John K. Green.

Elmwood Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1888. The first class-leader was C. B. Chapman. The church edifice was dedicated in 1891.

Elmwood Presbyterian Church was organized January 29, 1887, by Rev. G. M. Maxwell, at the residence of Lyman Dennis, who, with John Irving and William M. Glen, composed the first session. The church building was dedicated in 1891. Revs. G. M. Maxwell, Arthur F. Bishop, Conrad R. Birnback, R. H. Leonard, and G. M. Maxwell have served as pastors and stated supplies.

Mt. Airy United Brethren Church was originally known as Antioch church, which stood on the Giffin pike at the Jessup burying ground. The present brick edifice was dedicated December 20, 1891. The pastor at that time was Rev. F. H. Bohn; the officers of the board of trustees were Henry Thantrup, president; Henry E. Lingo, secretary, and Allen Haisly, treasurer.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Elmwood, is a brick structure at the corner of Carthage pike and Township avenue, and was dedicated June 4, 1889. The parish was organized by Rev. A. H. Drufuer, of Carthage, and Rev. B. Dottman was the first resident pastor.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY—EARLY HISTORY—LINWOOD—CHURCHES.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP is situated between the city of Cincinnati and the Little Miami river, bounded on the north by Columbia township and on the south by the Ohio river. It was formerly embraced in Columbia township, which derived its name from the old town of Columbia, the first settlement in the Miami valley; and although the township with which we are now concerned is comparatively small in area, its historic associations are highly interesting. Columbia is now within the city limits, but when Major Stites and his party descended the Ohio in 1788 they landed, not at the present site of Columbia, but some distance farther up the river, upon the territory now embraced in Spencer township. Of the history of Columbia, however, it is not pertinent to speak further in this connection.

LINWOOD.

Linwood is one of the most extensive villages in the county. The Little Miami railroad and Wooster pike pass through it, affording convenient access to the city. The first survey of a townplat here was made by D. Lasham, June 15, 1848, for J. Wilson, trustee for Louisa Ann Chapman. The tract surveyed is referred to in the official record as "Linwood Farm," the name of which was probably conferred by its owners as a matter of personal preference, and then transferred to the town. It is also said that in 1856 William S. Chapman made a subdivision of 130 acres north of the present location of the town hall, and called it Linwood Heights. Subsequent subdivisions have been made by J. N. Russell, The Linwood Land Company, and J. J. Hooker, and at Red Bank Station. Within the limits of the corporation the land along the pike was originally owned by the Langdon and Ferris families.

While Linwood is principally a place of suburban residence, it has also local manufacturing interests of importance. The Ferris Hame Company's works were originally established in 1841 by S. M. Ferris, and conducted by him individually until 1866. John and William Ferris and J. A. DeArmond were then admitted to partnership, and in 1884 the present company was organized with J. A. DeArmond as president and treasurer, and Albert DeArmond as secretary. The Linwood Furniture Company manufactures wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, sideboards, china closets, cupboards, and safes. J. B. Hall is president, R. P. Hove vice-president, B. M. Smith secretary, and George H. Schwartz treasurer.

The village was incorporated January 16, 1874, and John P. Langdon was its first mayor.

CHURCHES.

The Linwood Baptist Church was constituted in 1883, and the first deacons were S. M. Ferris and J. A. DeArmond. The frame church edifice was erected in 1884–85. Revs. B. F. Harmon, S. W. Huls, and G. R. Richards have served as pastors.

The Linwood Presbyterian Church was organized in 1886 as a mission of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and sustained this relation for a year or more; Rev. W. A. Mayor, who had served as supply, was then called as pastor, and continued in this capacity until June, 1893. The first elders were Dr. J. G. Blair and Robert A. Milligan. The church was built in 1888.

The Red Bank Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1875. Rev. Randolph Smith organized the society, which forms part of the Red Bank and Mt. Washington charge.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION—EARLY HISTORY—TAXABLES IN 1809—MT. HEALTHY—LOCKLAND—GLENDALE — WYOMING — HARTWELL — SPRINGDALE — NEW BURLINGTON — WOODLAWN—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP occupies an almost central position among the northern tier of townships of Hamilton county. It is six miles in width from east to west, and seven miles in length from north to south, bounded on the west by Colerain, on the east by Sycamore, on the south by Mill Creek, and on the north by Butler county.

EARLY HISTORY.

This part of the Mill creek valley was early regarded with favor by settlers. One of the first to locate here was Capt. Jacob White, from Redstone (Brownsville), Penn. He came first to Cincinnati, but after a brief residence there decided to locate farther inland. The site of his settlement is the extreme southeastern section of Springfield township, and the date was 1791 or 1792. He built a small log blockhouse, which served as his residence and as a rendezvous for the surrounding settlements in the troublous times that were to follow. It was known as White's Station, and was attacked by a party of Indians on the 19th of October, 1793. Of this attack John G. Olden writes as follows:

"Early in the morning of that day a courier stopped at the station while on his way from Fort St. Clair to Fort Washington, bearing the news of the defeat of Lieut. Lowry's command near the former fort. Gen. Wayne, who was then at Fort Jefferson, had sent a small force back to Fort St. Clair to guard and escort a train of wagons loaded with stores and provisions on its way to Fort Jefferson, and on the 17th day of October, when about seven miles north of Fort St. Clair, the train was attacked by a large body of Indians. The charge was so sudden and furious that the soldiers became panic-stricken and fled without firing a gun, except Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, who, after a desperate resistance, were all killed. The train was plundered and sixty-four horses were taken, but the wagons were left standing in the road. Of this disaster Gen. Wayne thought best to advise the settlements and warn them of danger, and for this purpose the messenger that came to White's Station was sent.

"A general feeling of security had prevailed throughout the settlements, based upon the supposition that the whole force of the enemy was required to defend their villages along the Maumee and St. Mary's against the invasion of Gen. Wayne. And not even the knowledge that a large band of Indians had thrown themselves in the rear of his army and were free to advance upon the settlements was sufficient to fully advise the people of White's Station of immediate and imminent danger. The women, it is true, were somewhat alarmed, which caused the men to be more watchful and remain more closely about the station during the day, thus happily preventing a surprise, and it may be a massacre.

"Many traditionary accounts have been handed down through the families then belonging to the station, concerning the events about to be related, differing, as might be expected, as to the details, but the principal facts are well substantiated, and may be relied upon as true. The whole male force about the station at the time, consisted of seven men and a boy, viz.: Capt. Jacob White, Andrew Goble, David Flinn and his two sons Stephen and Benjamin, both full grown men, Andrew Pryor, Lewis Winans, and Providence, the son of Capt. White, then but ten years

of age. John S. Wallace, who resided in a cabin on the north bank of the creek, was at the time on a visit with his family at Cincinnati. The widow of Moses Pryor, with her three children, were residing in the family of her brother-in-law, Andrew Pryor, opposite the station.

"About five o'clock in the evening the dogs belonging to the station kept up a continuous barking on the hill not far from the present residence of William R. Morris. Andrew Goble, supposing the dogs had treed a coon, proposed to go into the woods and get it, but Capt. White, thinking it possible that there were Indians about, forbade any one going out. Goble, however, persisted, and finally went alone. He had gone but a few hundred yards from the station when he was fired upon and he fell, pierced, as it was afterward discovered, by a number of balls. The Indians then emerged from their cover (some say, behind the second bank of the creek, others assert that they were concealed in the little ravine, south of where Mr. Morris's residence now stands). They came down the hill with their accustomed war-whoop, and as they approached the station they observed Mrs. Pryor's little girl, a child of little more than four years old, playing upon the opposite bank of the creek. They at once fired upon it, and it fell mortally wounded. The mother, who with her three children were then the only occupants of the cabins on the north side of the creek, all the other inmates having gone over to the station on a visit, heard the firing, and went to the door of the cabin just in time to witness the fatal shot that struck her child. Her second child, a boy between two and three years old, being sick, she was holding in her arms, while her babe was lying asleep in the cradle. On seeing her little girl fall she put down the boy and went out, under the fire of the Indians, and bore the child into the house, only, however, to find it silent in death.

"The savages then opened fire upon the little blockhouse, which was promptly returned, and the crack of the rifle was incessant for some half hour. There were a number of surplus guns in the station, and the women were kept busy loading, while the men were thus enabled to keep up an almost constant fire, making their number appear much greater. Capt. White ordered the women to place his hat upon a pole and run it through the roof of the blockhouse. This ruse was quite successful for a time in drawing the fire of the enemy. The Indians, who numbered about thirty, and up to this time were sheltered behind trees at some distance away, now came down the hill upon the station with furious yells, as if to carry it by storm. They were led on by a large and powerful chief, who approached the blockhouse, and while in the act of scaling the fence, received a fatal shot and fell within the inclosure. The rest of the band, seeing their leader fall, retreated back into the woods, where they kept up an occasional fire for an hour or more, and then withdrew and were heard of no more. * * * Soon after the attack began Andrew Pryor was dispatched to Fort Washington for aid. He reached the fort about midnight and obtained ten dragoons, each bearing an infantryman behind his saddle, who hastened to the relief of the little station, which they reached about daylight, but found that the Indians had left during the night.".

Tucker's Station was the fortified rendezvous of a settlement organized at Columbia in the spring of 1792. Its members were Henry and John Tucker, Luke and Zebulon Foster, Jonathan Pittman, Henry Weaver, and John McCashen, who, says Mr. Olden, "selected Section 4, Township 3, entire Range 1, now in Springfield township, as their place of settlement, and agreed upon a division of the lands. They went out into the forest late in the fall of that year, and commenced the erection of a blockhouse and other cabins at a point on an old Indian trace known afterward as Wayne's trace, and still later as the old Hamilton road. The site selected for the blockhouse was on the east side of the trace, and immediately opposite the late residence of Manning Tucker, son of Henry, the pioneer." As the result of a dispute between Henry Tucker and Luke Foster, the former returned to Col-

umbia, whither he was followed by the other members of the community, who deemed it unsafe to continue the completion of their improvements.

In the spring of 1793, this dispute having been adjusted, two settlements were planned; the Tuckers and Jonathan Pittman were to locate at the former improvements on Section 4, and the Fosters, Weaver, McCashen, and Ziba Wingert on Sections 9 and 10, adjoining on the west. For mutual protection a blockhouse was erected on the west bank of Mill creek on the line between Sections 4 and 10, near the well-known station spring. This post was called Pleasant Valley Station. Regarding the further history of this post Mr. Olden writes as follows:

"It was late in the fall, and nearly two months after Gen. Wayne had started upon his campaign that the settlers moved their families out to the station. The army being at that time in the enemy's country gave confidence and comparative security to the settlements. Neither Tucker's nor Pleasant Valley stations suffered any serious trouble with the Indians. No murders or other depredations were committed, and, save one single incident, nothing occurred to cause alarm or apprehension of danger. The event referred to happened one morning during the winter of 1793–94. Mr. James Seward, while down at the spring getting water, heard what he supposed to be turkeys calling some distance beyond the creek, and, on going into the station house, spoke to a Mr. Mahan, who had been about the station for several days, saying: 'If you would like to have a turkey, Mahan, I think you can get one if you hurry out; I heard them calling over on the hill.' Mahan at once caught up his gun and started in the direction pointed out by Seward. He had gone but a short distance when he heard the peculiar calling of turkeys, and he followed on in that direction until he was led away near a mile from the station, when suddenly a large Indian stepped from behind a tree, not more than twenty yards from him, and said in broken English, 'How do,' at the same time he saw a gun pointing toward him from a cluster of spice bushes. The surprise was so great and sudden that he dropped his gun and ran with superhuman speed for the station, followed closely by the Indians. They no doubt intended capturing him without alarming the settlement, and therefore did not fire upon and kill him at once, as they could easily have done.

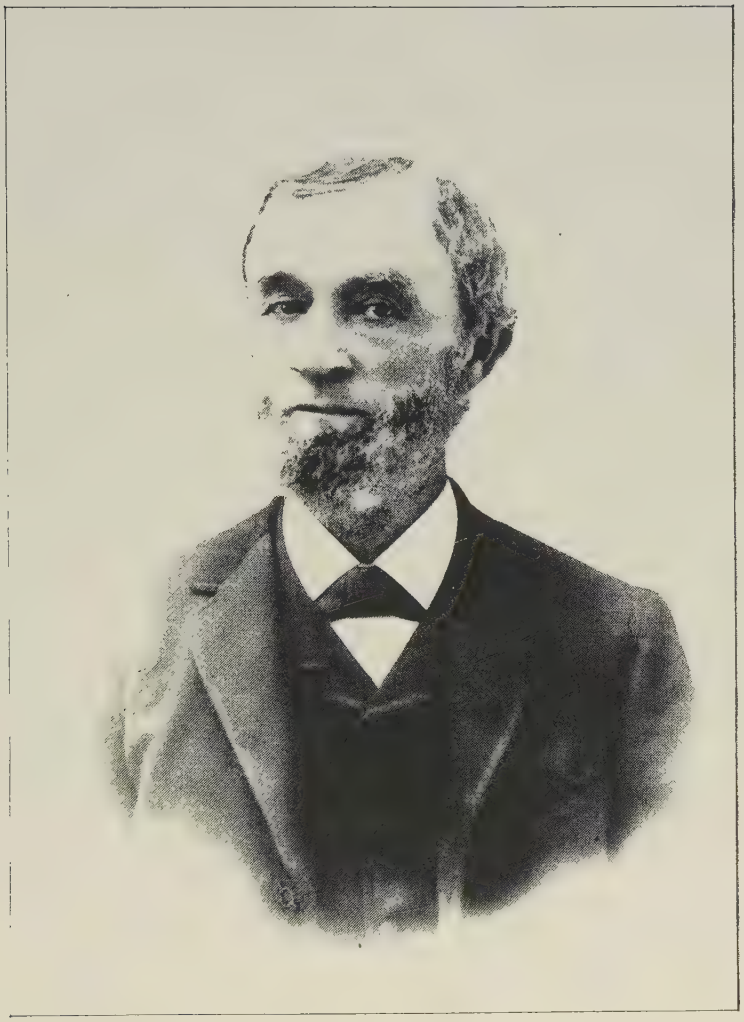
"When life is the stake, and under stimulant of fear, men perform feats that seem marvelous and incredible. But such great bodily exertions never fail to expend the vital powers and endanger life. It was so with Mahan; he knew the forfeit should he lose the race, and every nerve and muscle of the body was put to its utmost tension. He outstripped his pursuers and reached the station, but so overcome that his eyes were protruding and bloodshot. He swooned from exhaustion, and lay for an hour or more in a complete stupor. When reaction came a fever set in, and for several days his life was despaired of."

Griffin's Station was situated "at a point where the Carthage and Springdale turnpike now crosses Mill creek, southwest of the village of Hartwell and about a half-mile west of White's Station." The settlement here was founded by Lieut. Daniel Griffin, who, with "Robert Griffin, Daniel, and Jacob Vorhis, Daniel Seward, James McCashen, and Robert Caldwell and his two sons, Samuel and James, were among its first settlers. The Griffin brothers built their cabins on the south bank of the creek, as did also Daniel and Jacob Vorhis and Robert Caldwell. Daniel Seward and James McCashen resided north of the creek. Seward's cabin stood near the present residence of Mr. Cormany in Hartwell, and McCashen's was at the point where the C. H. & D. railroad now crosses the turnpike. John Winans was also an early settler near this station, but the location of his cabin is not known." —*Olden.*

After the triumphant termination of Wayne's campaign there was a rapid influx of settlers to the valley of Mill creek, rendering early provision for local government necessary, and at February session, 1795, Springfield township was organized

with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the meridian line, which is the east boundary line of the third township east of the Great Miami, in the first entire range of townships in the Miami Purchase, according to the plat of said Purchase, two miles south of the southeast corner of said third township; thence north to said southeast corner of said third township, according to the plat of the Purchase aforesaid; thence east two miles to the second meridian line, east of the meridian line first aforesaid, according to the plat of the Purchase aforesaid; thence north with said meridian line six miles to the northern boundary line of the said first entire range; thence west with said line eight miles to the eastern boundary line of Colerain township; thence south with the eastern boundary line of Colerain and South Bend townships eight miles; thence east six miles to the beginning." The first township officers were John Ludlow, clerk; James Wallace, overseer of the poor; Henry Tucker, Jacob White, overseers of highways; Isaac Martin, John Vance, Luke Foster, viewers of inclosures and appraisers of damages.

There is no more reliable source of information regarding the pioneers than early tax lists. Unfortunately for the cause of local history in Hamilton county, these were all destroyed in the courthouse fire. Previous to that catastrophe, however, the list for Springfield township in the year 1809 was transcribed by John G. Olden. At that date Springfield included the two northern tiers of sections in Mill creek and the two western tiers in Sycamore. The list is as follows: Auter, Thomas; Ayres, Levi; Ayres, Elisha; Byers, Henry; Byers, Abraham; Brecount, Isaac; Bradley, William; Blackburn, Hannah; Burch, Daniel; Billingsley, John; Britton, Lydia; Burnet, Jacob; Burnet, Simon; Burns, James, Sr.; Brown, Robert; Baldwin, John; Bonnel, Lewis; Bonnel, Samuel; Burns, James, Jr.; Brecount, David; Brand, William; Brown, Zebulon; Brown, Israel; Burge, Jonathan; Bolser, George; Bruen, Jabez; Bloomfield, Mary; Boyer, John; Brown, John W.; Campbell, John; Cook, James; Crain, Noah; Connover, Noah; Connover, Joseph, Carpenter, John, Sr.; Case, Henry, Jr.; Compton, George; Carpenter, John, Jr.; Dennisate, Mary; Dunn, Samuel; Davis, Peter; Crosby, Samuel; Case, Henry, Sr.; Carroll, Peter; Catterlin, Joseph; Cryan, Peter; Crain, Ichabod; Cunningham, James; Carson, Robert; Cornell, James; Dodson, John, Sr.; Dill, Richard; Dodson, John, Jr.; Coffin, Richard; Crain, Samuel; Comely, Michael; Crain, Moses; Caldwell, James; Clayton, Thomas; Christy, Andrew; Crain, Polly; Clark, Abraham; Denman, Matthias per J. R. Mills; Edwards, Miles; Engart, Benjamin; Embly, James; Flemming, Daniel M.; Foster, Luke; Foster, Zebulon; Finney, E. W.; Farmer, George; Frazee, Jonas; Ferrell, Abraham; Foster, Gabriel; Flinn, Stephen; French, Jeremiah; French, Lot; Frazee, Samuel; Finney, John; Gibson, Thomas; Grant, A.; Grismere, George; Gavan, Thomas; Gardenwiso, George W.; Gess, Solomon; Garrison, Abraham; Greer, James; Goldtrap, John; Gray, David; Goble, Isaac; Gard, Seth; Guthever, John; Gaston, John R.; Groos, William; Humes, John; Hues, Levi; Hutchinson, Josiah; Hageman, Christopher; Hutchinson, Jacob; Hutchinson, Gabriel; Hale, John; Hale, Daniel; Huffman, Ambrose; Hallock, Hezekiah; Hossner, Jacob; Hoffman, Peter; Hoffman, Andrew; Hageman, Simon; Hageman, Adrian, Jr.; Harris, Joseph; Homes, John; Humphries, William; Hurdeson, Wan. W.; Harper, Thomas, Sr.; Harper, Thomas, Jr.; Huffman, Robert; Hinkle, Asa; Hinkle, Henry; Hutchinson, John; Hall, Catherine; Higgins, Thomas; Hole, Watson; Highland, Anthony; Highland, Robert; Harris, Bambo (colored); Henderson, Samuel; Hunter, John; Hamilton, D. A.; House, Jacob; Higgins, William; Hall, Barnabas; Hageman, Adrian; Hall, Stephen; Jennings, Jacob, by Jacob White; Jenkerson, John; Jenkerson, Henry; Jessup, John; Jessup, Judah; Jessup, Stephen; Keller, John; Kirkwood, William; King, Thomas; Kemper, Caleb; Lowes, James, Sr.; Lowes, William; Lowes, James C.; Lesancer, John; Little, Cornelius; Lyst, John; Lyon, Samuel; Lyon, John; Long, Patrick; Long, Michael; Larcee, Amos; Lees, George; Lindley, Abraham; Ludlow, William; Lane, Aaron; Loose, Solomon; Lee, Samuel, per



S. P. Sutton

Simon; Lewis, Toni; McCune, William; Moore, James; Morton, Kenedy; Markland, Mathew; McCormich, John; Masters, William, Jr.; McChesney, Ann; Musgrove, Robert; Middleton, William; Marshall, Libeus; Meek, Hugh; McGilliard, James; Mills, Hope; Mills, William; Morrison, Isaac; McClelland, James; McCompsey, Alexander; McFarland, William; Masters, William, Sr.; Masters, David; McCash, James; Moon, Solomon; Meeker, Nathaniel; Miller, Eliza; Miller, John; Marshall, George; Mizner, William; McCormach, James; Myers, David; Menech, Peter; Miles, Benjamin; McGee, David; Morris, Robert; Mills, Thomas; Moses, Joseph; Murdock, John; McNeely, James; McCauley, Ezekiel; Miller, Abraham; Moore, James; McGilliard, James, Jr.; McCash, William; Mills, John R.; McGee, James; McGilliard, John, Sr.; Moses, per T. Vankirk; Mills, John R., for Reading; Same for Denman & C. Strong; Same for Woodruff; Same for Strong; Napp, John; Napp, Elisha; Osburn, Cyrus; Orr, David; Patterson, James; Patterson, William; Pierson, David; Pierson, Daniel; Parker, Lewis; Purlee, Benjamin; Pendery, Ralph; Preston, Joseph; Pittman, Jonathan, for heirs of Linskom; Pendery, Alexander; Preston, Harp; Parmor, William; Pierson, William; Parker, John; Parker, Arthur; Preston, Abijah; Parsnip, James; Patterson, William; Price, Abraham; Price, John; Piatt, John; Pittman, Jonathan; Pittman, Joshua; Pittman, Calvin; Pierson, Simon, for William Ludlow; Price, Abraham; Robenson, Cuthbert; Rynearson, John; Reeder, Stephen; Reeder, Hanson; Ryan, William; Redinbo, Henry; Robinson, Bradbury; Raymon, Samuel; Redach, Thomas; Redinbo, Fredrick; Redinbo, Philip; Redinbo, John; Rodgers, Andrew; Rickey, Robert, Jr.; Redinbo, Samuel; Rude, Abner; Rynearson, Joachim; Redach, Joseph; Roll, Abraham; Runyan, Henry; Reed, Abraham; Rickey, Thomas; Rickey, Robert, Sr.; Steel, Robert; Steel, James; Stout, Aaron; Skillman, Jacob, Jr.; Swank, Jacob; Slabeck, David; Senteny, William; Stone, Thomas; Schuman, Jacob; Stillman, Benjamin; Seward, Samuel; Simonson, John; Seward, James; Sewing, John W.; Slabeck, William; Slabeck, Solomon; Stancifer, John; Stibbins, Ziba; Sullivan, Henry; Saxton, Elijah; Tucker, Benjamin; Trim, John; Thompson, John; Trinkle, John; Templeman, John; Tucker, Gideon; Taylor, Jacob; Tucker, John; Tucker, Henry; Tucker, Samuel; Voorhees, Abraham, Jr.; Viley, Cornelius; Voorhees, Abraham; Vandyke, Dominicus; Vandyke, Peter; Vantrees, James; Vanborels, Daniel; Voorhees, Abraham, Jr.; Vankup, Thomas; Voorhees, Garrett; Vandorn, Peter; Vanzant, Isaac; Vanskyhalk, Stephen; Vanzant, Henry; Vanbuskirk, Abraham; Walker, David; Whalon, James; Wingate, John; White, Amos, Jr.; Watson, James; Wooley, Anthony; Woodruff, Dennis; White, Edward; Wilkis, Richard; Williams, James; Williamson, John; Williams, Hetfield; Woodruff, Josiah; Watson, John; Watson, Robert; Wilson, Daniel; White, Jacob; White, Amos; Wallace, John S.; Wiley, John; Wagoner, Aaron; Wagoner, John; Wade, Benjamin; Wilkinson, Peter; Wilkins, Susannah; Williams, Miles; Wilmoth, Thomas; Warwick, Robert; Walker, James; Woodruff, Nathaniel; Woodruff, Jonah.

One of the first mills in Springfield township was that of the Caldwells, on Mill creek a short distance below Griffin's Station. It was a great convenience to the settlers of the valley, and was operated until its destruction by a freshet about the year 1806. A little later than this the McFeely brothers built a stone mill on the West Fork of Mill creek on Section 22, a mile and a quarter northeast of Mt. Healthy. A tread-power mill was also operated at New Burlington at an early date and subsequently at Mt. Healthy. Distilleries were numerous during the pioneer days. One of the most extensive was that of Samuel Huston in Section 31, in the extreme northwestern part of the township, and there was another in Section 28, at the junction of Whiskey run and the West Branch of Mill creek. In the same locality Jediah Hill had a mill, the site of which is now occupied by the Hartman mill.

MT. HEALTHY.

The village of Mt. Healthy is situated at the terminus of the Cincinnati Northwestern railway, in the southwestern part of Springfield township. It occupies the contiguous portions of Sections 32, 33, 26 and 27, Range 1, Township 3. The Hamilton pike forms its principal north and south street, crossed at right angles by the Compton road; both these thoroughfares are located upon the section lines. East of the Hamilton pike the original proprietor was Samuel Hill; west of it, John P. Laboiteaux. The original plat of the village was acknowledged by Hill and Laboiteaux, January 14, 1817, in which acknowledgment the names of William Harts and Theodore Henderson appear as surveyors. This plat extends from First to Fourth street on the east side of the pike, terminating with Second on the west side. One block of lots is indicated west of Harrison street and one block east of Perry. In 1832 an addition was made by Elias W. Hoffner; and in the same year John P. Laboiteaux platted that part of the village west of the pike between the Compton road and Fourth street. The survey was made on the 10th of September in that year by Ely Elder. This plat was extended north of Fourth street in 1836.

Samuel Hill, mentioned above as one of the original proprietors, died March 11, 1827. John P. Laboiteaux was a native of Hunterdon county, N. J., the son of Peter Laboiteaux, a Revolutionary soldier, who removed to this county in 1801. Thither he was followed by John P. in 1814. The latter first located on the northwest corner of Section 32. Subsequently he bought nearly the whole of Section 33, and then became owner of all that part of the village site west of the Hamilton pike. He resided here until his death.

In the year 1832 Mt. Pleasant had acquired the proportions of a small village, and it may be interesting to summarize the improvements at that date. Peter J. Laboiteaux, tailor and merchant, built the brick house at the southwest corner of the Compton road (Second street) and the Hamilton pike (Main street) in that year. Continuing south on the same side of the pike, the next improvements were those of Richard M. Conklin, manufacturer of furniture. His factory was a large two-story log building. His house was constructed of the same materials, but was only one story in height. Near the latter stood his sign, bearing the representation of a bureau. Conklin employed several operatives, and power for the machinery was derived from a tread-mill. He remained here only a few years, when he removed to Cincinnati and was one of the first manufacturers of white lead in that city.

On the opposite side of the alley from Conklin's stood a hewed log hotel building, owned and conducted by John P. Laboiteaux. This was probably the first house erected within the limits of the village plat. The frame building just south of this was erected by Garret D. Lowe, from New Jersey, a carpenter and builder by occupation. The frame house at the next corner was built by Henry Compton, a laborer in the employ of Laboiteaux. On the next square there was one house, the residence of Dr. McCullough.

Crossing to the east side of Main street, there stood immediately opposite Dr. McCullough's the brick residence of Elias Compton, farmer. This was the first brick house in the village. On the same block, at the corner of the alley, Isaac Deats, cooper, from New Jersey, lived in a frame house that still stands. The next improvement, advancing toward the north, was Peter Hathorn's frame and brick hotel, a well-known hostelry, burned many years ago. James Hoel, brickmaker, lived opposite Laboiteaux's tavern. Samuel Hoffner, farmer and preacher, lived north of the next alley in a long one-story frame house, and John Hoffner, grocer, lived in a frame house at the site of Moser's store. This completes the list of improvements south of the Compton road.

North of the Compton road on the west side of the pike was lined with woodland, in which John P. Laboiteaux's cooper shop, the principal industry of the vil-

lage, was situated directly opposite Peter J. Laboiteaux's store, while the blacksmith shops of John Ross and Philip Dorn were located further north, the latter at the present site of the carriage factory. North of this was farm land, in which the morus multicaulus was cultivated.

On the east side of the pike, north of the Compton road, Dr. John Wright lived in a log house across the alley from the present location of Hoffner's store. The adjoining lot (on the north) was occupied by a frame house built by Parmenus Corson, weaver, and, subsequently, farmer. On the next block was a frame house and wagon shop, built by Stephen Ege, and on the opposite side of the alley was a frame house in which Jacob Fowble resided and kept a grocery. This was the last house on Main street at the northern end of the village. In addition to these there were several houses on Harrison street and a few insignificant improvements east of the pike. The schoolhouse stood at the site of the residence of John Hoffner, deceased, and the Union church on Perry street, between Second and Third.

Of early industries the furniture factory of Richard M. Conklin, the cooper shop of John P. Laboiteaux, and several blacksmith and wagon shops have been mentioned. Coopering was once an important industry, and among those engaged in it were William and Joseph Laboiteaux and Eli Taylor. James Seward operated a tread-power gristmill on Harrison street for some years. The entire plant was removed here from New Burlington. Abner Jarrett and Matthias Miller operated potteries, and Matthias Miller and Peter J. Laboiteaux were engaged in pork-packing. Philip Dorn has manufactured carriages for a number of years. The first silk industry in the West was established here by Peter J. Laboiteaux. Charles Cheney introduced the morus multicaulis, and Laboiteaux secured the services of an English silk weaver and conducted the manufacture of silk on a small scale for several years. Specimens of his manufacture are still preserved. At the present time the principal industry of the village is tailoring. A large part of the population is employed in the making of clothing for the large stores of Cincinnati. It is also worthy of mention that pants are made to the entire exclusion of coats and vests.

Although the village is still popularly known as Mt. Pleasant, its postal designation is Mt. Healthy. It has a commodious brick school building and six churches, viz., United Brethren, Christian, Catholic, Lutheran, German Methodist and Colored.

On the Mt. Pleasant pike, a mile south of the village, is situated Clover Nook, the home of the Carys. Here Alice was born, April 26, 1820, and Phœbe, September 4, 1824. They attended the village schools and are still remembered by the older citizens. Alice went to New York in 1850 and Phœbe a year later. A birthday celebration in their honor was held at Mt. Pleasant in 1880 by the teachers of Hamilton county.

LOCKLAND.

This village extends from the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad in Springfield township to the east branch of Mill creek in Sycamore township; but as the larger part of its territory is within the geographical limits of Springfield it is thought most appropriate to give its history here. It comprises portions of Sections 2 and 3, Range 1, Township 3, and Sections 32 and 33, Range 1, Township 4. The "Big Four" railroad, the Miami canal, and the West branch of Mill creek pass through the village, as does also the old Hamilton road, known here as Wayne avenue.

It was from its position at the locks in the Miami canal that Lockland derived its early importance, and, indeed, its very existence. Lewis Howell and Nicholas Longworth were the proprietors of the town, which was platted in 1829 by Thomas Henderson, surveyor. To this original plat important and extensive additions have since been made.

F. W. Athearn was prominently identified with the early development of Lockland's manufacturing interests. In 1840 he bought "the old white flouring mill" on the East Branch of Mill creek, opposite Hartwell, removed and rebuilt it at the site of Tangeman's paper mill at Lockland. For several years he operated it as a feed mill, and then converted it into a paper mill, associating Isaac King and Ludlow Pendery with him in this enterprise. White paper was manufactured exclusively, but the mill burned to the ground after having been operated a year or two. A rolling mill was then established upon the same site by Phillips & Chapman of Cincinnati, and operated three years. In 1857 C. W. Friend and J. H. Tangeman purchased the property from Nicholas Longworth (the rolling-mill enterprise having become defunct) and converted it into a paper mill. It was burned in 1860, when the present mill of J. H. Tangeman was built. Mr. Tangeman has operated this mill individually from 1863 to the present time, with the exception of the period from 1873 to 1890, when John Grismere was associated with him. Twenty operatives are employed, and wrapping paper is manufactured exclusively.

The Haldeman Paper Company operates two mills at Lockland, one within the village limits, the other half a mile distant toward the south. The former was originally established in 1832 by Pythagoras Holcomb as a flour mill. F. W. Athearn became proprietor in 1834, and converted it into a paper mill in 1845. Joseph G. Allen and Friend & Tangeman also operated it prior to its acquisition by the present proprietors. The lower mill was built in 1853 by Jackson & Bowker as a flouring mill. Subsequently it was operated as a barley and corn pearling mill, and then converted into a paper mill by Allen & Service, to whom the present proprietors ultimately succeeded. The Haldeman Paper Company is officered as follows: President, J. C. Richardson; vice-president, C. C. Richardson; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Haldeman. At Lockland sixty-five operatives are employed.

In 1843 F. W. Athearn built a wrapping paper mill at Lockland. It was successively operated by Sylvester Ruffner, Cecil & McHanan, Parker & Service, William B. French and George H. Friend. In 1890 it was destroyed by fire.

The Friend & Fox Paper Company operate three mills, located, respectively, at Lockland and at Rialto and Crescentville, Butler county. The Lockland mill was originally established as a flourmill by Pythagoras Holcomb. He was succeeded by F. W. Athearn, by whom it was converted into a paper mill in 1842. The property was owned by Bachelor Brothers prior to its acquisition by the present proprietors. The old mill was burned and the present was erected in 1873. Book paper is manufactured exclusively, and fifty operatives are employed. The company is officered as follows: Thomas Fox, president and treasurer; George N. Friend, vice-president; George B. Fox, secretary.

The Lockland Lumber Company, of which E. R. Stearns is president, A. M. Stearns, treasurer and manager, and S. D. Tippett, secretary, established in 1868 the first lumber manufactory in this part of the Miami valley above Cincinnati. One hundred operatives are employed.

The House & Palmer Company operate the Lockland Mills, which have a capacity of seven hundred barrels of flour per week; the mills were originally established by Dr. Thomas Wright, and came into possession of the present proprietors in 1862.

The First National Bank of Lockland was opened in November, 1889. The capital is $50,000, and on the 4th of May, 1893, the surplus amounted to $3,800. The president is George W. Walker; vice-president, Alfred M. Stearns; cashier, O. C. Williams.

The Review and News first appeared July 16, 1892, and is published by the Review Publishing Company. The editor is Jo Martin, by whom the *Echo and Review* was established in 1891. The *Miami Valley News* was founded in 1884, by Job Taylor, who sold it to Cochran & McKetta, but again became proprietor a year

later, and continued the publication until its consolidation with the *Review*. The *Review and News* is a six-column octavo in size, and is independent in politics.

The local manufacturing and business interests of Lockland are more extensive and important than those of any other point in Hamilton county outside of Cincinnati. Here are located the only bank and newspaper between Cincinnati and Hamilton. By the census of 1890 the population was 2,474. The village has a fine school building, a town hall, and Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Colored churches.

Municipal Government.—Lockland was incorporated as a village in 1849, and the first election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Daniel Thompson; recorder, John G. Olden; trustees: S. S. Brown, James Service, C. R. Bachelor, Thomas Lank, and D. J. Bowman. The first marshal was William Thornell, and the first treasurer was Hiram Palmer. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1850, John G. Olden; 1853, S. H. Horle; 1854, N. Carmichael; 1856, B. S. Dunn; 1859, C. W. Friend; 1863. W. Cornell; 1866, John G. Olden; 1868, J. C. Bellew; 1869, John G. Olden; 1870, C. S. Dunn; 1876, Richard Rowe; 1878, C. S. Dunn; 1880, J. C. Bellew; 1884, Thomas M. Dill; 1886, R. J. Stauverman; 1888, C. M. Skillman, present incumbent. Among the village clerks have been John G. Olden, Moses Wade, C. E. Howell. C. S. Dunn, G. W. Highlands, James Service, Benjamin M. Ludden, Raby Shinkle, Harry Friend, and Eugene Buchanan, present incumbent.

The town hall is a brick building on Mill street between Patterson and Dunn. It was formerly a Methodist Episcopal church.

GLENDALE.

The Glendale *Monitor* for May, 1892, contained a historical sketch of the village by Charles Probasco, from which the following facts are derived: "In 1807 Mr. Hamilton, a very wealthy gentleman of New Orleans, built the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Igler, just west of Glendale, on the Hamilton pike, for a summer residence. About fifty-five years ago it was kept by Thomas Drake as a tavern, and was after that owned by Maj. Joseph Harris, who at one time owned a large tract of land west of the pike, including the farm of Mrs. French. The first tavern was kept by Andrew Van Dyke in 1812. It stood just west of the toll-gate. Mrs. Hefner some time afterwards built a brick tavern, where Mrs. Samuel Allen's place now is. * * *

"The founders of Glendale were several gentlemen wishing to build themselves summer residences. They determined to select a place somewhere between Hamilton and Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, which was just being built, and they finally decided on the property where Glendale stands. The following gentlemen were interested in the movement, and became, under the name of the Glendale Association, the proprietors of the village: George Carlisle, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Fenton Lawson, Anthony Harkness, Samuel Fosdick, Henry Clark, Robert Crawford, William Burnett, Edmund R. Glenn, and Lewis Worthington, as well as a few others. In 1851 this association was organized, and was incorporated as a village under the laws of Ohio March 13, 1855. The association bought of E. R. Glenn, John Riddle, J. Watson and others, about six hundred acres of land, which was subdivided into lots and laid out into streets and parks by R. C. Phillips, a civil engineer of Cincinnati. The subdivision is known as Crawford's and Clark's Subdivision of Glendale, so called because the trustees of the association were Crawford and Clark. There were only four residences on the property when it was laid out, one of which was that of E. R. Glenn, and one that of James Glenn, which stood where the residence of Mrs. B. D. Bartlett is, and which, owing to its being so fine, many years ago was called Castle Warwick. The first lot, the one where A. G. Clark lives, was sold to Henry Clark at a premium of $500, which seems very

dear, when we think that John Cleves Symmes bought the land, including Glendale, September, 1794, for sixty-six and two-third cents per acre. The lot where the schoolhouse stands is lot No. 57 of the above subdivision."

The design of the promoters of the village has been abundantly realized. It is certainly one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati. The plat was made to conform to the configuration of the lands, with no attempt at geometrical regularity. Sharon avenue, it is true, passes through the plat in a direct east and west course, intersected at right angles by Congress avenue, while there are subdivisions adjacent to the original plat which conform to the conventional type, but the avenues of the Crawford & Clark subdivision present almost every variety of curve known to the mathematician. To the uninitiated this is somewhat confusing, but to the residents it presents no difficulties, and is more than compensated by the added beauty and the park-like aspect which it renders possible. An artificial lake with an area of several acres and several small parks are also among the attractions of the place.

The Glendale Lyceum is an outgrowth of the Circulating Book Club (organized in 1880), and of the Library Association of Glendale, which secured quarters, at first over Mr. Bruce's store and subsequently in the Town hall. The Lyceum was incorporated October 8, 1883. The constitution was adopted October 18, 1883, and amended November 7, 1885; membership is limited to residents of Glendale and its vicinity within a radius of three miles. The Lyceum building is a handsome brick structure, of which the corner stone was laid July 4, 1891. It was erected under the supervision of a building committee composed of Samuel Bailey, Jr., chairman; Joseph H. Feemster, secretary; Robert Clarke, treasurer; William A. Proctor, and Charles W. Withenbury. The architect was H. Neill Wilson, of Pittsfield, Mass., and the contractor was Isaac Graveson. The main hall is 40 x 50, with a large stage and appropriate dressing rooms. The library, according to the report for January, 1893, consisted of 2800 volumes, while the museum presents a rich and interesting collection of mineralogical, archæological, and other specimens and curios. The Lyceum was formally opened February 22, 1892, when Judge Joseph Cox delivered the dedicatory address. Judge Samuel F. Hunt was the orator at the laying of the corner stone.

Glendale was incorporated as a village May 22, 1855. The first election occurred on the 13th of August following, when George Crawford was chosen mayor, Samuel J. Thompson, recorder, and Samuel Fosdick, Ezra Elliott, C. Deitrick, B. Roberts, and Stanley Matthews, trustees. The number of voters was fifty-six. Benjamin Sterrett was the first village treasurer. The succession of mayors has been as follows: George Crawford, 1855–56; Anthony Harkness, 1857; Warner M. Bateman, 1858; William B. Moores, 1859; Cyrus Knowlton, 1861; I. D. W. Jennings, 1862; Clinton Kirby, 1862; Warner M. Bateman, 1862; Samuel J. Thompson, 1864; Stanley Matthews, 1866; Samuel T. Crawford, 1868; R. M. Shoemaker, 1869; Samuel T. Crawford, 1869; T. J. Haldeman, 1874; R. W. Keys, 1874; Samuel A. McCune, 1876; Florien Giauque, 1882; Thomas Spooner, 1884; Henry B. McClure, 1888. The village building was erected in 1871, and the town hall in 1875.

The Glendale water supply is derived from artesian wells. The work of laying mains was begun September 26, 1892, but water was not supplied to private consumers until June, 1893. Analysis of the water shows almost entire freedom from deleterious elements.

The first postmaster was John C. Wolfe, appointed October 7, 1852. The postal designation at that time was Fosdick, which was changed to Glendale November 28, 1854.

WYOMING.

At the time of its incorporation, July 20, 1870, Wyoming consisted of the following subdivisions: The subdivision of the estate of John Oliver, by Milton Cooper,

his executor, dated and acknowledged March 14, 1855; the subdivision of W. G. Pendery, trustee of lot No. 3 of the subdivision of Alexander Pendery, dated and acknowledged May 14, 1869; the subdivision of the lands of Isaac B. Riddle, recorded July 27, 1858; the subdivision of the estate of Robert Reily, recorded June 16, 1866; the subdivision of the lands of Alexander Pendery, Sr., recorded June 19, 1869; the subdivision of the estate of Thomas Wilmuth; the subdivision of the Burns farm, by J. T. Wilson, and the town of Greenwood.

In his History of Mill Creek Valley, Henry B. Teetor states that the name was selected at a meeting held April 4, 1861, at the residence of Col. Robert Reily. This meeting was held in pursuance of the following invitation:

TWIN OAKS, April 2, 1861.

Sirs:—The neighbors propose a meeting at our house, for the purpose of giving a name to our embryo village, on the 4th instant, upon which occasion we hope to have the pleasure of seeing yourselves and wives. Do not fail to come with names. Ladies will be expected to participate. Yours, ROBERT REILY.

The meeting was accordingly held, and the present name selected. Its Indian significance is said to be "wide plains," and it was applied by that race to a beautiful valley on the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The environments of Wyoming certainly possess some of the characteristic features of its prototype. The valley of Mill creek is wide and level, skirted on either side by hills of romantic beauty. The vicinity of Wyoming was traversed by the different expeditions dispatched from Fort Washington against the Indians, and here, too, we find a parallel to the tragic events that will ever attach a melancholy interest to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania.

Wyoming is a place of residence exclusively, and no effort has been spared to render it as attractive as possible in this respect. The streets are broad and regular, well shaded, macadamized, and lined with sidewalks of artificial stone. Private residences present many varieties of architectural construction, but are uniformly characterized by taste and beauty. The public buildings of the village are: a handsome and commodious town hall, two fine school buildings, and Presbyterian, Baptist, and Catholic churches. The Wyoming Light, Water, Heat & Power Company was incorporated in 1889, and constructed the electric light plant in the same year.

HARTWELL.

The incorporated village of Hartwell comprises the towns originally platted as Hartwell and Maplewood. Hartwell proper derived its name from John W. Hartwell, vice-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and was platted in 1868 by the Hamilton County House Building Association, of which the president and principal promoter was Daniel De Camp; this corporation purchased the Gares farm of 130 acres and forty acres from Judge Jonathan Cilley, who, in addition to this, allowed the plat to include thirty-four acres of his farm; the survey was made by Joseph W. Gilbert.

The plat of Maplewood is bounded on the south by Section avenue and on the west by Burns avenue, and comprises what was formerly known as the old Sturgis farm. It was platted in 1871 by Joseph F. Mills. The Bell & Steele subdivision is situated between Burns avenue and the Springfield pike; it was platted in 1875, and that of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association in 1874. The latter was surveyed by I. A. Smith, and among its leading promoters was John C. Healy.

Hartwell was incorporated as a village in 1876, and the first election of officers was held September 7th in that year, resulting as follows: Mayor, Charles M. Steele; clerk, T. H. Marpe; treasurer, T. Hoge; marshal, J. N. Bachelor; council, Richard Hornbrook, C. O. Edwards, H. D. Blackburn, T. E. McNamara, James A. Skardon,

F. M. Whitelaw. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1876, Charles M. Steele; 1881, Gillett V. Stevenson; 1885, James A. Lowes; 1889, M. V. B. Weighell; 1891, Robert S. Waddell. The year given is that of election. T. H. Marpe has served as clerk since the incorporation of the village. The borough building was erected in 1888. It is a brick structure, comprising a council room, public hall, and prison. It is located at the corner of Burns and Lawn avenues. Prohibition was established by ordinance of October 22, 1883, but the ordinance now in force is that of July 12, 1886.

The original plat of Hartwell is a radical departure from the conventional rectangular form, to which the other subdivisions within the village limits in general correspond. In beauty of appearance and in the character of its citizenship Hartwell ranks with the most desirable suburbs of Cincinnati. It is essentially a place of residence.

SPRINGDALE.

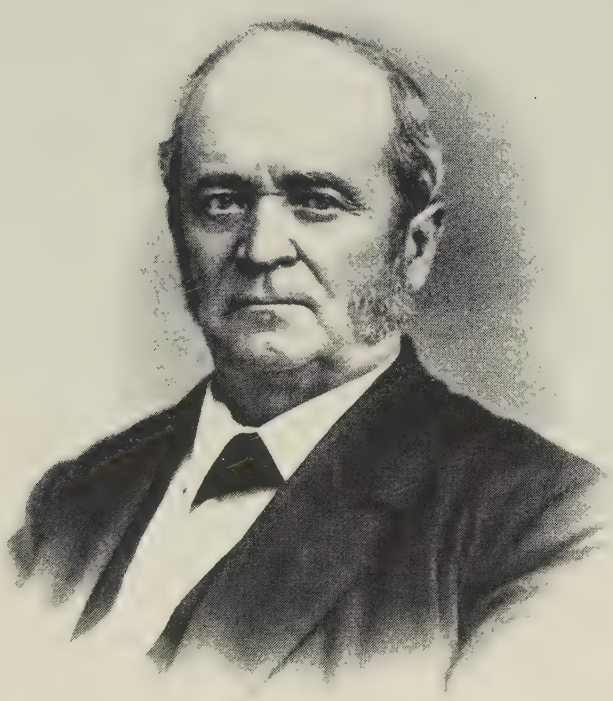
Springdale is situated on the Springfield pike, on Sections 12 and 18, Range 1, Township 3, and 7 and 13, Range 2, Township 2. It was platted in 1806 by John Baldwin, farmer, blacksmith, scythe maker, and hotel keeper, who lived on the pike south of the village. Among the first residents were John McGilliard, justice of the peace and postmaster for many years, who built the frame house still standing on lot No. 19; Capt. John Bronson, a soldier of the war of 1812, who built the frame house with brick front at the corner of Apple and Main streets; and James Cogy, cabinet maker, by whom the frame house on lot No. 6, at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, was erected. Lots Nos. 16 and 21 were also the locations of early improvements. Hetfield Williams, manufacturer of spinning wheels, built the frame house at the corner of Main and Apple. Among the early merchants were Stephen Schooley, William Chamberlain, and John Swallow. John Baldwin and John Bronson were early hotel keepers. The various local industries were represented by James Cogy, cabinet maker; Hetfield Williams, maker of spinning wheels; N. S. Schorey, tanner and currier; John Rogers, chairmaker, and one Brazier, hatter. A gazette of 1821 says: "Springfield, a wealthy post-town of Hamilton county, fifteen miles north of Cincinnati on the road to Hamilton, containing 220 inhabitants."

In 1840 Springdale had one silversmith, Charles Williams; one cabinet maker, Daniel Turner; two carriage makers; two wagon makers, Hagermann and Gross; three blacksmiths; four storekeepers, Anthony Hilts, James Sellers, Thomas G. Smith, and —— Hamilton; one chair maker, Hetfield Williams; one weaver, James McLean; one pork packer, Anthony Hilts; five taverns; one saddler, William VanDyke; four tailors, James Hamilton, Samuel F. Ledman, Washington and Richard Chamberlain; two shoemakers; one cooper; two carpenters; an academy, and Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Stages between Cincinnati and Hamilton, Dayton, and Richmond passed through the village morning and evening. No town in the Miami valley enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity. It was the business emporium for an extensive and fertile territory. But the conditions upon which its prosperity depended were radically changed by the opening of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad in 1851. The stages no longer brought to the village its accustomed number of daily visitors; business of every kind was diverted to other points; and Springdale, no longer a center of business and industrial activity, relapsed into the torpid condition in which it has since remained.

The name of the village was originally Springfield. The present designation was conferred by the postal authorities.

NEW BURLINGTON.

New Burlington is situated on the forfeit of Section 34, Range 1, Township 3. Its founder was John Pegg, who acknowledged the plat before John Runyan, justice



S. F. Lennington

of the peace, May 1, 1816. The village is located at the intersection of the Taylor's Creek road with the Hamilton pike. Among its first residents were Robert Martin, blacksmith; Washington Martin, wagonmaker; Benjamin Smith, blacksmith; David Hutchinson, chairmaker; Willard Place, porkpacker; William S. Carnahan and Thomas Watterson, merchants. Carnahan's store was kept in an old frame building still standing at the intersection of the pike with the Taylor's creek road. Watterson's was almost directly opposite. Nathan Merchant was also an early storekeeper. Randall's tavern was just north of Carnahan's store, and was one of the best known hostelries between Cincinnati and Hamilton. New Burlington was a prosperous little village during the days of turnpike travel, but is now only a quiet country hamlet, but little affected by the stir and bustle of the outside world.

WOODLAWN.

Woodlawn was platted in 1876 by Thomas T. and George S. Brown, and comprises a portion of the historic Tucker farm. The site is slightly elevated above the general level of the valley.

CHURCHES.

Springdale Presbyterian Church.—The founders of the Pleasant Valley settlement were principally Presbyterians, and met for worship at the station of that name (otherwise known as Foster's Station) as early as 1792. They were ministered to by Mr. James Kemper, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Kentucky. In 1798 Peter Wilson and Archibald Steele were each appointed to supply one Sabbath here, and in 1799 this church was one of the original constituent congregations of the Presbytery of Washington, Kentucky. On the 4th of April, 1796, a subscription paper was drawn up for the erection of a place of worship, all subscriptions to be paid to John Schooley, William Preston or Luke Foster. The first church edifice was erected in 1801–2 in the cemetery at Springdale. It was "a large frame building, nearly square, with galleries on the three sides and the pulpit at the north end. The foundation is now marked by the family burying ground of Dr. John R. Hunt." This was the place of worship thirty-one years. In 1833 a substantial brick building, 45 x 55 feet, was erected in the village of Springdale. The first sermon therein was preached by Rev. Adrian Aten, November 7, 1834, and the last service here was held March 15, 1885. The third and present edifice was erected on the site of the second. The corner stone was laid June 16, 1885, and the dedication occurred May 16, 1886, when the sermon was preached by Rev. T. F. Cortelyou and the dedicatory service was conducted by Rev. J. G. Monfort, D. D. The following clergymen have served as pastors of this church: Revs. John Thomson, who was first installed November 12, 1801, remained two years, and was pastor a second time, 1812–32; Adrian Aten, October 1, 1833, to April 1, 1841; Jared M. Stone, September, 1841, to June 5, 1849; G. P. Bergen, 1849–57; T. E. Hughes, 1858–66, and William H. James, the present pastor, who was ordained and installed October 2, 1866. In addition to Revs. Kemper, Wilson and Steele, the following clergymen also supplied this church: Revs. J. W. Brown, 1799; M. G. Wallace, 1806–11, and L. D Potter, D.D., 1857.

Pleasant Run Baptist Church was a flourishing organization during the pioneer days. Its place of worship was a frame building at the Pleasant Run burying ground in Section 25. The organization became extinct sixty years ago.

The New Burlington Church was built in 1816, by the Carnahan, Lane and other families. Revs. William Kinkaid, Elias Seward and B. U. Watkins were among those who preached here. The congregation disbanded some years ago.

The Mt. Healthy United Brethren Church was organized January 1, 1833. The first trustees were Elias W. Hoffner, Solomon Haynes and John Hickman; T. N. Sowers was the first treasurer and Elias H. Anewalt was the first secretary. The

constitution was adopted January 8, 1833. The union chapel was the place of worship until 1850, when the present church edifice was built. It is a brick structure, situated on the Compton road, and has recently been remodelled. The present pastor is Rev. James Replougle, and the present membership is 70.

The Mt. Healthy Christian Church was organized October 12, 1839, with twenty-seven members, among whom were David S. Burnet, the pastor; Reuben S. Compton, clerk; Joseph H. Virgin, John T. Snodgrass, William Durham, Joseph C. Dawson, Samuel Cook and Isaac Sparks. James McCash and Aaron Lane were the first elders. Prominent among the early preachers were David S. Burnet, Walter Scott, James Challen, Dr. Pinkerton and Benjamin Franklin. The first place of worship was the union chapel. The first church stood at the corner of Harrison and Fourth streets. The present church is a frame structure on Harrison street, and was dedicated at Easter, 1885. Rev. A. McLean was pastor at that time, and has been succeeded by Revs. Frank Dowling, C. J. Tanner, E. E. Curry, W. J. Wright and A. Chapman.

Mt. Healthy German Methodist Church.— The first church building was erected in 1850. The present place of worship was dedicated November 15, 1891. Rev. M. Weidman was pastor, and the building committee was composed of Otto Steinbrecker, president; Christopher Werner, secretary; August Siemer, Sr., treasurer; and William Holle, Christian Holle, Frank Trueter, William Bax, Henry Bax and Ernest Bax.

Trinity German Lutheran Church, Mt. Healthy, was organized August 25, 1853, by Rev. Wiegman. The first officers were George Mahlewein, Frederick Asmus, Joseph Oester and Hector Basson. Anton Ahrens donated a church site, and in 1853 a church was erected thereon. In 1860 two adjacent lots were purchased, on one of which a parsonage was built. It was replaced by the present pastoral residence in 1885. The present frame church was dedicated in February, 1891. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. Wiegman, Paul Stoeckfeld, F. W. Breitfeld, Antonius Rudolph, G. A. Spangenberg, H. Eschenfeld, P. Th. Wehe, G. L. Goehring, T. Doerr, Eugene O. Mueller, F. W. Breitfeld, F. Abele, T. A. Keiper, Theodore Schory, F. Eggen, F. W. Adomeit and Theodore Schory.

The Mount Healthy Catholic Church was founded in 1854, when, mainly through the efforts and liberality of Joseph Hechinger, a church was built. Until the year 1865 the pastors of neighboring parishes officiated here, viz., Revs. F. J. Pabisch, D. D., J. C. Krämer, A. Hechinger, Otto Jair, Anselmus Koch, A. Becker, J. Rosswog, Miettinger and H. Boehmann. Rev. G. Nordmyer, the first resident pastor, assumed charge October 25, 1865, and began the erection of the present church. It was completed by his successor, Rev. H. Johanning, who was pastor from December 2, 1865, to May 1, 1881. The church is a brick structure, 90x45 feet, with tower 125 feet high. The present pastor, Rev. Bernard H. M. Roesener, assumed the duties of his office May 5, 1881.

Lockland Presbyterian Church.—The history of this organization begins in 1817, when Rev. Daniel Hayden preached in a brick schoolhouse located on the hill in the eastern part of Reading, which services were continued by Rev. L. G. Gaines. The Reading Presbyterian church was organized August 29, 1823, by Rev. John Thomson, with the following members: Jehiel Day, Margaret Day, Robert Boal, Jr., John Robertson, Elizabeth Robertson and Rebekah Bates, of whom Jehiel Day and Robert Boal, Jr., were elected elders. The first pastor, Rev. Benjamin Graves, was installed May 17, 1827. January 2, 1839, a division into two organizations, known as Old and New School, occurred. The former was served successively by Revs. Adrian Aten, S. J. Miller, H. R. Naylor, Samuel Cleland, Edward Wright, Samuel Hair, C. P. Jennings, John Stewart, John McRae, S. S. Potter, L. D. Potter, W. H. Moore and James H. Gill. In 1843 it erected as a church edifice the brick building that now constitutes the town hall of Reading. Mr. Graves continued as pastor

of the New School branch. From 1842 to 1846 it was served by Revs. J. C. Lockwood and J. Wilkinson. Mr. Graves returned in 1846, and on the 6th of April, 1855, was organized the Lockland Presbyterian church with twenty-one members, of whom Sylvester Ruffner, Amos Clevenger, Matthew Long, Charles Cross and J. W. Fisher constituted the first board of trustees. The church building was erected in 1850. Revs. I. DeLa Mater, Edward Scofield, John Hussey and Silas Hawley were the pastors of this church. In 1870 the Old and New branches were reunited, and the first pastor after this event was Rev. W. A. Hutchison.

Wayne Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Lockland, was organized August 3, 1834, by Rev. Burrows Westlake, with Moses Flinn as first class-leader. A reorganization was effected in 1836 by Revs. Joseph McDowell and David Whitcomb, with L. B. House as leader. Forty-three members were added in 1837. The village schoolhouse was the place of worship until 1843, when the brick church on Mill street was built. The trustees at this time were Hiram Palmer, L. B. House, C. R. Bachelor, Henry Wycoff, A. Ireland, William S. Bachelor, C. W. Friend, Moses Wade and Philip Leonard. The last service in this building was held November 8, 1874; it is now the Lockland town hall. The Wayne Avenue church is a fine brick structure, erected in 1874, at which time the trustees were G. G. Palmer, Thomas Fox, C. W. Friend, C. B. Palmer, Moses Wade, J. W. Thomas, George House, R. B. Latta and Robert Booth. The vestry was dedicated November 15, 1874, Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D., officiating. The main audience room was dedicated May 2, 1880. The cost of church, parsonage and grounds was $41,350. The first pastor stationed at Lockland was Rev. Arza Brown in 1853.

The Lockland Baptist Church was constituted in 1840 with a membership formerly connected with the old Springfield church. A place of worship was erected in 1840, and replaced in 1858 by the present brick church edifice, which was remodelled in 1875. The following pastors have served this church: Revs. Daniel Bryant, Blair, J. V. Hopper, J. S. Goodman, L. C. Carr, J. B. Sutton, J. W. B. Clark, J. R. Powell, D. E. Owen, John Branch, F. D. Bland, A. S. Moore, Griebel, Davis, Cather, Riggs, Campbell and Yale.

The First Presbyterian Church of Glendale was organized November 29, 1855, in the chapel of Glendale Female College, with seventeen members. Services were held in the college chapel until 1860, when the present chapel of this church was built. The church edifice was dedicated in April, 1874. Revs. Thomas Spencer, J. G. Monfort, D. D., L. D. Potter, D. D., S. S. Potter, and Frank Robbins served as stated supplies until 1861, since which date the pastors have been Revs. Hiram A. Tracy, William H. Babbitt, S. H. McMullin and David A. Heron. The following is a list of elders: Jacob J. Packer, John F. Keys, William B. Moores, Stanley Matthews, William B. Probasco, Samuel J. Thompson, Samuel Robbins, Robert K. Brown, Thomas J. Duncan, Hugh W. Hughes, Thomas J. Biggs, Harry W. Hughes, Harry L. Keys, and W. H. Hutton.

St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Glendale, was organized by Rev. J. C. Albrink, by whom a small brick church that constitutes the rear part of the present edifice was erected in 1859. Mass had previously been celebrated in a small frame house at the junction of the Springfield and Princeton pikes by priests from Cincinnati. Ten acres of ground, fronting on Sharon and Washington avenues and Church street, were donated to the priests by Gross & Dietrich. The pastoral residence was completed in 1863 by Rev. James M. Carey. Rev. James O'Donnell enlarged the church edifice to its present proportions; he also built the school and Sister's house. The succession of resident pastors has been as follows: Revs. Gerald C. Grace, P. A. Quinn, James Henry, James M. Carey, P. A. Quinn, and Nicholas J. Kelly, who assumed charge in 1889.

The Church of the New Jerusalem (*Swedenborgian*), Glendale, was instituted December 25, 1860, and organized January 16, 1861, with C. H. Allen, William B.

Pierce, Jacob Purington, and Dr. George F. Foote, councilmen. C. H. Allen donated the church site and money sufficient for the building, "so far as to inclose the same and secure it from damage by paint." The corner stone was laid April 28, 1861, and the dedication occurred October 6, 1861, when Rev. J. P. Stuart officiated and Rev. Chauncey Giles preached. The pastors have been Revs. J. P. Stuart, 1861–62; Frank Sewall, 1863–72; J. H. Einhaus, 1872; J. E. Warren, 1872–73; Edwin Gould, 1873–76; H. H. Grant, 1890–91. In recent years the church has been principally supplied with preaching by the students and professors of Urbana University.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Glendale. Rev. John B. Pradt held the first Episcopal services at Glendale, July 9, 1865. The parish was organized on the 6th of August following, when John D. Jones was elected senior warden, N. C. McLean, junior warden, and R. M. Shoemaker, Henry Holroyd, George W. Jones, John Titus and Robert B. Moores, vestrymen. Public services were held in the chapel of Glendale College for several months, and then at private houses until 1867, when a small frame chapel was erected on Mr. Fosdick's lot for temporary occupancy. The present stone church was built in 1870 at a cost of $18,000, and consecrated in July, 1872, by Bishop Bedell. The rectory was built in 1875, and the parish house was added to the church in 1891. The succession of rectors has been as follows: Revs. John B. Pradt, August 6, 1865, to September 30, 1867; Samuel H. Boyer, November 20, 1867, to November 1, 1869; Charles H. Young, April, 1870, to October, 1874; David Pise, D. D., since April, 1875. Rev. Cleveland K. Benedict became assistant rector in June, 1892.

The Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a series of meetings held in the Town Hall by Rev. R. K. Deem. The first board of trustees consisted of J. H. Moore, N. W. Hickox, William E. Mears, and A. F. Bernhart. The church site, consisting of two lots, valued at $1,000, was donated by Clinton Kirby, who also contributed $500 in cash. The work of building was begun in November, 1886, under the supervision of N. W. Hickox, and the completed edifice was dedicated May 29, 1887. Rev. R. K. Deem, the pastor at that time, has been succeeded by Revs Andrew Hamilton, Charles L. Chapman and Calvin Horn.

Wyoming Presbyterian Church.—Initial steps in the organization of this body were taken in December, 1868, at a meeting at the residence of William H. Caruthers. At a meeting at the residence of E. P. Allen, June 18, 1869, the organization of a Presbyterian church was definitely decided upon. W. F. Colburn, George D. Winchell, G. S. Stearns, C. S. Woodruff, and G. H. Burrows were elected trustees, and Messrs. Stearns, Woodruff and Winchell were constituted a building committee. The corner stone of the edifice was laid September 15, 1869, by Rev. C. E. Babb, D. D. In this completed edifice the church was formally organized, October 14, 1870. Edward P. Allen, George S. Stearns, William Cornell, and John Pollock were elected elders, and duly installed January 12, 1871. The sacraments of the Lord's supper and of baptism were celebrated for the first time, November 27, 1870. The first pastor was Rev. Silas Hawley, whose successors have been Revs. Joseph Gamble, W. W. Huston, D.D., and John Leroy Taylor, who assumed charge in 1889. The present church edifice, erected at a cost of $32,000, was dedicated May 18, 1890. The old church building is used for Sunday-school and other purposes, and was remodeled in 1890–91. The pastoral residence was enlarged in the same year.

The Wyoming Baptist Church was organized May 17, 1883, at the residence of James D. Randall, with twenty-one constituent members, nineteen of whom were from the Lockland church and two from Madisonville. The church was incorporated May 11, 1883, when J. H. Tangeman, John Rychen, James D. Randall, J. P. Mace, and J. M. Gould were the trustees. Revs. J. R. Henderson, W. L. Farnum, A. H. Beaver, and P. J. Ward have served as pastors. The church edifice is a frame building on Burns avenue, and was dedicated September 9, 1883.

St. James Catholic Church, Wyoming, is a frame edifice, with pastoral residence and parochial school attached. The parish numbers eighty-five families, and forty children attend the school, which is taught by two sisters of Notre Dame. Revs. James McCallion, Francis Winsey, John Cusack, John Singleton, Henry Brinkmeyer, and John Henry Holthaus have successively served as pastors.

The Hartwell Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873 with John Du Boise as class-leader and Col. W. P. Wiltsee president of the board of trustees, which position he has held almost continuously to the present time. Professor Lock, of the Lockland schools, was the first pastor, and his successors have been Revs. W. H. Smith, Henry Tuckley, Davis W. Clark, B. F. Dimmick, J. F. Conrey, J. W. Weakley, Stanley Royal, William MacAfee, Edwin H. Cherington, and Howard Henderson, D.D. The church edifice was built in 1876; the site was donated by the Hamilton County House Building Association. It was enlarged in 1893.

The Hartwell Presbyterian Church was organized December 16, 1886, with thirty-seven members, of whom James A. Lowes, Alexander P. Caldwell, and James W. Dawson were elected elders. The church site was donated by Mrs. Helen DeCamp, Mrs. George H. Taylor, D. B. De Camp, Mrs. Emma French, and F. S. DeCamp, joint owners. The first service in the Sunday-school room was held October 16, 1887, and the completed building was dedicated December 18, 1887. Rev. Charles E. Walker was called to the pastorate April 5, 1887.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the northern part of Springfield township was built on land owned by John Schooley, a mile and a half west of Springdale. The next was built at the Presbyterian cemetery in that village, and the third was a hewed log building at the corner of Hickory and Peach streets. The Springfield Academy at Springdale was for some years a local institution of great importance. It occupied the brick building that constitutes the present quarters of the Y. M. C. A. This was erected by the school authorities but left in an incomplete condition. The boys in the village, more enterprising than their elders, raised funds, employed a carpenter, and assisted in the work of completing the structure for occupancy. At the dedication the entire school formed in procession at Dr. Cox's office and marched to the new building to the music of an improvised band composed of Judge Cox, Governor Morton of Indiana, Collector Chesman of the Port of San Francisco, and Dr. Braden, of the Methodist church, while Bishop Foster of that church, then a young clergyman on the circuit, offered prayer. The old academy has certainly given a full quota of distinguished names to the public history of this and other States.

A ladies' seminary of some celebrity was conducted many years ago on the Mt. Pleasant pike, a mile south of that village, by David S. Burnet, in a large house erected by Oliver M. Spencer, a wealthy Cincinnati banker. This house was one of the largest and most pretentious in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and was known as "Spencer's Folly." Burnet's school ranked high among institutions of its class.

The various villages treated in this chapter are all provided with commodious school buildings. At Glendale the first public school was opened in 1852, with Rev. Spencer as first principal. W. M. Bateman and Ezra Elliott composed the first school board. The present principal is C. F. Dean, and the number of teachers employed is five. An interesting feature of educational work here is the "Glendale Monitor," a school monthly that has been published since December, 1887. The present school building at Lockland was erected in 1881. The school building at Wyoming was erected in the same year, and the high school building in 1889. Mt. Pleasant constituted a separate school district before its incorporation as a village, and has a large and substantial brick school building.

Glendale College is one of the oldest and most widely patronized institutions for the higher education of women in the Ohio Valley. The quarto-centenary anniversary of its founding was celebrated June 12, 1879, when the president, Rev. L. D. Potter, D.D., in an address of welcome and historical reminiscence, gave the following account of the founding and growth of the college: "This institution was founded by Rev. John Covert, A.M., in September, 1854, and named by him 'The American Female College.' Mr. Covert and his accomplished lady, Mrs. Covert, who received her education at two of the institutions of eastern New York, had been connected with an institution in that State, subsequently founded a seminary in Ohio, near Columbus, and still later founded and conducted the 'Ohio Female College,' at College Hill. In April, 1856, he transferred this institution to Rev. J. G. Monfort, D.D., Rev. S. S. Potter, and Rev. L. D. Potter, who assumed the possession and management on the 15th of May, five weeks before the close of the second collegiate year. We changed the name next year to 'Glendale Female College.' All of the party just named and their wives had had considerable experience as practical teachers. Your speaker, though the youngest of the three, had had, however, a longer experience, having been connected, in some capacity, for ten years, with some interruptions, as scholar, teacher, or principal in boarding institutions similar in character to this. Madame C. Rivé and her sister (now Mrs. Kitchell) were already here, having come with Mr. Covert from College Hill. Mrs. McFerson, our lady principal for five years, and who is with us to-day, having given up her seminary in Bloomington, Ind., joined us in September following. During the latter part of the summer vacation of 1856 a fire occurred, cause unknown, which destroyed the chapel, a music building with its contents, and other structures of lesser importance. The work of reconstructing the chapel, and of the addition of a better music building attached to the main building, was immediately commenced. The session was opened, however, at the time appointed, and continued until the new buildings were finished, though with many inconveniences on account of room, as many of the old scholars present remember. Rev. S. S. Potter left us in 1860, and Mrs. McFerson in 1861. Rev. J. G. Wilson, now United States consul at Jerusalem, became connected with us in 1861, but left in 1862. Dr. Monfort left in 1865, after a successful administration as president for nine years, at the end of which time the college seemed to have become settled upon a secure and permanent basis. The steam-heating apparatus, quite a novelty at the time, was introduced in the summer of 1856, and various improvements to the grounds and buildings have since been added from year to year. The number of scholars has been tolerably uniform from the beginning, with three exceptions—1. During the first years, when our public school was small and ungraded, the number of day scholars was much larger than it has been since; 2. During the first two years of the war our numbers were greatly diminished, and 3. From 1871 to 1875, after the late financial crisis commenced, we were crowded almost beyond what our accommodations would warrant."

Dr. Potter further stated that this was the first institution "to adopt the regular classification and four-fold division of studies, in the form and under the designation historically known as applied to colleges for males—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior." Many of the alumnæ of the institution have taken high rank as teachers and authors; others have married professors in higher institutions or gentlemen in the learned professions, some of whom have attained conspicuous eminence. In 1892–93 the college was attended by 105 students, of whom seventy were non-residents. The Faculty numbers thirteen members. Rev. L. D. Potter, D. D., continues as president, having been connected with the institution in an executive capacity since 1856.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.

EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—ODD FELLOWS HOME AT ROSSMOYNE—EDUCATIONAL.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM "was the first to break the forest in what is now Sycamore township," says John G. Olden in his Historical Sketches. Mr. Olden's researches have revealed many interesting circumstances in the life of this pioneer. He was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and immigrated to Kentucky in 1785. Here he was employed for some time with four other young men in building cabins for settlers about twenty miles south of Covington. One of their number was killed by the Indians, and the party thereupon removed to the vicinity of Louisville. Here in 1787 Cunningham married Janette Park, and two years later they removed to Cincinnati. On May 26, 1789, he entered land warrant No. 139, "which he located on the west half of Section 28, Township 4, East Range 1, about a mile and a half north of the present village of Reading." His brothers-in-law, Arthur, Andrew, and Culbertson Park, assisted in constructing his first improvements. This must have occurred prior to 1792, for in that year he was one of the petitioners for a road from Cincinnati to Runyan's settlement. As the frontier enjoyed almost unbroken peace in 1789, Mr. Olden supposes that he probably located upon this land in that year, and remained until the commencement of hostilities in the following winter, when he returned to Cincinnati. Here he resided near the corner of Walnut and Columbia streets, and was in the government service as a teamster for a year or more. However this may be, it is well authenticated that in 1793 he made his permanent residence in Sycamore township, where he built the first grist and saw mills and was an active and influential citizen.

Regarding Carpenter's settlement Mr. Olden writes as follows: "James Carpenter was one of the early settlers of Columbia. He located lands in Section 15, Township 4, Range 1, now in Sycamore township. The precise time when he commenced his improvements is not known, but it was probably during the fall of 1793, or in the spring of 1794. Price Thompson, a Revolutionary soldier, who was from Essex county, New Jersey, was among the founders of this settlement. He came to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1790, and remained there for two years, when, on the 26th day of November, 1792, he entered warrant No. 103, and located the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4, Range 1, adjoining the lands of James Carpenter. David and Abner Denman, brothers-in-law of Price Thompson, Benjamin Willis, also a brother-in-law to Thompson, Elihu Crane, and Richard and Samuel Ayres, were among the first settlers. They built ordinary cabins near to each other, at the corner of the four sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, or near where the Plainfield schoolhouse now stands. Others came to the settlement soon after peace was established with the Indians, among whom may be named James and John Mathers, Daniel and Nathaniel Reeder, Joseph McKnight, Morris Osborn, Moses Hutchings, Matthias Crow, Henry, Benjamin and Isaac Devie, Nathaniel Jarrard, Samuel Knott, and perhaps others, all of whom settled prior to 1797. The settlement was never annoyed by Indians, and there was nothing to encounter but the wild animals and the almost interminable forests."

In 1808, when Sycamore township included Symmes, but did not include the two western tiers of sections that constitute part of its present area, its tax duplicate contained the following names: (The original is no longer in existence, having been de-

stroyed in the courthouse fire; this list was transcribed and published by Mr. Olden): Ayres, Richard; Ayres, Benagh; Abbott, Joseph; Bolser, Henry L.; Bolser, John H.; Bodine, Richard; Benham, Richard; Bates, Daniel; Bolser, Henry, Jr.; Bolser, Joseph; Bolser, Peter; Buck, Conrad; Berry, Samuel; Bowman, John; Bates, Uzab; Bolser, John; Burns, John; Burns, James; Bolser, Henry; Bell, Peter; Bell, John; Bolser, Samuel; Beann, David; Beann, John; Ball, James; Boon, William; Buckingham, E. & L.; Bates, Seth; Bealer, Henry; Betson, John; Bonnel, Nathaniel; Borreft, Michael; Cugler, Matthias; Cameron, Duncan; Crist, Joseph; Cram, David; Colman, William; Carlin, John; Cumming, Robert; Crain, Cyrus; Crain, Elihu; Crist, Moses; Clark, James; Clark, John; Cannady, Rebecca; Cannady, David; Crist, George; Cannady, Francis; Car, Robert; Carver, Abraham; Cummins, John; Carver, John; Cochran, John; Camel, John; Cochran, William; Davies, Samuel, Sr.; Davies, Isaac; Davies, James; Dusky, Eli; Dusky, Elizabeth; Dusky, Leman; Davis, Hugh; Davis, Samuel; Davis, George; Degullior, Anthony; Denman, Sarah; Denman, Abner; Denman, Joseph; Denman, Nathaniel; Edwards, Amos; Edwards, Thomas; Elliot, John; Engil, Lewis; Eason, Alexander; English, William; Felter, Jacob; Felter, David; Felter, Cronymus; Felter, William; Freeman, Henry; Ferris, John; Ferris, Isaac; Fox, James; Gilbreth, William, Garrison, Jacob; Gordon, George; Godfaster, James; Gaston, Hugh; Gaston, Robert; Harvey, Cronymus; Hitchler, Jacob; Herron, James; Harris, Amos; Hasbrook, Daniel; Hankins, Abraham; Hankins, John; Hayden, Christopher; Hess, Francis; Hames, Joseph; Hurley, Gilbert; Hunter, James; Irwin, Samuel; Jones, Joseph; Jones, William; Johnston, Nicholas; Kerns, Jacob; Kerns, John; Kerns, Catherine; Kerns, Peter; Kitchel, Samuel; Kerns, Mathias; Lyons, John; Lock, Andrew; Logan, William; Landon, William; Lyon, Samuel; Lee, Adam; Long, Joseph; Mesner, David; McCasky, William; Mitchel, William; Miller, Burgen; McKinney, David; McCowan, William; Mitchel, William; McCullough, Samson; Mathers, John; Mathers, James; McKnight, Joseph; McGee, Joseph; McLaughlin, John; Myers, John, Sr.; Myers, John, Jr.; McCain, John; Meeker, John; Meeker, Randolph; Miller, U. Miller; Myers, Joseph; Morgan, Mathias; Morris, Bethuel; Niseley, K. Peter; Nicholas, Francis; Osburn, John; Osburn, Bernab; Osburn, Edward; Osburn, Morris; Patmore, Abraham; Pollock, James; Pearron, Mathias; Price, Clarkson; Pearron, Samuel; Peckinpaugh, Fred; Price, Daniel; Patterson, John; Patterson, James; Rowan, Alexander; Rowan, Robert; Rude, Felix; Rosa, Jacob; Reeder, Daniel; Reed, William; Rude, Rachel; Rude, James; Rick, Thomas; Reeder, David; Robeson, Alexander; Reeder, George; Rafogal, David; Ridenour, Joseph; Ross, James; Runyan, Henry, Sr.; Runyan, Henry, Jr.; Stewart, John; Sheal, Thomas; Sheal, James; Snyder, Cornelius; Stickel, Mathias; Sipes, Charles; Sipes, Frederick; Schenk, David; Smith, Edward; Sheal, Daniel; Sears, Samuel; Sears, Gideon; Sears, Benjamin, Sr.; Sears, John; Sears, Benjamin, Jr.; Stewart, John, Sr.; Sheal, Isaac; Shuff, John; Shered, Richard; Sinkey, John; Terwillegar, John; Terwillegar, Nath.; Taulman, Joseph; Tise, Henry; Thompson, Samuel; Thompson, Samuel, Sr.; Thompson, John; Thompson, Price; Whitesides, James; Weller, Lodwick; Wallis, Nathaniel; Williams, John; Williams, George; Weller, Andrew; Whitesides, William; Waldsmith, Christian, Waldsmith, Peter; Waldsmith, John; Winans, John; Whitaker, William; Whitaker, Nathaniel; Whitaker, Jonathan; Willis, Benjamin; Winans, Mary; Youst, Abraham.

VILLAGES.

Reading.—The first settlement at Reading was made in 1794 by Abraham Voorhees. He was accompanied by his sons, Miney, Abraham, Garrett, John, and Jacob, and his sons-in-law, Thomas Higgins and John Rynearson. For purposes of mutual protection and defense. They united in the erection and occupancy of a large log house, the location of which was on the west bank of Mill creek within the present

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limits of Lockland. This house was designed also as a fortification, but fortunately no occasion arose for its use in this respect. It was removed in 1817. This settlement was made on the southern half of Section 33.

In the early spring of 1795 the Voorhees settlement was reinforced by the arrival of the Redinbo family, consisting of Henry and Margaret Redinbo and their eleven children, viz., Solomon, Frederick, John, Philip, Samuel, Andrew, Henry, Adam, Ann, Barbara, and Margaret. Mr. Olden, from whose sketches these facts are derived, states that they were from Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and that Solomon was drowned while crossing the Schuylkill river, just as they set out on their departure for the West. The Redinbos located upon the southern half of section 27, and constructed their improvements on land subsequently owned by Dr. Thomas Wright.

Regarding the further history of the Voorhees family, Mr. Olden says: "Abraham Voorhees, Jr., was a blacksmith, and, in anticipation of a rapid settlement in the neighborhood, he built himself a cabin and blacksmith shop on the east side of a road that had previously been opened, leading from White's Station to Runyan's settlement, at a point where now stands the dwelling and storehouse of James Browne on the northeast corner of Main and Columbia streets in Reading. There he carried on his business for a number of years, using a hickory stump as an anvil. Miney Voorhees, the second son, commenced a clearing and built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 32. He built his house on the west bank of Mill creek, a few hundred yards south of where the iron bridge now spans the creek between Lockland and Reading, and in what is now Conklin's addition to Lockland. He and his brother Abraham built a sawmill there at a very early day. The house was still standing in 1834. Garret Voorhees, the third son, made his improvements on the lands now owned and occupied by his son Harvey. Thomas Higgins, who married Nellie Voorhees, settled on the west bank of the creek some distance north of Garret's improvements, and John Rynearson, who married Ann Voorhees, located still west of Higgins, near where the old residence of the late Jeremiah Dunn now stands. John Higgins, a brother to Thomas, settled north of and on adjoining lands to his brother. All these improvements have long since disappeared. Frederick and John Redinbo also built cabins on their father's lands. And about the year 1798 Abraham Voorhees laid out the town of Reading, although the plat was not recorded until 1804. It was first called Voorheestown, but at the suggestion of Henry Redinbo it was changed to Reading, in honor of his native place in Pennsylvania."

The plat of Reading was acknowledged by Abraham Voorhees before Justice Adrian Hagerman, January 7, 1804. Several lots were added by Abraham Voorhees, Jr., in 1813, and several important additions have been made in recent years.

Reading was incorporated as a village by legislative enactment of March 20, 1851, and the first officers were as follows: Mayor, James Clark; recorder, Ralph Voorhees; council, James Blackman, George Thornhill, Henry Wachendorf, D. S. Ackerman, and David Lee. The succession of mayors has been as follows: 1851, James Clark; 1852, Robert Carson; 1853, Ralph Voorhees; 1854–55, Solomon Burkhalter; 1856–57, Ralph Voorhees; 1858, Benjamin Saxton; 1859, Ralph Voorhees; 1860, William H. Ludlow; 1861, Michael Williams; 1862–63, M. S. Williams; 1864, Benjamin Saxton; 1865, Luther Melendy; 1865, Solomon Burkhalter; 1866–67, C. H. Helmkamp; 1868–69, Luther Melendy; 1870–71, C. H. Helmkamp; 1872–77, W. S. Brown; 1878–79, Joseph J. Mueller; 1880–81, W. A. Huntsman; 1882–87, C. O. Decamp; 1888–89, H. D. Root; 1890–93, Jacob Greiner. The town hall is a brick building on Columbia street, formerly used as a Presbyterian church. Water works and electric light plants are now under construction under village auspices. The estimated cost is $40,000. The trustees in charge of these improvements are Julius Hesterberg, Edward Hebenstreit, and D. W. McClure, with Andrew G. Ankenbauer as clerk.

One of the oldest villages in the county, Reading has been, throughout its history, one of the most prosperous. Local industries of importance were early established here, but its growth in population received its first impetus in the development of the manufacturing industries of Lockland. Later it became the objective point of a large German immigration, and this nationality constitutes the large majority of the population. There are four churches, two German Lutheran, one German Catholic, and one English Catholic.

The manufacture of ready-made clothing constitutes the principal industry of Reading. Coats and vests are made exclusively and in large quantities for the wholesale clothing trade of Cincinnati. There are also two fireworks factories, and a vinegar works. The Reading branch of the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America was removed to this point in 1885 from Mt. Adams, Cincinnati, where the business was begun in 1848 by H. P. Diehl. Seventy-five operatives are employed here. The A. L. Due Fireworks Company, of which A. L. Due is president, and Henry Krucker secretary and treasurer, was established in 1891, and employs ninety operatives. This is the only factory in the country that is operated independently of the trust. The Union Vinegar Works were established in 1882, and have a capacity of fifty barrels per day. H. Laers and H. Rennecker are the proprietors.

Montgomery is one of the oldest towns in the county. It was originally platted in 1802 by Nathaniel Terwilliger, but settlement had been made here before the close of the last century. In 1795 Jacob Irominius and David Felter and their three brothers-in-law, Cornelius Snyder, Nathaniel Terwilliger, and Jacob Rosa, located upon Section 4, having immigrated from Ulster county, New York. The section was purchased from Thomas Espy, June 27, 1796, for $1,440, by Snyder, while the larger part of Section 3 was bought by Terwilliger. Perhaps the history of the village is best told in the language of Mr. Richard Nelson in his work on "Suburban Homes," from which the following extracts are made:

"Like most towns of its size Montgomery has no written history. Situated on a leading road, it became a resting place for teamsters and travelers, and so grew up from a single tavern to what it now is, a town of five hundred inhabitants. A log cabin formed the first tavern of the place. This was situated on the southeast corner of Main and Mechanic streets, on what is known as the Station road, and kept by John Osborn. A man named Yost opened another tavern on the diagonal corner. Some idea of the extent of travel, or the drinking habits of the people of that time (1809), may be formed when we state that a fifty-barrel supply of whiskey for the year failed to meet the demand upon Yost's bar.

"In 1806–7 a number of citizens from Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., came by the way of Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) and Columbia, and settled around this point, as a good place for trade and farming. Among these were Jacob and Cranmer Felton, Cornelius Snider (grandfather of James Snider), John C. Weller, Nathaniel Terwilliger, Joseph Taulman, H. Crist, Jacob Roosa and others. Coming from Montgomery they naturally named the new place in honor of their old home. In 1810 a company of these men was organized for the purpose of erecting and running a gristmill. Some of the names were Elliott, Crist, Snider and Sears—the latter was the millwright. Soon after commencing business in the mill, they opened a store on the corner now occupied by R. Parrott. In 1816 additions to the town were made by Joseph Taulman and Lodwick Weller, and subsequently two more by Daniel Hayden and Eli Dusky.

"As early as 1807 a rifle company was formed, and Montgomery soon became a place for battalion muster. Quite a military spirit was excited, which was maintained for many years afterward.

"Some of the early industries of Montgomery, besides those mentioned, were the manufacture of wagons for the southern market, pork packing and cabinet making. Henry Snider conducted the wagonmaking business, and built his own boats to carry

his freight. The gunwales of these boats consisted of logs fifty or sixty feet in length, and were hewed in the village. To get them to the river they were placed upon wheels, and being hard to manage, required a steersman as well as a teamster. To steer this caravan, a pole was inserted in the center of the hind axle and made to project backward; this was the tiller, and the man on foot behind the logs was the steersman.

"One of the oldest citizens of Montgomery is Abraham Roosa, who is seventy-nine years of age. His father, Jacob Roosa, and family, came out from New York in 1799. With him came also a man named Ayres, who was one of the builders of the first ocean vessel, a brig, built at Columbia. In Abraham's boyhood, wolves had not been exterminated, and as cattle were allowed to run at large it was necessary to have them brought home in the evening and securely penned. As soon as Abraham was able to handle a gun this duty devolved upon him. Provided with musket, ammunition and a faithful dog, he would track the objects of his search by the sound of the bells, and before the shades of evening set in, have them secure.

"Montgomery has contributed her quota of public men. For the early militia, she furnished a general of note—Cornelius Snider. John Snider she sent to the legislature many years ago, and Dr. Alexander Duncan to Congress. California is indebted to her for a governor—Weller was a Montgomery boy—and the legislative halls of the State were reinforced by Dr. William Jones, on more than one occasion, and by George Crist, of the firm of Creighton & Co., at another time. In the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Daniel Hayden served with distinction, and in the Universalist church, the Rev. A. Laurie, who was ordained in Montgomery church, was a distinguished advocate of the doctrines of his denomination. Thirty-eight years of practice of medicine in the vicinity, entitles Dr. Naylor's name to a place here.

"Of Dr. Duncan's history and habits, we learned something from Dr. Jones, and had the pleasure of examining his portrait, made by a young artist named Sweet, who carried it across the Atlantic and over Europe, as a specimen of his skill in painting. The Doctor's history is an interesting one. He was a lover of public life, and an ardent advocate of Democratic measures. He was also attached to out-door pleasures, driving and fishing, and when in company with a friend, would often not exchange words for miles of travel, and when he did break silence, it would be by the utterance of some remarkable statement, or by propounding some difficult problem. It was the Doctor's custom when about to engage in a fishing expedition, to catch his minnows in Sycamore creek, but some said that he was often fishing for votes when he was supposed to be engaged in legitimate piscatorial pursuits; accordingly the knowing ones would account for his absence from home, by saying he was 'catching minneys in the Sycamore.'

"Montgomery was not so unimportant a settlement as to be overlooked by the showmen of the day. As early as 1812, the leader of a troupe and proprietor of a menagerie with Barnum's enterprise and Robinson's pluck, entered the great town of two taverns, procured a stable and provender for his menagerie, and board and lodging for his troupe. Next day he advertised his great show, and the news was blazed abroad throughout the entire settlement, and the wagons and horses, men and and women, boys and girls, came to the number of fifty. The exposition was a complete success. Exposition Hall was crowded to the hay mows, and the mulatto man, with his docile elephant, were the finest troupe that had ever acted, and the greatest show that had ever been exhibited in the town of Montgomery."

Mr. Nelson might have mentioned also the horse races, which constituted an important feature in the business and social life of the village fifty years ago. These occasions were attended by well-known jockeys from southern Ohio and the adjacent portion of Kentucky, and were accompanied by the accessories usually associated with the turf.

The village had an early and rapid growth, to which its location in the midst of a fertile farming region and upon one of the principal overland thoroughfares to Cincinnati contributed. But it early reached the limit of development, and remained practically stationary for many years. In recent times there has been more improvement than formerly, owing to the opening of railroad communication with the city. There are three churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, and Universalist. The population is about five hundred.

Sharon is pleasantly situated in the Mill creek valley on the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, and is one of the most northerly towns in the county. Its site was originally embraced in the farm of Simon Hageman, who settled immediately west of the village in 1796. The present Hageman homestead was built in 1818–22, and is the oldest house in the village. The town was platted in 1818 by Simon Hageman, Josephus Myers, Philemon Mills, and Abijah Jones. Its early growth was rapid. Improvements were made, stores and local industries were established, and the large amount of travel over the road to Cincinnati sustained several large hotels. Among the residents in 1833 were William Rieck, Thornton Cornell, James Whallon, and Henry Jones, merchants; William Turner and William Rogers, blacksmiths; Adrian Hageman, Jr., wagon maker; David Miller and James Graham, hotel proprietors; William Smith, physician; Moses Crist, river trader; Benjamin Burroughs and Ephraim Jones, shoemakers; John B. Hoel, harness maker; James Wall, brass founder; David Williamson, tailor; William Whallon, carpenter; Thomas Gray, and Peter Vanmiddleswarth. It is perhaps doubtful whether the village has grown to any extent since that date. However, it is to-day a place of considerable local business importance. There is a rich farming community tributary to it, which gives stability to its mercantile and industrial interests; the place has also something of the character of a suburban town, an appreciable proportion of the population being employed elsewhere.

Brecon is a post-village and station on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. The first improvements at this point were made by Thomas Stewart, who opened the first store and was the first postmaster. The first blacksmith was Herman Heile. The station was originally named Wheeler, in honor of Vice-President Wheeler, and the name Brecon was conferred by the Post Office Department at the suggestion of William McClintock, editor of the Lebanon *Star*. No subdivision of real estate in this vicinity was made until 1893, when several tracts north and south of the village aggregating two hundred acres were platted and offered for sale by a syndicate represented by Hiram S. Mathers. The town comprises a population of fifty, with store, school, and church. The brickyard of George H. Bruns is an important local industry, employing twenty men.

Blue Ash derives its name from the old church and school of that name, for which it was suggested by the prevailing character of the timber in the surrounding region. The first name of the railroad station was Harper, which was conferred in honor of President Harper, of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway. This point is twelve miles from the city, and here the branch line to Montgomery diverges. The first subdivision here was made by Archibald Johnston for the estate of J. R. McMeen, in 1888. Subsequent subdivisions are those of Blair & Lewis, Ellman, Smith, and those known as Earndale and Arcadia. During the past few years Blue Ash has improved rapidly, and has now a population of several hundred. A fine brick schoolhouse was erected in 1892.

Hazelwood is fourteen miles from Cincinnati on the line of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. Prior to the era of village improvement the site was principally owned by Thomas Smith. Wood, Harmon & Company platted and opened it to the market in 1888. There are two stores, a schoolhouse, and a population of about one hundred.

Rossmoyne is ten miles from Cincinnati on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad. On the west side of the railroad the settlement was originally known as East Sycamore. Here a small grocery store was established by John O. Brown immediately after the close of the war of 1812. Within a few years it passed into the hands of Ebenezer Ferris, who conducted it until his death; he was succeeded by his son, Henry C. Ferris, the present proprietor, and it is probable that this store has been conducted by members of the same family longer than any other place of business in the county. East of the railroad the land was principally embraced in the farm of Lee Cosley; from him it passed to Mills & Kline, by whom the first subdivision was made. They gave it the name of Mill Dale, for which Rossmoyne was substituted by subsequent owners. The village has a population of 400 and the promise of rapid improvement in the immediate future. A Methodist church is located here.

Deer Park is situated upon the farm originally settled in 1796 by Samuel Pierson, whose descendants owned the property until its subdivision by a land syndicate. Here there is one store and a Catholic church.

CHURCHES.

The earliest church organized within the present limits of Sycamore township was the Carpenter's Run Baptist church, constituted June 17, 1797, with five members: Richard and Mary Ayres, Morris and Esther Osborn, and Sarah Brown. Richard Ayres was the first deacon, and John Ferris, who, with his wife Elizabeth, was received in July, 1797, was the first clerk. In 1799 a church building was erected at the present site of the Plainfield schoolhouse, which, from the fact that blue ash entered entirely into its construction, received the name of the Blue Ash meeting-house. In 1803 the membership exceeded sixty, but its growth was greatly retarded by constant dissensions, finally resulting in the dissolution of the society in 1828.

Montgomery Presbyterian Church was organized in 1801 by Rev. James Kemper under the name of the Sycamore Creek congregation. The first place of worship was a log schoolhouse a mile from Montgomery, near Sycamore creek. In 1803 the name was changed to Hopewell, and a log church was built a mile and a half north of Montgomery, at the present location of the cemetery. The next place of worship was the Academy at Montgomery. The site of the original of the present structure was selected in 1829, but it was not completed until 1834. In 1891 it was remodeled and renovated throughout, and rededicated November 8th of that year. These improvements were effected under the supervision of a building committee composed of Rev. L. L. Overman, James Johnston, I. A. Conklin, Walter Buckingham, Edgar Mitchel, J. W. Ayers, and Jasper Littell. The church has had the following pastors: Revs. James Kemper, 1805–07; Daniel Hayden, 1810–19; L. G. Gains, 1822–34; D. K. McDonald, 1837–42; Jonathan Edwards, 1844–47; G. M. Hair, 1849–52; Thomas F. Cortelyou, 1862–87, and L. L. Overman, 1888—.

Mount Carmel Baptist Church was constituted July 20, 1822, by a council of which William Robb was moderator, and James Jones, clerk. There were twenty-five original members, prominent among whom were Adam Lee, John Ferris, Isaac Ferris, James Mitchell, Enoch Ferris, Samuel Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Francis Mitchell, Nathaniel Denman, Andrew Hammel, and Matthias Felter. The church site comprises one acre, and was donated by Adam Lee in 1823; the trustees at that time were Andrew Hammel, John Ferris, and Adam Lee. The building is a brick structure, and is situated at the eastern limit of the village of Rossmoyne. Among the early pastors were James Jones, Jacob Martin, Thomas Craven, Isaac Smith, William Bruce, George Catt, Daniel Bryant, James Hopper, and James Lyon.

Montgomery Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was originally organized at Price's schoolhouse, a mile and a half north of Montgomery, probably as early as 1825. Prior to 1829 the place of worship was changed to the academy and the residence of Joseph Reeder at Montgomery, and a few years subsequent to that date the present church building was erected. Prominent among the pastors have been Revs. Arthur Elliott, Bishop Foster, J. M. Buckley, Levi White, and Granville Moody.

The Sharon Presbyterian Church was organized July 2, 1836, by Revs. Thomas J. Biggs and Benjamin Graves. The first elders were Simon Hageman, Samuel Franklin, and Adrian L. Hageman. The place of worship is a brick building, erected shortly before the organization. This church shares in the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. James, of Spring Dale.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharon was organized in 1837 by Rev. Levi White; the first trustees were Peter Connery, John Vanzant, Joseph Phillips, John Ross, John Ferris, Andrew Myers, and John Myers, of whom Andrew Myers is the only survivor. The church edifice is a brick structure, situated on Sycamore street between Main and Rose. It was built in 1837.

The Montgomery Universalist Church was organized August 3, 1839. The first officers were Jacob Felter, Tylee Chamberlain, John Snyder, David Thompson, and William Turk, trustees; Lloyd S. Brown, clerk; N. Schoonmaker, treasurer, and Jacob Felter, moderator. The following is a list of pastors: Revs. John A. Gurley, E. M. Pingree, E. R. Biddlecome, G. L. Demorest, W. S. Bacon, Marion Crossley, J. S. Cantwell, J. D. H. Corwine, J. W. Henley, and B. G. Carpenter.

The Sharon Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized May 8, 1844, with seventeen constituent members, of whom Samuel Vail, Jacob Whallon, and Thomas Shepherd composed the first session. The place of worship was built soon after; in 1892 it was remodeled, and dedicated July 20th in that year.

The Sharon Universalist Church was organized December 14, 1845, by Rev. D. R. Biddlecome. The first trustees, elected February 7, 1846, were Hosea Tullis, Jacob Mosteller, and Alfred Runyan. Isaac Runyan was the first treasurer and Henry Patmoy the first clerk. The pastors have been Revs. D. R. Biddlecome, W. S. Bacon, G. W. Quinby, G. L. Demorest, J. W. Henley, H. L. Canfield, and John A. Gurley. The place of worship is a brick building on Main street.

St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church, Reading.—The first settlement of Catholics at Reading occurred in 1848 or '49, and in 1850 a church building 60x43 feet in dimensions was built. Rev. A. Stephan, the first resident pastor, assumed charge in 1851 and built the parochial residence. His field of labor embraced Reading, Sharon, Glendale, Chester, Monrovia, Mason, etc. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wittler, who remained three years. Rev. J. Albrink became pastor in June, 1858. May 21, 1860, the church edifice was demolished by a cyclone. New foundations were laid in the same year, 100x45 feet in dimensions, and in the spring of 1861 the completed edifice was dedicated by Archbishop Purcell. The brick school building was erected in 1863. In 1872 Rev. B. Henghalt assumed charge, but died two months later, and was succeeded by Rev. John Kress. He was followed by Revs. Brumer in 1879, August Fischer in 1881, and Charles Wiederholt in 1887. The church was enlarged one-third in 1887. The parish numbers 340 families.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Reading, was organized by Rev. Frederick Dulitz, April 12, 1852. The first vestry was composed of Rudolph Schurman, president, Andrew Duble, Karl Liemann, John Jacobi, Franz Depnal, and John J. Holzhausen. Revs. Frederick Dulitz, Richard Herbst, Breitfeld, Frederick Seitz, George Baughman, Spangenberg, George Buchholtz, and August Eberbach have served as pastors. The first church edifice was built in 1853; it is a brick structure, and still stands on the hill southeast of the village. The present place of worship, a brick

edifice at the corner of Maple and Jenny Lind streets, was erected in 1873. The brick pastoral residence was built in 1889.

St. John's Lutheran Church, in the eastern part of the township near Sixteen Mile Stand, is a brick edifice and was built in 1873. The pastors since 1877 have been Revs. H. M. Kreuter, John V. Jahraus, H. Tessner, C. G. F. Schmidt, Christopher Fleroldt, H. Taeger, and Frederick Riedel.

The Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Reading, was founded by Rev. John Kress, whose successors in the pastoral relation have been Revs. Joseph Stoeppelman, Charles McCallion, Dennis Mackey, James Carey, Charles Wiederholt, and M. J. Loney. The church edifice is a brick structure and was dedicated in 1874. This parish was attended by the pastors of St. Peter and St. Paul until 1879, when Rev. Kress became its first resident pastor.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church at Brecon was built in 1876. The society formerly worshiped in Warren county on the line of Hamilton, but, the church building at that point having been destroyed by fire, the present location was selected. The site was donated by C. W. P. Green. Since 1876 the pastors have been Revs. C. W. Calbfus, Wilson Short, John Stewart, J. M. Vorhis, Jonathan Conrey, E. B. Thompson, and J. A. Winkler.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Reading, was organized by Rev. A. J. Spangenberg, who has been succeeded in the pastoral relation by Revs. Schilling Schory, C. Kraft, Cornelius Schimmel, and Paul Repke. The brick church edifice at the corner of Jefferson and Coppee streets was built in 1880.

Rossmoyne Methodist Episcopal Church was organized July 22, 1889, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D. The frame church building at the corner of Cosby and Monroe avenues was built in 1890.

The Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist at Deer Park is a handsome brick structure and was built in 1891.

The First Presbyterian Church of Rossmoyne.—The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railroad opened to the population of Cincinnati unequaled opportunities for homes, unrivaled for cheapness, healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Such inducements soon led business men and capitalists to avail themselves of opportunities for homes. The population rapidly increased, and very soon the want of a church organization and house of worship was felt by the community. During the winter and spring of 1888, J. J. Wright, a citizen of Pleasant Ridge, generously offered to donate a lot valued at $500 to either the Episcopal, Methodist or Presbyterian denominations conditioned on the organization of a church and the building of a house of worship. The Episcopal church contemplating an organization at Kennedy and the Methodist Episcopal at Milldale, the same, the way seemed clear for a Presbyterian church. A Sunday-school had been organized and occasional preaching by Rev. J. H. Walter, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Ridge. This had formed a nucleus for a Presbyterian church, and the other denominations named not being able to accept Mr. Wright's offer, some of the leading workers in the Sunday-school, among which T. K. Gallaway and wife, S. V. Cliver and wife, C. G. Hutchinson and wife, James W. Brown and wife, William Pierson and wife, and Mrs. Ann Morgan, with Rev. J. H. Walter, were most prominent, with others procured a subscription for the building of the house of worship.

This being done C. G. Hutchinson, T. K. Gallaway and William Pierson were appointed a committee to visit Cincinnati Presbytery at Lebanon April 9, and ask for the organization of a Presbyterian church at Silverton. The Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of Revs. D. J. Jones, J. H. Walter, and A. M. Dawson, and elders C. G. Hutchinson and T. K. Gallaway, to view the ground and if advisable to proceed to organize a Presbyterian church. This committee met April 18, 1888, at the residence of Elder C. G. Hutchinson, and organized with Rev. J. D. Jones, chairman, and T. K. Gallaway, secretary. J. H. Walter made a

statement of facts relating to the organization of a church, and after a full discussion and deliberation it was resolved to organize said church on the first Sabbath in May (the sixth) at two o'clock P. M. The committee met accordingly at the residence of C. G. Hutchinson on May 6, 1888, and proceeded to organize the First Presbyterian Church of Silverton, with a membership of twenty-eight; nine by profession, and eighteen by letter. T. K. Gallaway and S. V. Cliver were elected and ordained elders.

After the organization of the church, immediate steps were taken for the building of a house of worship. With a liberal subscription of several citizens, and a donation of $500 from the church erection fund, the house of worship was built, and dedicated free of debt in October, 1888.—[Written by Capt. Samuel Betts Halley.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HOME AT ROSSMOYNE.

The subject of providing a home for the aged and indigent members of the Order in Ohio had been one of much interest to many members of the Subordinates and the Grand Lodge for several years; but no important steps for its establishment were taken until May, 1882, when its organization was perfected in Cincinnati under the name of "The Odd Fellows Home Association of Ohio;" and on the twenty-seventh day of said month the association was duly and legally incorporated.

With the necessary delay in securing funds, and the selection of a suitable location for the home, some time elapsed before the hopes of its friends were realized.

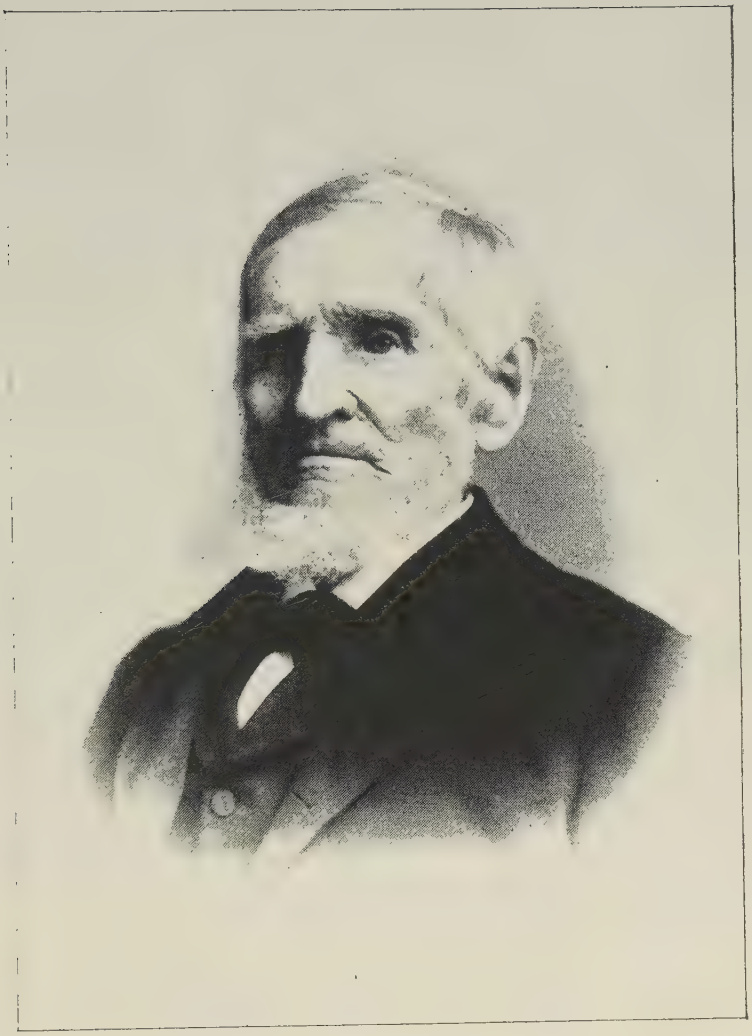
The Home is situated in the village of Rossmoyne, Hamilton Co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway, about ten miles north of the city. The property is beautifully located on what is known as the Highland route, and is an excellent selection by reason of its healthfulness and accessibility. The Home was dedicated May 5, 1890, and is now successfully operated and bids fair to be a blessing to Odd Fellowship.

EDUCATIONAL.

Regarding the early schools of Montgomery Mr. Nelson writes:—"Schools were not neglected in the early history of the place, though the buildings were as primitive in design as in finish. Within one hundred yards of the writer's residence was the first schoolhouse built in Montgomery. This was so constructed that openings were left in the logs to serve as windows. In summer these were left without sash; in the winter, sized newspapers subserved the double purpose of sash and window-glass. A mode of punishment, equally primitive, called for another opening of six inches in the rude floor. Into this offenders were required to thrust a bare foot and keep it there until released by the teacher. As snakes were numerous in summer and the ground under the house open, the discipline proved effective.

"In the course of some years the Montgomery Academy was organized. This was a classical school, and was under good management. Professors Hayden, Locke, and Moore were some of the teachers. It was in this academy that Dr. William Jones had his education before entering upon the study of medicine. James Snider was also a scholar of this as well as of the more primitive school, where he acquired some prominence during a 'barring out' adventure."

The academy of Mt. Notre Dame, at Reading, is one of the most important educational institutions in the county. It is conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame, and was originally established at Cincinnati in 1840. The present site was purchased in 1859 and comprises seventy acres. In 1860 the main building was erected, and five large wings have since been added to it. It combines every requirement for comfort, convenience, safety, and health. The curriculum embraces courses in literature, music, painting and drawing. The grounds possess great natural beauty, to which art has added many embellishments.



Hamilton Stow.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SYMMES TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

THE township of Symmes occupies the extreme northeastern part of Hamilton county, of which it is one of the smaller subdivisions. It adjoins Sycamore township on the west and Columbia on the south; the Little Miami river separates it from Clermont county, and on the north the adjacent county is Warren. The township was originally included in Sycamore, and its separate organization occurred about the year 1825. Its extreme length from north to south, seven miles, is attained along the western boundary; the extreme width is four miles, along the northern boundary.

VILLAGES.

Camp Dennison is one of the most historic points in the valley of the Little Miami. It was originally selected by Gen. Scott as the location of an army hospital, and at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion its survey as a military camp was done under the supervision of Gen. Rosecrans. The camp extended from the river to the hills, and from the Miamiville bridge to a point a mile below the present southern limit of the village. The camp was regularly laid out; it had a system of water distribution, comprising a pumping engine, reservoir, and service mains; since the abandonment of the camp the lead pipe that composed these mains has been excavated in many places.

The first settlement here was a hamlet called Germany, situated in the southeastern part of the village. It comprised grist, paper, and saw mills, a distillery, a large general store, shoemaker and blacksmith shops, all owned and operated by Matthias Kugler. Operations were suspended prior to the outbreak of the war, during which the engines of this establishment were utilized in pumping water for the camp reservoir.

The entire site of the village before the war was comprised in a farm of 160 acres owned by Nimrod Price. That part of the plat between the railroad and the river was subdivided by Elijah Campbell, and subsequent subdivisions have been made by Hermann & Browneyes, William Beard, and Nimrod Price. The village began its history under the most gratifying auspices; lots were eagerly purchased at high prices, and a place of some size and importance seemed immediately assured. These expectations, however, have not as yet been realized. Camp Dennison is a village of about three hundred inhabitants, with two stores and one church, Methodist Episcopal. The post office designation was once changed to Grand Valley, but the change was never recognized by the railroad authorities. It is certainly appropriate that a name of such historic interest should continue to apply to the locality to which it naturally belongs.

West Loveland, by the census of 1890, had a population of 392. It is incorporated with the village of Loveland, which enjoys the unique distinction of being situated in three counties—Clermont, Warren, and Hamilton. That part west of the Little Miami river was originally embraced in the Ferguson farm, forty-six acres of which were purchased in 1872 by Dr. N. W. Bishop. He at once subdivided the entire tract, and offered the lots at public sale April 28, 1872. The bridge across the river was then approaching completion, and the property was regarded with great favor. About half of the property has been improved. It is purely a place

of residence. There are two churches, African Methodist and Baptist. Loveland is at the limit of suburban travel on the Little Miami and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroads, enjoying in this respect exceptional facilities.

Symmes was well known for many years before the opening of the railroad as the location of the company mills. These comprised grist, saw, and carding mills, and were largely patronized by the inhabitants of an extensive territory. The village was platted by James Pollock in 1817 and received as its first designation a derived abbreviation of the founder's name—Polktown. "The Company Mill," however, was much more frequently applied to it.

Remington, a place of some local business importance, is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, twenty miles from Cincinnati. It is the location of a Christian church.

Sixteen Mile Stand, as its name indicates, is a hamlet on the Montgomery pike sixteen miles from Cincinnati. A German Lutheran church is situated in the vicinity.

CHURCHES.

Sycamore United Presbyterian Church.—Members of the Associated Reformed church were among the early settlers of the Miami valleys. Jeremiah Morrow came to this country in 1795, and, probably at his suggestion, the synod was requested to furnish them with preaching. Rev. Matthew Henderson was sent in 1797, Rev. David Proudfit in 1798, and Rev. Robert Warwick in 1799. Under Mr. Warwick's leadership a church, called Mill Creek, was organized. Jeremiah Morrow and James Burns were the first elders, and Joseph McKnight and John Becket were added to the session soon after the organization. A church edifice was built near Glendale. About 1800 a division occurred, and those adhering to the Associate Reformed faith moved the place of worship to a point on Sycamore creek, fourteen miles east of Cincinnati. The present church edifice was built in 1847. The pastors have been Revs. Robert Warwick, 1799–; David Risk, 1807–16; John Graham, 1830–34; Peter Monfort, 1836–45; Henry Allen, 1846–55; R. K. Campbell, 1856–65; H. Y. Lieper, 1867–69; James H. Elliott, 1870–80; S. A. Buck, 1880–83; R. S. McClanahan, 1887–90, and A. S. Bailey, 1893—. Sycamore United Presbyterian church is a landmark in the religious history of this locality.

The Remington Christian Church was originally a stone building, subsequently converted into a mill and now occupied as a dwelling. The present church edifice was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Ullery.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT—THE WHITEWATER AND MIAMI VALLEY PIONEER ASSOCIATION—PIONEER HISTORY—MIAMITOWN—ELIZABETHTOWN—CHURCHES.

THAT part of the county west of the Great Miami river was surveyed and sold under the immediate auspices of the general government, differing in this respect from the territory immediately adjacent on the east. Considerable delay was also experienced in making the surveys; so that it was not until the beginning of the present century that this region was opened to settlement. The principal stream that traverses it is the Whitewater river, which, rising in Indiana, discharges its waters into the Great Miami a short distance above its mouth. When, in 1803, the territory west of the Miami was organized as a township, this name was natur-

ally and appropriately conferred upon it. Crosby township was formed in 1804 and Harrison in 1853, reducing Whitewater to its present area. Its boundaries are quite irregular. On the east the Great Miami separates it from Miami and Colerain; Crosby and Harrison adjoin on the north, the latter extending two miles further south than the former; and on the west is the State of Indiana. The extensive and fertile bottoms of the Whitewater and Miami constitute a large part of the area of the township, although there is also considerable hilly country.

SETTLEMENT.

The Whitewater and Miami Valley Pioneer Association was organized June 20, 1866, at the Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown. The first officers were Dr. J. H. F. Thurston, president; Peter Tebow and Bailey Guard, vice-presidents; J. P. Haire, secretary, and Edward Hunt, treasurer. In 1882 it was incorporated as the Miami and Whitewater Valley Pioneer and Harvest Home Association, the incorporators being B. W. Chidlaw, Joseph Cilley, James Kendrick, Warren West, S. V. Hayes, and M. B. Wamsley. The annual reunion is held on the first Saturday in August. Membership was originally restricted to persons who settled here prior to the year 1825; for which date 1860 has been substituted by the revised constitution. The following is a list of presidents of the association: 1866–67, Dr. J. H. F. Thornton; 1868–71, Edward Hunt; 1872, John McMakin; 1873, Dr. E. D. Cruikshank; 1874, A. B. Line; 1875, William Jessup; 1876, Dr. J. C. McGuire; 1877, S. V. Hayes; 1878, G. W. Haire; 1879, Thomas E. Sater; 1880, Dr. M. H. Harding; 1881, George Bowlby; 1882, G. W. Lane; 1883, William Cone; 1884, Warren Tebbs; 1885, Joseph Sater; 1886, James Carlin; 1887, N. S. Givan; 1888, M. S. Bonnel; 1889, M. B. Wamsley; 1890, G. W. Lane; 1891, B. S. Harrel.

The social features of the association are interesting and valuable, but by far the most important service it has rendered to the community is the collection and preservation of local history. At the time of its organization it embraced nearly all of the pioneers of the territory indicated by its title; systematic effort was made to secure personal reminiscences of settlement and life in the wilderness, early churches, schools, etc., and the information thus collected is preserved in the archives of the society, from which source the following list of settlers prior to the year 1797 has been obtained: Jeremiah Chandler, John Bonham, Charles Bartlow, John White, Joseph Brown, Hugh Dunn, Alexander Guard, Joseph Hays, Zera Rolf, Isaac Mills, Thomas Miller, John Phillips.

Chandler was from North Carolina and a soldier of the Revolution. Bartlow and Bonham were from New Jersey. These persons found shelter and protection in the blockhouse at North Bend for several years, but became tired of this confinement and determined to locate west of the Miami as soon as such a step should be warranted by the security of the frontier. Accordingly, in 1793, they jointly erected three cabins, one on the hill immediately west of the Suspension bridge, the others near Bond's mill, one north and the other south of it, and all near the Whitewater river. The choice of these improvements was decided by lot. Chandler secured the first choice and selected the cabin first erected, that near the Suspension bridge; he is therefore accredited as having occupied the first cabin built in Whitewater township. Bonham secured second choice, and took the cabin north of Bond's mill, while "Hobson's choice" remained for Bartlow.

The pioneers mentioned were, of course, all squatters, as the land was not opened to purchase until April 1, 1801. The first purchaser was Ezekiel Hughes, a native of Wales, born in 1767. He came to America in 1795, accompanied by his cousin, Edward Bebb, father of Governor Bebb, of Ohio. After spending some time at Philadelphia and other points in the East, they crossed the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh and thence descended the Ohio. Mr. Hughes has left a journal of his experience, from which the following extracts are made: "We reached Cin-

cinnati and applied to Judge Symmes, who is the register and chief proprietor of this purchase, for plates. We spent three weeks traversing the five lower ranges, and saw most of the land unsold. I bought one hundred acres, northeast corner of Section 34, second fractional township and first range, for $2.25 an acre. My object in buying this was to wait until the land west of the Miami would be surveyed and ready for sale, and that I might examine the land and make a good selection." This location was in Colerain township near New Baltimore. In 1801 Mr. Hughes purchased Sections 15 and 16 in Whitewater, being the first purchaser in that region. He at once initiated its improvement; this accomplished, in 1803 he returned to his native land and married Margaret Bebb, who accompanied him to share the trials of pioneer life in the Whitewater wilderness. She died in 1806 and was the first person interred in the Berea cemetery. Two years later he married Mary Ewing. In 1804 he was appointed the first justice of the peace for Whitewater township.

Alexander Guard, from whose family Guard's Island derives its name, came to North Bend in 1790 from Elizabeth, N. J. In 1793 he leased some land at "the Point," four or five miles below the blockhouse, from Judge Symmes, and having erected a cabin thereon, prepared to remove thither. His wife and children crossed the hills on foot, while he, with the assistance of several other men, attempted to transport his household effects down the river in a pirogue. It was in the spring of the year, and the Miami river was quite high; they had ascended it only a short distance when the pirogue capsized and its unfortunate occupants narrowly escaped with their lives. The cargo was an utter loss, and the Guard family thus began life in the wilderness under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and privation. In one instance Mrs. Guard's ingenuity is worthy of repetition At that early day cotton was cultivated or obtained from Kentucky and constituted the principal material for clothing. But the means of the Guard family were sadly restricted, and it became necessary to have recourse to some other source of supply. She had observed that the wild nettle, which grew in great profusion on the river bottom, possessed a considerable amount of fibre; having induced her husband to collect a quantity of this, she made in one season more than two hundred yards of cloth and thus provided her family with a supply of clothing.

The first mill in the township was brought by Bonham from New Jersey. It was turned by hand, and during his stay at North Bend was used to supply the wants of the garrison at that place. When he removed to Whitewater, it was again brought into requisition and used by many of the first settlers. The first water-power mill was built by a Mr. White on the west side of Whitewater, two and one-half miles below Harrison. White owned the land for several miles above and below his mill, which gave him a local monopoly of the water privileges and therefore of the milling business. The second mill was that of Bond & Reese, two miles north of Elizabethtown near the suspension bridge. This mill had a very extensive patronage. People resorted thither from a distance of some miles in every direction, and sometimes remained a week waiting until their grain should be ground. Sometime in the '30's Thomas Payne and William Robert rebuilt it as a large frame structure, which was burned in 1891. There have also been several mills in the township on the Miami.

In this connection mention may also be appropriately made of Radcliffe's carding mill, on the Whitewater near Suspension Bridge, and of the flouring and carding mill attached to Bond & Reese's mill.

VILLAGES.

Miamitown was founded in 1816 by Arthur Henry. At the time of the survey and sale of lots the site was an apple orchard, and the only house thereon was a log structure near the present location of the Methodist church. Henry built the flour-mill and brick house adjacent, in which he resided and kept a store. He also oper-

ated the mill and a distillery. James Chambers kept a hotel at the large frame house now the residence of his son. Opposite this was another public house, and both enjoyed ample patronage. Formerly the pike passed between these two houses and ascended the hill at the west. A Mr. Dees and Charles Eatherton kept the second hotel mentioned, at an early date. A Mr. Graham was the first blacksmith. Jacob Herrider was a cooper and prosecuted this industry quite extensively. It was he who purchased the first lot that was sold after the survey of the town. Subsequently he bought the mill established by Henry and operated it for a term of years; he also built the present sawmill. Another prominent early resident was James Ingersoll, who conducted a hotel at the large brick house a short distance above the village. This was the location of the ferry, of which Ingersoll was proprietor, and from which he derived a handsome revenue. The village early attained considerable local importance. The *State Gazeteer* of 1841 accredits it with "187 inhabitants, thirty-three dwellings, one flouring and saw mill, one distillery, two taverns, three stores, and several mechanics' shops. The macadamized turnpike to Cincinnati and the bridge across the Miami 'with two arches of 160 feet span each' are noticed." At the present time the village contains one store, one blacksmith and wagon maker shop, respectively, Methodist and Christian churches, a township hall, two hotels, a steam sawmill, and a water-power saw and flour mill.

Elizabethtown is pleasantly located on a level plat of ground elevated sufficiently above the Whitewater bottoms to insure absolute immunity from floods and afford a fine prospect on the east, south and west. At this point the road from Cincinnati to Manchester, Greensburg, and Indianapolis intersects the road from Brookville to Lawrenceburg, and this circumstance doubtless determined the action of the founder, Isaac Mills, in selecting it as a townsite. The plat was surveyed in 1817. The name was conferred in honor of the proprietor's wife. The first merchants were Charles and Isaac Mills. Peter Tebow and Lewis Dunn were early hotel keepers, in the days when the volume of travel through the place from Indiana to Cincinnati seems almost incredible in comparison with its present proportions. William Williams, Joshua Gibson, and David Byers were the first blacksmiths. Edward Hunt was a prominent early merchant.

The following with regard to this place appears in a volume of reminiscences by a prominent attorney of Dearborn county, Indiana: "Elizabethtown, so named in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, wife of Isaac Mills and sister to Judge Dunn, one of the most excellent women that ever lived. Her kind, good husband died suddenly while attending quarterly meeting at Manchester, and was returned to a most fond wife and family 'still and cold in death.' She survived him several years, and then 'fell asleep in Jesus.' Her son, Gen. Charles Mills, died in rather a singular manner, universally beloved and lamented. A Mr. Hays fell from his wagon many years ago—broke his leg—the bone actually pinning him to the earth; refusing amputation, died with a fearful convulsion, while I held his hand in mine. A youngster, sitting upon the ground and throwing his knife each side of his leg in play, accidentally severed the femoral artery in his thigh and bled to death. Poor boy! Another excellent young man was picking the flint of his gun, when it accidentally went off and killed his kind little friend, which almost grieved him to death. A Mr. Dickinson also moved away and hung himself, much to the grief of his dear children, whom I know and love. Here Mrs. Abraham was consumed by fire in her wagon, as before noticed." "In 1826 I taught school here, through the kind influence of my friend, Dr. Brower, whose kindness I can never forget nor sufficiently acknowledge. Lawyer Abraham Brower was then one of my best pupils."

At the present time Elizabethtown has three stores and two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian). A grain elevator is located here. The town is a station on the Chicago line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad.

CHURCHES.

The early religious history of the township and of Berea church is thus given by the late Rev. B. W. Chidlaw: "In 1798 Rev. Mr. Dewees, a Baptist preacher, a voluntary missionary from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, visited the squatter settlement on the Whitewater. He was very cordially received, and his labors of love welcomed by the settlers, who hungered for the bread of life. The first service was held in the cabin of John Bonham, and the families, men, women, and children, gladly attended meeting and with joy heard the gospel message of this devoted herald of the cross. In 1799 Rev. M. Lower, an itinerant and earnest missionary of the Methodist church, first visited the settlement, a welcome servant of God and faithful in his mission. In 1804 Rev. J. W. Browne, an Englishman and a Congregationalist (the founder of the *Liberty Hall*, now the *Commercial Gazette*, of Cincinnati), preached in the hewed log house of Ezekiel Hughes and continued his labors in the gospel until 1812. From 1813 to 1819 Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, Rev. James Dickey, a missionary of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Mr. Bond, a Baptist, labored in this vicinity.

"In 1819 a number of citizens 'of sundry religious denominations' petitioned the legislature of Ohio to incorporate the Union Berea Society, and in 1825 an amended act was passed. In 1822 the following subscription paper was circulated: 'Whereas, it is thought desirable that a house of worship be erected in this neighborhood, and for a school on the site given by Ezekiel Hughes for a burying ground. The house is to be a frame, 45 x 35 feet, if the liberality of the subscribers will warrant; if not, it will have to be smaller. The denominations to preach there are Congregationalists, Regular Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, and United Brethren.' Then follow the names of twenty-seven citizens, subscribing $300, one-third in cash and the remainder in material or labor. Gen. W. H. Harrison, of North Bend, three miles from the chapel, gives fifteen hundred feet of lumber; Mr. Williston gives five gallons of whiskey (three of which were used the day of the raising), then worth twenty cents a gallon. The frame, including joists and rafters, is of hewn timber, and was raised December 14, 1822. All the males in the neighborhood turned out, with pick-poles and handspikes, bringing their dinners with them. Mr. Williston's whiskey and pure water from a spring near by furnished the liquid part of the entertainment. Uz. Noble paid his subscription of $25 in boarding carpenters at $1 a week; Ezekiel Hughes paid in cash $100; Benjamin Cilley, cash $25; John Ewing, $25 in labor and material; Allen Lieper, cow and calf, $9, cash $6, labor, $10; David Noble, $25 in work, scoring and hewing logs, and hauling. The papers show that every subscriber paid in full and according to contract."

The $300 left the house inclosed and floored. Its completion was due to the liberality of the ladies of the community, eighty-eight of whom contributed $38.37. For many years this old chapel was the only place of worship in the neighborhood. A union Sunday-school was organized in 1824. Among the superintendents were Richard Hughes, I. N. Butler, John Ewing, and Edward Hunt, under whose administration the religious interests of the community were greatly advanced.

The Methodist Church, of Elizabethtown, was organized in 1803 at the house of Alexander Guard, and in the following years the cause of Methodism was greatly promoted by camp-meetings at Scroggins' grove, near the village. Prominent among the early members were Isaac Mills, Thomas Miller, Thomas Williams, Walter Hayes, William Williams, Samuel McHenry, Bailey Guard, and Ezra Guard. In 1868 the new church was demolished by a tornado, several years after its erection. It was rebuilt, and is a substantial brick structure.

The Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown and Berea was organized June 13, 1830, at Berea, by Rev. S. Scovel, who had previously been preaching here occasionally. The first members were Mrs. Charlotte Hunt, Mrs. Mary Elder, Joseph Martin, Mrs. Nancy Martin, John Ewing, Mrs. Sarah Ewing, from the church at Harrison; and Mrs. Nancy Leiper, Samuel Leiper, Mrs. Margaret Morrow, Mrs. Eliza Baron, Mrs. Hannah Elder, Mrs. Deborah Coverdale, and Mrs. Margaret Moore, on profession of faith. July 11, 1830, the first trustees were elected, viz., Ezekiel Hughes, John Ewing, Thomas Hunt, John S. Torrence, and William Leiper; the first elders, John Ewing, Thomas Hunt, and Richard Hughes, were elected April 17, 1831. The church has had the following pastors: Revs. S. Scovel, 1830–32; A. McFarland, 1833; C. Sturdevant, 1835; T. E. Thomas, 1837; E. Scofield, 1840–41; B. W. Chidlaw, 1841; H. Bushnell, 1842; D. Rice, Joseph Edwards, 1844; S. Warren, 1846–47; H. W. Cobb, 1848–50; I. Delamater, 1850–52; C. O. Jamison, 1856–59; C. E. Babb, 1858; J. Boal, 1859; J. P. Hair, 1859–60; H. Bushnell, 1862; J. Stewart, 1861–70; H. M. Walker, 1871–72; R. E. Hawley, 1874; James Mitchell, 1881–84. The present brick church edifice was erected in 1844. The site was donated by Thomas Hunt.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Miamitown, was built in 1834. The contractor for its erection was Jacob Herrider, who was also one of the most active members. The site was donated by Edward Mansfield. The United Brethren also worshiped in this building.

The Christian Church, of Miamitown, was organized by Rev. Knowles Shaw. The place of worship is a brick building erected in 1851.

Mt. Hope Methodist Episcopal Church is located near the Miami river, two miles north of Miamitown. The Toph family was mainly instrumental in founding this society. The site of the church was donated by Richard Simmons.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in Whitewater township was built of buckeye logs and stood a half-mile northwest of Elizabethtown. Dennis Clark taught here in 1800. The second teacher was William Jones. The second schoolhouse stood an eighth of a mile east of Elizabethtown, and was built by James Blackburn. A Mr. Polk taught there in 1807–09. John F. Lancaster taught at a schoolhouse where C. W. Haire now resides. The brick schoolhouse half a mile west of suspension bridge was built in 1827. The first schoolhouse in Elizabethtown was built in 1826.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

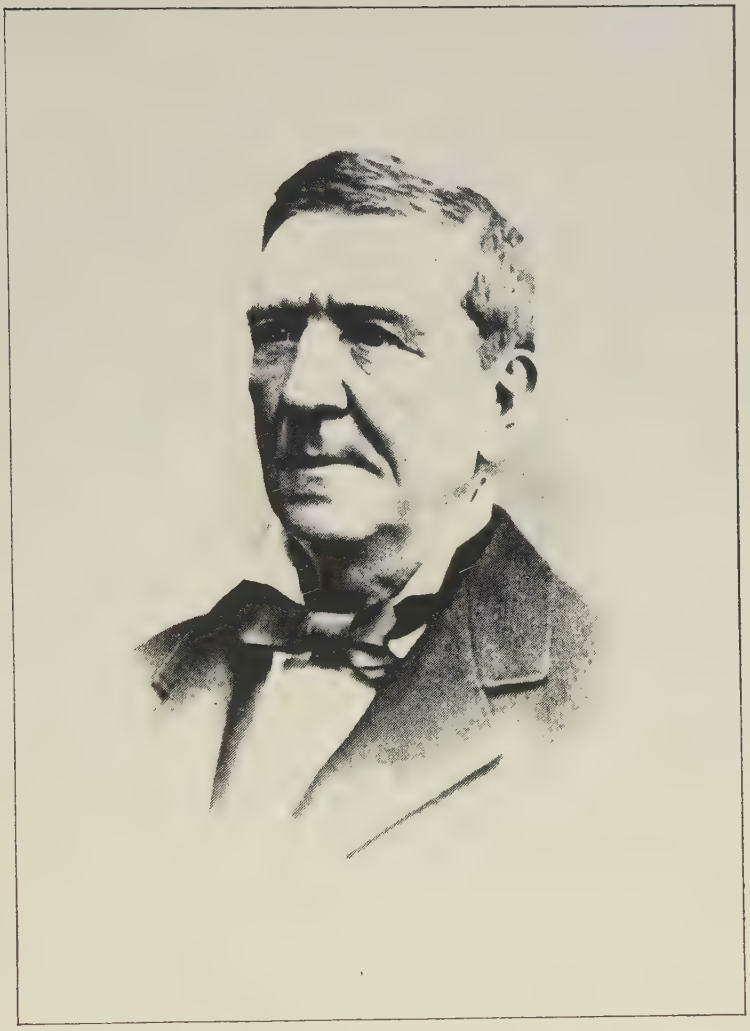
APPENDIX.

CENSUS OF CINCINNATI CITY AND HAMILTON COUNTY, 1890.

THE following table shows the population of Cincinnati and Hamilton county in 1890:

HAMILTON COUNTY	374,573	Crosby township	949
Anderson township, including Mount Washington (*a*) and Newtown villages	4,035	Delhi township, including Delhi village, part of Fernbank village, Home City village, and part of Riverside village	5,497
Newtown village	552	Delhi village	531
Cincinnati city	296,908	Fernbank village (part of)	126
Ward 1	8,441	Total for Fernbank village in Delhi and Miami townships	367
Ward 2	12,447	Home City village	797
Ward 3	8,619	Riverside village (part of)	1,171
Ward 4	13,938	Total for Riverside village (*b*), in Delhi and Storrs townships	2,169
Ward 5	7,947	Green township, including part of Mount Airy village (*a*), and Westwood village	5,088
Ward 6	7,661	Westwood village	1,050
Ward 7	9,138	Harrison township, including Harrison village	2,391
Ward 8	4,921	Harrison village	1,690
Ward 9	7,409	Total for Harrison village, Hamilton county, Ohio, and West Harrison town, Dearborn county, Indiana	2,010
Ward 10	10,949	Miami township, including Cleves village, part of Fernbank village, and North Bend (*a*) and Sekitan villages	3,990
Ward 11	12,806	Cleves village	1,227
Ward 12	12,116	Fernbank village (part of)	241
Ward 13	11,438	Sekitan village	723
Ward 14	9,828	Mill Creek township, including Avondale and Bond Hill (*a*) villages, part of Carthage village, Clifton (*a*), College Hill (*a*), and Elmwood Place (*a*) villages, part of Mount Airy village (*a*), and Saint Bernard, West Norwood, and Winton Place (*a*) villages	20,169
Ward 15	9,350	Avondale village	4,473
Ward 16	9,930		
Ward 17	10,165		
Ward 18	8,138		
Ward 19	8,202		
Ward 20	9,347		
Ward 21	10,267		
Ward 22	12,462		
Ward 23	15,090		
Ward 24	10,901		
Ward 25	9,974		
Ward 26	10,678		
Ward 27	8,627		
Ward 28	9,472		
Ward 29	7,279		
Ward 30	9,368		
Colerain township	3,348		
Columbia township, including Madisonville, Milford (*a*), Norwood (*a*), and Pleasant Ridge villages	8,422		
Madisonville village	2,214		
Pleasant Ridge village	1,027		

a Not separately returned.
b In 1880 in Delhi township only.



Theodore Gaylay.

Carthage village (part of).	2,073
Total for Carthage village, in Mill Creek and Springfield townships	2,257
Saint Bernard village	1,779
West Norwood village	612
Spencer township, including Linwood village	1,559
Linwood village	1,291
Springfield township, including parts of Arlington Heights and Carthage villages, Glendale and Hartwell villages, part of Lockland village, and Wyoming village	10,793
Arlington Heights village (part of)	165
Total for Arlington Heights village, in Springfield and Sycamore townships	222
Carthage village (part of).	184
Glendale village	1,444
Hartwell village	1,507
Lockland village (part of).	1,250
Total for Lockland village, in Springfield and Sycamore townships	2,474
Wyoming village	1,454
Storrs township (coextensive with part of Riverside village)	998
Riverside village (part of).	998
Sycamore township, including parts of Arlington Heights and Lockland villages, and Reading (*a*) and Sharon villages	7,460
Arlington Heights village (part of)	57
Lockland village (part of).	1,224
Sharon village	713
Symmes township, including Loveland village	1,649
Loveland village	392
Whitewater township	1,317

a Not separately returned.

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